

THE FRONTIER

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BRIEFLY STATED

Eight ladies had a party at the home of Mrs. Mable Gatz Friday evening in honor of Mrs. Fred Harper, who was leaving Saturday. The evening was spent playing bridge and high scores were won by Mrs. Gatz and Mrs. Harper. Mrs. Harper was presented with a lovely going away gift.

Mrs. John Protivinsky returned home Saturday from Sioux Falls, S. D., where she had been visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Johnson and family for the past two months. Her grandson, Joe Johnson accompanied her home for a visit.

Miss Catherine Shorthill of Omaha spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. James Shorthill and family.

Frank Davidson arrived Monday from Culver City, Cal., and will visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson and other relatives for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. T. L. McDonald and daughter, Arlene, of Atkinson and Mrs. Francis Murphy of this city spent Monday in Sioux City, Iowa.

Mrs. John Harbottle spent the week-end in Norfolk visiting at the home of Gene Kilpatrick.

Nelson Gibson of Page accepted a position at the Gamble store and started working Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Ford of Atkinson were dinner guests at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Murphy Sunday. On Monday they left for Washugal, Wash., where they will make their future home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ora L. Fox were in Ainsworth and Valentine on business Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. L. R. Sutcliffe returned to Rapid City Sunday.

Mrs. Tom Semlak of Norfolk spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Enright and attended the Annual Alumnae banquet Sunday evening at St. Mary's Academy.

Mrs. Julia Graves and daughter, Genevieve, of this city and daughter, Elizabeth, of Washington, D. C., left Wednesday for Lyons where they will visit at the home of Mrs. Graves' sister, Miss Ruth Buckley. On Friday Elizabeth will return to Washington and Mrs. Graves and Genevieve will remain in Lyons for a couple of weeks visit before going to Omaha, where they plan on making their future home.

Mrs. Sam Nelson returned to her home at Thermopolis, Wyo., last Thursday, after spending several weeks at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Allendorfer.

THE HOME FRONT

Reaction of Nebraska retailers and customers to price regulations which became effective May 18 has been generally somewhat as follows: "A good thing. A good time to start, and March prices a good basis for fixing prices." There will be some difficulties, but they will be ironed out as rapidly as possible. Most people agree that price fixing is necessary to help prevent inflation and assure citizens equal buying opportunities.

Hugh J. Blakely, office of Price Administrator, called at the Nebraska Defense Committee office on May 18 and requested the committee's cooperation in OPA's informational program. Literature was left with State Committee members and is being sent out to regional chairmen and Committee members, County and Municipal chairmen, chairmen of Health, Welfare and Consumer Interest Committees, and to members of civilian defense Speakers Bureaus. Full Cooperation will be provided by means of radio, press and public meetings.

June 14 will be registration day for those who attend the American Legion air raid warden instructors school in Lincoln. Three days packed full of class demonstration work in ARW duties will follow. P. C. Patterson, State Legion Adjutant, who has had intensive protective training, will direct the school and is planning a real work-out for his pupils. Classes will be held in Morrill Hall Nebraska University campus.

Legionaire instructors Mike Noble and Bea Young, Lincoln, and Louis Murphy, Omaha, who attended the national training training school at Texas A & M, will be assisted by experts in gases, explosives and fire fighting. Colonel C. J. Frankforter, of the University chemistry department, will conduct some demonstration. Teacher college personnel will give talks on teaching methods which should help graduates when they train local wardens. Numerous specially prepared defense films will be used in the course.

Bruning advertises its community scrap dump in the local Banner. The dump is located on a vacant down-town lot and the Farmers' Grain company serves as weighing station. Scrappers receive payment when the scrap is sold.

We've been thinking that a "Town Meeting For War" is something new, but truly "there is nothing new under the sun." On March 31, 1917, Lincoln held two big patriotic evening mass meetings. Hundreds wore small American flags during the day, and when city whistles sounded the meeting call at 7:00 p. m., many groups marched to St. Paul's church and the old auditorium. There was a band parade. Patriotic songs were sung and speakers went from one meeting place to the other. Resolutions of unequivocal support were sent to President Wilson and Congress—six days before World War One was declared.

Steel output is up, and Nebraska farmers are partly responsible for the increase. Huge amounts of metal scrap are being delivered. Banner county, population 1,500, has lived up to its name by marketing over ten tons of scrap. Enough for 100 .50 calibre machine guns or one 15 ton tank.

