

# THE FRONTIER

D. H. Cronin, Editor and Proprietor

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## Notes From The County Superintendent's Office

State Teachers' examinations Saturday, April 16.

Seventh and Eighth grade examinations April 18 and 19, and May 9. The Seventh grade pupils may take the following named subjects. General Geography, Physiology, English Composition and Book-keeping.

In regard to the New Certification law I should like to again call the attention of Holt county teachers to the fact that they should be sure to have valid certificates, dated before Sept. 1, 1938, to take advantage of any considerations under the old law.

The Third Grade Elementary Certificate under the new law has exactly the same requirements as under the old law, namely: Plan I, 17 teachers examinations plus 12 semester hours of college credit including 6 hours of Education, and Plan II, 17 teachers' examinations plus high school normal training. There will be no Second Grade elementary certificates issued under the new law. The nearest certificate corresponding to the Second Grade elementary under the new law will be the General Elementary, of which there will be three types: Initial, Provisional and Professional. The Initial will require a one year college course, the Provisional 39 semester hours and the Professional 48 semester hours of preparation. These are all to be certificate requirements for Article III or rural schools. However, the new law is not retroactive and the state department of certification holds the opinion that whatever the teacher is qualified for under the old law will continue under the new. That is why teachers already under the old law should consider their position early and take advantage of any opportunity afforded them at this time for it will be too late to do so on Sept. 1, 1938. I shall be glad to advise you at the office or by letter but if you have questions it usually is better to talk about them rather than to write about them.

Another warning, I should like to put before the school public early, is that of making application for Free High School Tuition. It is the pupil's responsibility—or that of his parents—to make application before the levy is made for that purpose. Of course, there is usually a little surplus but it has its limits and if too many people forget to apply in time, there cannot be enough surplus. Please be

very careful and apply this year on time.

We will try to get the Eighth grade grades out as quickly and accurately as possible. Teachers, pupils and conductors all cooperated so splendidly in January that I feel sure the heavy load in April will also move rapidly. Feel free to discuss any question or irregularity that might arise. We'll do our best "to do what seems best."

The April grades will be sent to teachers, the May grade to individual student unless requested otherwise.

### Where Is the Benefit?

Confusion of understanding over the farm relief bill is heightened by Louis H. Bean, economist for the department of agriculture.

He declares that this measure "will not raise farm prices materially within the next few years."

He adds: "It would appear the purchasing power of farm prices is likely to be lower over the next few years."

Coming from such a source this prediction is astounding. For if this is the convinced opinion of an informed friend of the measure, high in official position, what really is its purpose?

Surely there should be some recompense to the farmers for having to turn over to the secretary of agriculture such control and authority over their lives and activities as has never before been experienced by any body or group of Americans except in time of war.

And if that recompense does not come in the way of better prices what form can it take?

At the meeting of Douglas county farmers last Friday one speaker declared not one farmer in 50 understands what is in the bill. That figure is very conservative. After the conference committee report an earnest member of congress announced that he had given 60 hours to its study and still was befogged. The house itself was allowed but four hours to analyze and discuss its 121 pages. It was a case of "sight-unseen" legislation, enacted without understanding and on faith in the committee that patched it together.

We venture to say that no farmer, no layman, studying this bill's provisions as carefully as he is able, can say in entire good faith that he understands it.

What seems most clearly to stand out is that it gives to Secretary Wallace authority over farming, over the individual farmers, over groups and sections, so extensive, and to be so freely exercised in his own judgment and discretion, as to leave farming no longer a free way of life.

What appears to follow is that were the same authoritarian rulership proposed for farming to be exercised over all other American industry and business, ours would no longer be a free economy, a free society, but one directed by an overshadowing and practically all-powerful federal government.

And the question naturally arises: If it be good for farming, why not for all other forms of activity?

And if it be good for all, as soviets and facists and nazis insist, what becomes of our American theories of government and society?

And if, out of its application

first to agriculture, this brings to the farmer no economic gain, as Economist Bean of the department of agriculture predicts, what advantage results from trading a priceless birthright for a non-existent mess of pottage?

This newspaper shares most earnestly in the desire for a rehabilitation of agriculture, and for a restoration of farming to a parity with other industry. Its every interest, as that of every Nebraskan, is tied up in that. No Nebraskan can accept, except with the deepest regret, the verdict of Representative Coffee, that the present measure intended for this purpose is "ill-advised, unsound and impractical." None, though he accepts the judgment of the National Grange, can fail to be saddened by it.

