

**THE FRONTIER**

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"Wholesome American Greeting"

Never before in our history have there been so many British flags flying in our nation's capitol. Hundreds of thousands of people came to get a glimpse of the Royal couple. More than 150,000 Federal employees were on hand to greet them. It was a real American welcome. Outside of a few disgruntled society-crazed people who were mad because they didn't get an invitation to the Garden party for the King and Queen, the rank and file of people here thought it was alright to give the visitors a wholesome American greeting.

**Combine Business and Pleasure**

Everybody here knows that the visit of the King and Queen was a combined social and business proposition, with emphasis on the latter reason. The British want to be sure we are going to be good neighbors. They need us more than we need them. From the business angle there is the little matter of war talk in Europe. Britain, of course, wants to be sure we will be on her side. Then too, there is the matter of trade treaties. England is a great trader and the United States is the world's biggest customer. And also, there is the matter of trade in Latin-America. Germany, Italy and Japan are not our biggest competitors there. English traders have done and are doing quite a big business with the Latin-America's. Uncle Sam's traders must be on their toes these days if they want to keep pace with the world traders.

**To Increase Aid to Aged**

The Administration's reply to the unworkable Townsend Plan to pay all people 60 or more years of age, up to \$200 a month, is some amendment of the Social Security Act to make larger Federal contributions to the needy old people. One movement has started to make the Federal contribution somewhat larger than the states' share. There is another movement to clear the way for old age pensions by constitutional amendment. A fight against the manner in which the Social Security program is working has started. The effect of letters from leaders of Labor and Agriculture opposed to the Townsend Plan, was evident in the House where the bill embracing the plan was defeated; the vote being 97 for and 302 against. The principal old age pension proposals were submitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. One was the Townsend plan. The other was the plan of the General Welfare group, E. A. Johnson, formerly associated with Dr. Townsend is Legislative Secretary of the General Welfare Organization. Many members had worked for a hearing and full debate on the floor for one or the other of the two plans. The Townsend Plan followers demanded that their bill come out under a "gag" rule which permitted no amendment. The General Welfare people claimed that the Townsend Bill as drawn, could not be administered. The result was that the General Welfare leaders fought the Townsend bill, claiming it would increase unemployment and fail to bring help to the aged. Many members friendly to the principle of old age pension opposed the "sales tax" features of the Townsend Bill because of the increased burden that would fall upon the poor people. "Gag" rule and refusal to permit amendments cost the Townsend Bill some votes. Anyway both plans are still live issues and both the Townsend leaders and the General Welfare leaders tell members they will continue their organizations and wage fights in the next political campaigns.

Scraps Between Pension Groups  
 Hearings on both the Townsend

and General Welfare plans have been held. The committees heard many witnesses since hearings began five months ago. The General Welfare bill remains in the committee and no further hearings are in prospect. The fight between the leaders of the two plans seem to be over the \$200 per month item. Mr. Johnson of the General Welfare Group tells members that people do not favor the \$200 per month per person. The Townsend leaders say the \$200 per month figure is merely the "maximum" and while they don't ever hope to reach it, they feel many people favor the retention of that figure. Up to this time there has been no compromise between the Townsend and General Welfare Camps.

**King Not Here to Pay War Debt**

A letter comes from Genoa, Nebraska, asking if the King of England is here to pay us at least part of the money we loaned England to help win the world war. The answer to that is that nothing has been said about the war debts lately except there is some gossip that perhaps our foreign debtors are about to ask us to cancel the interest rate and some more of the principal on loans which they have not yet paid us anything. In the meantime many farmers are urging passage of a bill which would lower the rate of interest on their loans from Uncle Sam.

**Another 4 Billion Deficit**

Army and Navy expenditures are mounting by leaps and bounds. Orders have been given to lay the keels of two 45,000 ton super battleships each to cost \$100,000,000. Their keels cannot possibly be laid during the next twelve months and after they are laid it will take four years to complete them. The government's income for the next year will be about 5 1/2 billions of dollars and congress will make appropriations for next year that will total at least 9 1/2 billions of dollars. This will create a deficit of 4 billions of dollars for the year ending June 30, 1940.