WANTED—100,000 decks of playing cards for men on transports and in the various AEF's. Men on their way to the far East have said, "We play with a deck until the spots fade out and then remark them." New or clean used decks, or money to buy cards, may be handed to local American Legion posts. The 40 and 8 is collecting decks and will deliver them to embarking ports. It's OK if the jokers are missing. How times have changed. In 1917 and 1918 a lot of the boys wanted an extra joker and deuces were often wild.

Civilian Defense is being streamlined. The OCD has divided activities into three classifications: United States Citizens Defense Corps; United States Citizens Service Corps; Civil Air Patrol; Civilian Defense Auxiliary Group. Only the first two will directly concern most local groups.

The OCD's Protective Branch supervising the defense corps, which in Nebraska includes these protective services: Staff Corps; Air Raid Wardens; Auxiliary Police; Auxiliary Firemen; Fire Watchers; Demolition and Clearance Crews; Road Repair Crews; Rescue Squads; Decontamination Squads; Medical Corps; Nurses' Aides Corps; Drivers Corps; Emergency Food and Housing Corps; Utility Repair Squads; instructors.

The Service Corps is under the Mobilization Branch, OCD. Principal Nebraska activities are: Salvage; Health and Welfare Nutrition; Consumer interest; Agriculture, including Victory Home and Garden Programs; Zoning and Defense Housing.

Just buy bonds and keep on buying; The boys out there'll keep 'em flying.



Watch for many more changes in the CCA and CPT set-ups. Aviation has become so important in this war that every phase of the Civilian Aeronautics Administration, civilian pilot training and regular commercial aviation are now practically integrated with the Army Air Corp. So important has been the work of the CCA and CPT that some people in Washington will not be surprised any day to find all of the technicians and officials of the CAA in uniform. The commercial air lines are now about taken over by the army and the near future will bring a program of for "war purposes only" so far as commercial air travel is concerned.

Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth government in exile, is in town with a large group of Filipino leaders. He tells of many narrow escapes from the Japanese before reaching Australia. Once Quezon fought side by side with Aguinaldo against American soldiers. He says Bataan proved that Philippines and Americans are brothers today. He's going to do some lecturing among our neighbors to the south. Filipinos here are overjoyed that much of their gold and securities were snatched from under the noses of the Japanese. The gold and securities have already reached the U. S. A.

Answering questions about Japan—that country was mapped a long time ago by Americans. Uncle Sam knows nearly everything important about locations of forts and industry. Back in 1905 Americans mapping Japan were searched. The Japanese found not books containing long lists of prices of meals, lodging and merchandise. The Japanese didn't know it but it may be that in 1942 American bombs will hit targets to which some of those figures referred.

Nebraska jewelers have been in town asking about priorities on brass. They say much of the jewelry base depends on brass and that is hard to get. These visitors say that silver, of which we have an abundance, may have to be used as a base for jewelry instead of brass. Believe it or not, tin is more important now than silver or gold.

William Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific railroad, was host at a dinner given for the Nebraska delegation the other night. This Nebraskan started his railroad career as a call boy. He told friends that he can still telegraph and likes to listen in on operators at work.

Reports that many proposed defense plants that cannot be completed this year may not be constructed because of need of critical materials for immediate arms production are worrying Nebraskans who expect several new plants in the state. No information as to the particular proposed plants that may be affected can be secured from the army which feels that information about locations of any defense plants should be kept from the enemy. Nebraskans, however, are hopeful that the new program will not affect proposed plants in our state.

More of the contractors on defense plants have already signed closed shop agreements. Result is that men trying to get jobs have to join unions. Some complaints are coming in of the high charges made. Bills to allow any man to work on defense plant construction, whether he belongs to the union or not, have been introduced. But no action is being taken on these bills by the committee to which they have been referred.

Jimmy Doolittle, who led the group of intrepid American flyers over Japan, has been in town and is thrilling friends with stories of the bravery of his men. Lieutenant Joyce of Lincoln was a member of the group. The Japanese are anxious to know where Doolittle's planes started from. Uncle Sam is not going to tell them.