"It would be playing the shabbiest kind of a trick on the farmer if congress, under the guise of attempting to do something to help in the solution of his problems, should bind him hand and foot and deprive him of his fundamental and constitutional rights."

Yet the hard fact remains. What comes is a farm relief measure as to the effects of which even its authors and friends disagree, that no one, including its framers, really understands, that appears to be heavy with menace, and that is enacted with hardly any time allowed for its consideration by the lawmakers itself.

This is not the method of sound and helpful lawmaking. It is not a way designed to win either the confidence or the cheers of those, in deep distress of long standing, it is presumed to benefit.—Omaha World-Herald.

## THE NEBRASKA SCENE

By the Lowell Service

Assisted by the strategic blocking of National Committeeman Hugh Butler, Speaker Charles J. Warner of Waverly is making substantial progress in his race for the republican gubernatorial nomination. For almost a year Mr. Butler has been urging harmony in the GOP ranks.

Mr. Warner admits that he has heard from Dwight Griswold of Gordon, three times the republican standard bearer. The Gordon editor will not seek the nomination this year. Mr. Butler has also disclaimed his intention of filing, according to Warner. Indirect word of the same purport has come from Hugh Brown of Kearney, Senator Robert Armstrong of Auburn, Kenneth Wherry of Pawnee City and Sam Reynolds of Omaha, according to the Warner boosters. There has been talk of the candidacy of Frank Anderson of Holdrege, but the latter may seek a position on the supreme bench for which Judge Chappell of Lincoln and Judge Yeager of Omaha will campaign.

The constitutional bar is the most formidable threat that confronts Mr. Warner, so far as the nomination is concerned. The Lancaster district court jury that pronounced Lieutenant Governor Jurgenson guilty of embezzlement supplied the enigma that will vex the constitutional lawyers and perplex the Warner followers.

Former Governor McKelvie tested the question of the legality of a constitutional officer's seeking any other state office. The supreme court refused to permit him to run for governor during the term for which he was elected lieutenant governor. Succession to the governorship, should the executive become disqualified, is automatic some attorneys assert. As a matter of fact, Speaker Warner has served almost two days as governor, when both Cochran and Jurgenson were out of the state. The constitution provides that the president pro tem of the senate and the speaker of the house are the successors of the lieutenant governor in the order named. As the two offices are combined by the unicameral, Warner is the logical successor, some attorneys contend. These lawyers insist that Warner becomes lieutenant governor in fact as soon as a new trial has been denied Jurgenson and sentence passed.

There is another group of legal authorities who claim that there are no inhibitions against Warner and that he does not become involved in the matter until the conviction has been sustained by the supreme court. Others assert that there is no succession until the office of governor is vacant.

The diversity of legal opinion proves that there is almost as much latitude in drawing conclusions on constitutional law as there is in the domain of philosophy.

There is a democratic contender

for the governorship. Samuel Freeman, son of the first homesteader in the nation, has filed. Mr. Freeman lives near Ellis in Jefferson county.

The filing of Governor Cochran for a third term is expected at any time. During the last two weeks there has been pulling and hauling in every direction in order to prevent a tug of war between Cochran and Bryan. It now seems certain that the candidacy of Bryan as an independent cannot be prevented. Efforts were made to induce both Cochran and Bryan to seek congressional honors in the first district where Congressman Luckey has filed for reelection but is declared in jeopardy because of the fracas in the Lincoln post-office. Activities around the Bryan headquarters indicate that a complete slate, congressional and legislative ticket will be placed in the field.

Congressman Luckey returned to Nebraska to dedicate the Tecumseh postoffice building Saturday. His return was not as casual as it might seem. Pressure has been applied to Senator Charles A. Daffoe to force him into the congressional race against Luckey. Young democrats are behind this movement. Dr. A. P. Fitzsimmons has also been discussed as a candidate.

In the First district, the republicans are taking interest in the First district congressional fight. In Lincoln, Allen Field, Loren Laughlin, Fred Wagner, Robert Nelson and John Comstock are being discussed. Paul Weaver of Falls City, Ed Ferneau of Auburn, George Heinke of Nebraska City and Kenneth Wherry of Pawnee City are among the possibilities.