**THE NEBRASKA SCENE**

By the Lowell Service

Lincoln—High pressure groups, battling to secure special concessions from the unicameral legislature, admitted defeat after the sine die adjournment last week. It is true the lobby prolonged the session to 111 days, one day more than in 1935, but no advantage was gained. All legislation that would inure to the benefit of the special interests was either defeated or vetoed.

Railroads left the lobby disgruntled. Private power companies were embittered. The taxpayer was relieved of five millions in property tax and cash funds. Fewer bills were passed than ever before. The session made a new low mark in regard to economy.

From Omaha came an effort to increase the size of the unicameral and elect on partisan tickets. This was countered by the advocates of the present system with a suggestion that the legislature function more as a board of directors and cut out the tactics of the debating society.

In the final hours many political boomlets flourished. Honeyed suggestions poured into the ears of the members. On the republican side of the house, there was much activity.

A. L. Miller is an avowed candidate for governor. Chairman Brady of the appropriations committee will seek the state treasuryship, if his health improves. Ernest Adams will try for secretary of state; Senator Schultz, for the railway commission; Lester Dunn, Hugh Ashmore and Dan Garber are suspected of aspirations.

Concerning democratic hopes, much was said. Senator Van Diest is regarded as a potential candidate for governor. Speaker Diers may seek the lieutenant governorship. Leland Hall is in the race for the state treasurer. Gantz seems a likely prospect for attorney general. Neubauer may seek the congressional nomination.

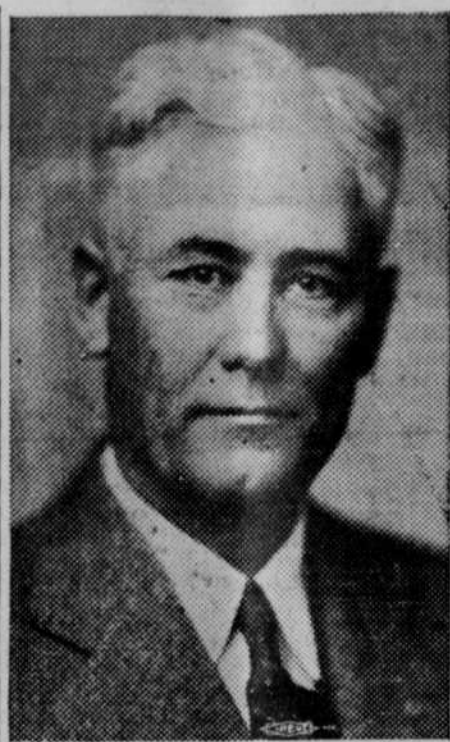
Charley Warner, of Waverly, let it be known that he would again file for the republican nomination for governor. This announcement was evidently made to forestall Dr. Miller, of Kimball and Hugh Brown of Kearney.

H. G. Keeney and Hugh Butler, both of Omaha, seem to be lagging in the republican senatorial contest. Bob Smith, recently called back to his old position as clerk of the District Court in Douglas coun-

**Hugh Butler to be Candidate for United States Senator in 1940**

Says Will Fight to Protect Livestock Market for U. S. Farmer. Is Farmer and Successful Business Man.

Hugh Butler of Omaha, prominent business man, civic leader and farmer, has announced that he will file as a candidate for United States Senator on the Republican ticket in the 1940 election.



HUGH BUTLER

Mr. Butler wired from Washington where he met last week with other members of the Republican National committee and party leaders.

Mr. Butler, who operates two farms in Furnas county near Cambridge, feels that the policy of the present administration is destroying American agriculture and live stock farming. He said:

"The recent statement of the President concerning the purchase of Argentine meat is another sad blow to the American farmer and live stock grower. The meat industry of America is one of our most important. Through the sale of our meat animals, the small farmer gets his income on his grain and roughage. The live stock industry is about the only part of our agricultural program that has not already been destroyed by the new deal administration. It appears that the stockman is now to be offered as a sacrifice in a mistaken foreign policy which would force him to compete in our own home market against the products shipped from South America.

**America First**  
 "The American market belongs to the American farmer and as United States Senator I would fight to the last ditch to see that he gets the protection he deserves. We hold a friendly feeling toward all nations, but charity begins at home, and we must look after our own people before granting concessions which would ruin the most important industry in our nation.

"Like every other farm operator and live stock grower, I have been battling 24 hours a day to make ends meet and I

am going to fight every move which would further cripple the stockman and small farmer."