Answering questions about how big is an army corps—it is composed of three triangular divisions of 15,000 men each with a supporting force of engineers, medical detachment and signal corps numbering about 5,000 men. That makes an army corps of about 50,000 men.

About 400 employees of the Farm Credit Administration moved to Kansas City last week. Many of the employees come from the midwest and many were glad to move out of Washington. The Rural Electrification Administration moved to St. Louis some weeks ago. The Patent office moved to Richmond and the immigration service has gone to Philadelphia. Many employees of the War Risk Insurance Section of the Veterans Administration are moving to New York.

William Hale, a chemist connected with the Dow Chemical company, told a committee here that five grain alcohol plants should not be built in Nebraska immediately. Hale told the committee that he is positive that eventually grain alcohol will be made from grain for less than 10 cents a gallon. He declared that when the grain alcohol program is in full swing, a farmer can make as much as \$50 an acre if he is allowed to produce up to the capacity of the land.

A prediction was made at a hearing in new uses for farm crops that after the war, fifty thousand planes will be in use in this country and the fuel base for all of these planes will be grain alcohol.

The standard of living in the U. S. will be much lower as the war progresses. Reason for that is that nearly half of our national income of 105 billion dollars must be spent for war purposes. England and Canada now spend half their national incomes for war.

Glenn McAfee of Norfolk was among a hundred soldiers sightseeing in Washington the other day. These men are attending Officer Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. For many of them, it was the first visit to the Nation's capitol. Most of them were equipped with cameras. Their camera targets were Capitol, the White House, Washington Monument and, believe it or not, the vacant Japanese Embassy building.

Nails and boards for grain storage are hard to get. Don Fletcher, who is here trying to keep funds in the Agricultural appropriation bill for eradication of blight and insects in grain, predicts that some of our snow fences may be utilized to store our surplus grain. These fences lined with tar paper make good grain bins, he says.

F. A. Lake, assistant deputy land bank commissioner, of the Farm Credit administration, has gone to Kansas City without his family. The reason is that he expects to be in the Air Service soon. During the last war, he flew with the French, the British and, before discharge, he was with the American Air force. He was shot down several times. He is the man who told officials here a year or more ago that self-sealing gasoline tanks and armored protection for pilots must be standard equipment in American fighting planes. Uncle Sam has a lot of these now. Lake is the man who has passed on many loans for Nebraska farmers.

"Food will win the war—give the American housewife some sugar to can fruits and preserves", is the slogan among midwest members. The rationing officials agree that some help must be given to housewives to prevent the spoiling of fruit on the ground this year.

The Army, the Navy and our diplomats have not been asleep in Japan. In all three of these services we have men who speak Japanese fluently. Some have been language students in Japan for many years. Their studies will now pay dividends for Uncle Sam's fighters.

In 1935 when American congressmen went to Japan on their way to the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, they were told that the Japanese prohibited photography

in military areas. The late Bert Lord had a camera and, after snapping one scene, he was taken to the police station where the film was developed. The developed film showed an unusually large radish. Lord was interested in farming. The Japanese returned his camera with polite apologies.

Now comes a labor problem of huge dimensions as the government starts off a survey of "man-power." The National Selective officer declares that by 1943 over twelve million people will be needed to carry on the industries which will back up the fighting forces on land, sea and in the air. That will be about 8 percent of the population, and about 25 percent of the people of employment age. It is expected that by 1943 there will be over five million men in the armed forces, while some place the figures at eight million or more. General Hersey declares that a critical labor shortage by fall is certain. Under such circumstances it would seem as though the government might at once commence making use of men and women who have been denied employment because of

arbitrary age limits. There are millions of people who are still active and capable of doing good work of a lighter nature who are anxious to obtain such employment. The "Man-power" survey will disclose the vast number of such people but long before it is completed the administrative agencies could engage thousands of them.

Rationing railway and long-distance bus tickets may be just around the corner. The eastern railways are putting into service old and outmoded passenger cars to take care of the traffic, but daily the load grows heavier. The travel of soldiers and sailors to new posts require hundreds of cars. The increased travel due to war orders is immense, while non-governmental travel is beyond that of any previous period. Another factor of mounting importance is the tire and motor-car situation with gas rationing in the populous centers making rail travel necessary to millions. The troubles and difficulties of war-time seem to multiply rapidly and the end is not yet. But, after all, the war must be won, no matter what the difficulties.

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