On February 14, the Nebraska trucking industry adopts the airline schedules of the new motor carrier act. The truckers have

held a state convention with 1,200 present, and at a banquet of 350 truckers, Railway Commissioner Bollen declared that substantial progress had been made in stabilizing the trucking rates and conditions of service.

Charles Smrha, state insurance director, says that he will soon set a date for hearing the complaint of Gilmore Wiseman of Grand Island, who claims that the Royal Highlanders Insurance Company of Lincoln is mismanaged.

After a conference with Judge Munger, Deputy United States District Attorney F. G. Hawxby announced last week that a federal grand jury will meet in Lincoln March 17, and that at least thirteen criminal cases will come up.

I BELIEVE IN EARLY WORM CONTROL FOR GROWING CHICKS! I FIND THERE IS NOTHING BETTER THAN AVI-TONE... THE IDEAL FLOCK WORMER AND TONIC!

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Dr. Salsbury's POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE STATION

O'NEILL HATCHERY

M. E. CHURCH NOTES  
A. J. May, Pastor  
Sunday school for all 10 a. m.—  
Morning worship at 11 a. m.—  
Special music, anthem by the choir.  
Vocal solo, Clarence Selah, "Open by the pastor, Christian Liberties.

the Gates of the Temple." Sermon  
Epworth League, 6:30—Clarence Selah, leader.  
Union evening service at the Presbyterian church.  
Washington's Birthday Masonic service. Everybody welcome.

160 Acre Well Improved Holt County Farm  
SELLS AT  
**PUBLIC AUCTION**  
Thursday, Feb. 24, 1938  
EWING, NEBRASKA  
ON THE PREMISES AT 2 P. M.

LOCATION: This farm is located 3 miles south and 4 miles west of Ewing, Nebr., a good little business town in the eastern part of Holt county which is Nebraska's greatest native hay county, and situated on the Chicago and North Western R. R. main line from Omaha to Casper, Wyoming.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: This farm is legally known as the south half of the southwest quarter of section 26, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 35, Township 26 Range 10, Holt county, Nebraska.

IMPROVEMENTS: The improvements on this farm were built in 1932, and consist of a four room house, with a large attic and a fine porch. There is a small barn, and a large shed, chicken house, hog house, garage, cave, good fences—some hog tight, good well and wind-mill, with abundance of water.

It is 2 1/2 miles to Good Rural School, and a Good Road To Farm.

THE LAND: This farm lies mostly level, is a good sandy loam. There are 11 acres in alfalfa, 45 acres in cultivation, now in rye, balance is in native hay and pasture.

The owner of the farm is a non-resident. Therefore we invite you to make your inspections before the day of the sale, and come prepared to buy, as the FARM WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. The farm sells subject to the 1938 lease. The present tenant is Mr. Thos. Tomjack and the lease calls for \$50 cash Aug. 1, 1938 for pasture and alfalfa, and 1-3 of all the rye raised.

TERMS: Terms of the sale are 15 per cent cash on day of sale. Balance on or before March 15, 1938. There is a \$900 Fed. Land bank loan on the farm which may be assumed by the purchaser.

**Mrs. W. J. Burgess, Owner**

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE TO  
**FORKE BROS., The Auctioneers**  
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This Kwik-lite Two-Way lantern is different from anything you have seen in flashlights. It has two bulbs; the one on top is unbreakable and throws a broad beam of light for general indoor illumination. The one in front focuses and throws a powerful long distance beam of 350 feet; it is used for general outdoor purposes. A two-way switch controls both bulbs. The lantern is rigidly constructed of metal and has a beautiful silver finish.

Here is a real opportunity to get one of the finest flashlights you have ever used. You'll find it indispensable around the house, on the farm, in the car, or for any other occasion requiring a portable light. Don't fumble in the dark, don't take chances with flame type lanterns and matches. Play safe by letting one of the Kwik-lite lanterns light your way.

# THE FRONTIER

IT IS HUMILIATING FOR A MAN TO CONFESS THAT IN ALL THE YEARS HE HAS EARNED MONEY, HE HAS ACCUMULATED NOTHING IN BANK WORTH WHILE.

**The O'NEILL NATIONAL BANK**

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$140,000.00

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