Mr. Butler was born on a farm near Missouri Valley, Iowa. He was five years old when his parents set out in a covered wagon for Furnas county, Nebraska, to acquire a homestead.

Growing up on the farm, young Butler won a scholarship in a subscription contest and entered Doane College at Crete. Here he ran errands, mowed lawns, collected laundry, clerked in a grocery store, and came out in 1907 with a diploma in his hand.

Since attaining his majority, he has always been interested in agriculture. Although successful as a business man, he realizes that the progress and prosperity of Nebraska must come from the farm. He is a regent of Doane College and has always taken an active part in community building and civic affairs.

ty, and Ted Metcalfe, formerly lieutenant governor, are talked of as possible candidates.

Ex-Governor A. J. Weaver, of Falls City, Kenneth Wherry, of Pawnee City, and Dwight Griswold of Gordon, are considered probable candidates. H. G. Wellensiek, of Grand Island, will be in the race. Congressman Stefan will seek reelection to Congress.

Ex-Senator Knickrehm, of Grand Island, will be a candidate for railway commissioner in the republican primary. Richard H. Larsen, who opposed Dr. Bass in the last primary, will be a candidate for railway commissioner next April.

Inter-territorial freight rates have a marked effect on industry and unemployment, declares J. A. Little, rate expert for the state railway commission. He has given considerable attention to freight rate complaints which involve commodities from the South to points North and West. The controversy over the freight rate on peanuts is typical.

Raw peanuts are an important item among raw materials used by candy manufacturers. The Kearney Candy company of Kearney, is a

large user of peanuts mostly from Albany, Georgia, and other points in the southeast. The freight rates on peanuts in carloads are so high that the Kearney company shipped by rail to Omaha and then trucked to Kearney to cut down the excessive expense.

The present rates on peanuts from important Georgia points to Kearney are \$1.43 per cwt. Western railroads proposed reductions, but there was a long delay and difficulty in getting an agreement among the southern lines south of the Ohio river and the western lines. Rate Expert Little took the matter up with the railroads involved and was instrumental in getting them to agree on a reduction from \$1.43 to \$1.05 per cwt. to Kearney, with substantial reductions to Norfolk and North Platte as well. He succeeded in getting an agreement after the initial proposal had been definitely rejected. As a result, both the producers of the South and the candy manufacturers of Nebraska have been benefited.

Amos Thomas, of Omaha, was reelected chairman of the legislative council, and invitation was ex-

tended to Dr. R. V. Shumate of the state university to serve again as disector. Senator Doyle attempted by resolution, to remove from the council any senators not renominated at the primary in April, 1940. He lost out 24 to 7. Following are the members of the council, by congressional districts:

First—John Callan, Odell; Joseph Reavis, Falls City; M. E. Westley, Brainard.

Second—Ernest Adams, Amos Thomas, Charles Tvrdik, Omaha.

Third—Frank Brady, Atkinson; Carl Peterson, Norfolk; J. B. Rosister, Walthill.

Fourth—W. H. Diers, Gresham; Leland Hall, Roseland; J. L. Thornton, Fairbury.

Fifth—Harry Gantz, Alliance; R. M. Howard, Flats; Fred Mueller, Kearney.

Eight members are republicans and seven are democrats. E. Adams, Thomas, Tvrdik, Brady and Gantz all served on the former council.

In case a school district carries limited insurance on its athletes, it is not liable for any injury not covered by the insurance. This is the opinion given out by Attorney General Walter R. Johnson in answer to a query from County Attorney R. S. Morrissey, of Tecumseh.

In explaining his veto of the unfair trade practice bill, LB 86, Governor Cochran stated: "While this bill purports to be in the interest of the public welfare and for the protection of the public, its effect is directly to the contrary. The act is designed not to protect competition, but to protect those who compete."

For the lack of a single vote, LB 1, the agrol bill which Senator Sorrell, its author, steadfastly maintained, throughout the legislative session, would pull Nebraska farmers out of the depression, was defeated on the day before the legislature closed. It received a tie vote, 21 to 21. The bill would have required all Nebraska oil stations to carry, in addition to regular motor fuel, gasoline blended with at least 5 per cent alcohol processed in the state from United States agricultural products.

Many predictions are heard that notwithstanding the defeat of the agrol bill, a number of agrol processing plants will be in operation in Nebraska within a year. That there will be considerable use for the blend gasoline is made certain by the action of the legislature in passing LB 12, the gasoline tax exemption bill. It provides for exempting non-highway users, except aircraft, from paying four cents of the five-cent state tax on gasoline when it is blended with 10 per cent alcohol processed in Nebraska from

United States agricultural products. The vote on this bill was 27 to 10.

Nebraska hunters are expressing pleasure over the passage by the legislature of LB 409, which fixes an annual hunting license at \$1; fishing permit at \$1; combination license at \$1.50 (present license combined at \$1), except raccoon hunting with dogs, \$2.50. These fees will go in effect Jan. 1, 1940. The coon hunting licenses are new in Nebraska. The measure had the backing of the Izaak Walton league.

The University of Nebraska may lose its standing both in the Association of American Universities and in the North Central association, according to information given at the alumni luncheon last week by Chancellor C. A. Boucher. He said that he had received notice from the North Central association that expenditure per student at Nebraska has fallen below the safety point. This is in accordance with the information given by the chancellor and the board of regents to the legislature when university appropriations were being considered.

Original jurisdiction in accounting suits involving an insurance company and its policyholders rests with the state insurance department, according to a ruling made by District Judge J. H. Broady in sustaining a demurrer by the Lincoln Liberty Life Insurance company in a suit which involves \$2,150,000. The four policyholders who brought suit claim that about that sum has been transferred by the company from the participating policy surplus to the benefit of the non-participating business, during a period of years, and they ask that this money by transferred back for distribution to participating policyholders. The four plaintiffs are Ira N. Clark, June Cora Hill, James W. Rolls and Freda C. Selancer. The company, in its demurrer of May 10, declared that the district court had only appellate jurisdiction, and that the matter should be heard by the insurance department, a theory with which Judge Broady agreed.

By a vote of 22 to 17, LB 350, vigorously fought by the railroads throughout the legislative session, was passed late Tuesday afternoon. It increases the length of combined truck-tractor and semi-trailer from 35 to 42 feet, and increases the gross maximum weight from 32,000 to 40,000 pounds. Truckers had worked hard for the measure. It passed without the emergency clause.

Another bill which was passed by the legislature on its next to con-

cluding day was LB 224, which repeals the law requiring trucks to stop at railroad crossings, but leaves the requirement standing for oil transports and vehicles carrying explosives. It also changes the capacity designations on truck license plates. The bill was passed by a vote of 34 to 2, and it will go into effect at once.

Mrs. R. L. Cochran, wife of the governor, was an interested on-looker when the first of a series of leadership training courses to be conducted in Nebraska colleges this summer opened at Midland college at Fremont last week, with 60 students enrolled. Mrs. Cochran is one of the executive committee having charge of the \$30,000 grant recently made to Nebraska by the Frank Phillips foundation, and these courses are financed from that fund.

**O'Neill Girl Married In Milwaukee June 2**

Summerfield Methodist Church, Milwaukee, Wis., was the scene of the wedding of Miss Gertrude E. Conrad and Lawrence C. Brown, Friday evening, June 2. Sprays of bridal wreath and candelabra holding white candles decorated the altar where the Rev. O. D. Cameron read the marriage vows for Mr. Brown, formerly of Cassopolis, Mich., and Miss Conrad, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. D. S. Conrad, of O'Neill, Nebr., using double wedding ring service.

The gown worn by the bride was fashioned with a white lace bodice, short puff sleeves and featured a long sweeping skirt of net. A Juliet cap of seed pearls held her full length veil of tulle edged with lace. The colonial boquet carried by Miss Conrad was of spring flowers and white roses.

The bride's attendant, Miss Vivian I. Moss, of Milwaukee, wore a gown of peach net with square neck line and short puff sleeves. In her hair Miss Moss wore a garland of flowers matching those in her boquet.

Mrs. Wilbur Moore, the organist, played a ten minute prelude before the ceremony and Henry Swan sang a vocal solo preceding the wedding march.

The best man was Wilbur M. Moore and the ushers were Robert E. Moss and Lyman Chase, all of Milwaukee.

The groom, a graduate of the Milwaukee School of Engineering, is a member of Delta Phi Zeta fraternity. He is now employed by the city of Milwaukee in the electric maintenance department. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will make their home at 835 N. Cass Street.

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