

THE FRONTIER

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Would Petition Congress

The following article dated at
Emerson, Iowa, and signed "Old
Democrat" appeared in the Pub-
lic Pulse column of the World-
Herald the fore part of the week:
"If a fourth term would be a
bad thing for our nation, we had
better petition Congress at once
to pass a bill prohibiting any
president serving more than two
terms. Unless this is done I be-
lieve he will be elected for a
fourth term, as the gigantic po-
litical machine he is building up
can control more than half of the
votes. Do you readers think it
wise to send such petitions to
Congress? If so, we better get
busy at the task at once.—Old
Democrat."

"Editor's note: A constitutional
amendment would be required,
and it could not be ratified in
time to apply to the present in-
cumbent."

"Fourth term outlook bad,"
stated Lou Schneider, writer on
the force of Consolidated News
Features. "President Roosevelt's
fourth-term ambition depends up-
on the outcome of the battle rag-
ing between Vice President Wal-
lace and Secretary of Commerce
Jesse Jones. That's the view of
informed political, industrial and
banking informants," Schneider
declares. "The president must get
Wallace to ease out of the squab-
ble. Jones is a fighting man and
will not take water from anyone.
Should Wallace refuse to follow
Mr. Roosevelt's 'peace plan,' it
means Jones must resign. If that
happens, it spells out the politi-
cal demise of Mr. Roosevelt and
the new deal."

HORSE SENSE

As a sedative to numb the fear
of debt, the people have been told
that no harm could result from
the debt because the people mere-
ly owed it to themselves.

Harold G. Moulton, head of the
Brookings Institution, has knock-
ed the "owe it to yourself" theory
into a cocked hat in a booklet en-
titled, "The New Philosophy of
Public Debt." He shows that
those who pay taxes to support
the debt are not identical with
those who receive the interest on
the debt or the government boun-
ties which the debt makes pos-
sible.

While the people may owe the
public debt to themselves, the
man who is taxed to pay interest
on the debt will soon find that
the tax collector will take his shirt
if he does not pay his taxes, to pay
interest on a debt which he "owes
to himself."

Mr. Moulton blasts the idea that
public debt can go on growing
forever without doing any harm.
His remarks shoot close to finan-
cial and economic advisers of the
government and to the National
Resources Planning Board.

He makes it brutally clear that
deficit spending and boundless
public debt lead either to totali-
tarianism or to debt repudiation,
and that without "a stable system
of public finance . . . in the United
States, and also in other countries,
the foundation stone for interna-
tional reconstruction will rest on
quicksand."

His analysis is just plain horse
sense which most everybody un-
derstood until they were hypno-
tized with the suggestion that
prosperity could be brought about
by priming the pump continuously
with public funds. He does not

What You Buy With
WAR BONDS

Mosquito Bar

Among the casualties returning to
the United States from the Solomons
are men who have lost their shack-
ing, not from injury, not from shock,
but from attack by insects upon
men who have been without mos-
quito bar protection.



We'll never know how many lives
this mosquito bar has saved and you
probably never will know just how
much good your purchases of War
Bonds have done, but you should
know that regular and increasing
purchases are necessary.

Look! Listen! Live!

They were in a hurry—but they
never got there.

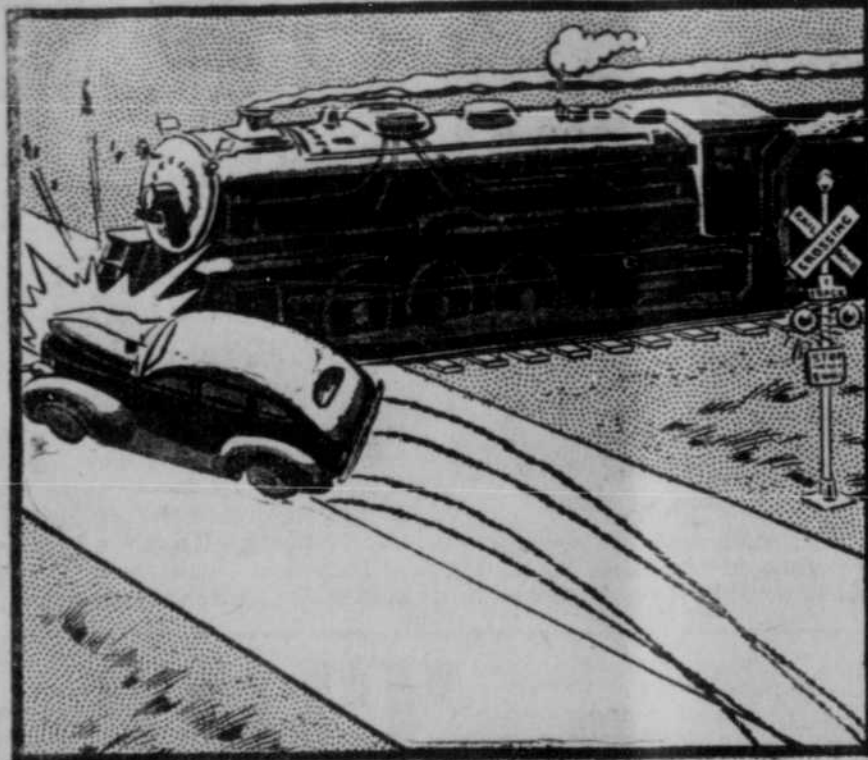
Tire marks on the highway
showed that the car skidded about
100 feet through the night.

The car carried a man, his son
and his daughter to their deaths.
In disregard of warning signals,
the car was driven onto a grade
crossing and into the path of a
freight train. The pilot and piping
on the engine were damaged, re-
quiring replacement and causing a
delay of one hour.

This deadly accident, illustrated
here, is typical of what happens
too frequently when a car is driven
at too great a speed for existing
circumstances. Apparently the
driver saw the crossing, saw the
signals—but not in time, and
skidded onto the tracks.

The National Safety Council is
conducting a special campaign to
stop these accidents, which every
day delay 38 trains a total of 22
hours—a big blow to the nation's
wartime transportation effort.

Driver carelessness is the cause
of almost all these grade crossing



accidents, according to the Coun-
cil. To help win the war—to save
yourself and others needless suf-
fering—the Council asks you to be
sure the track is clear before you
start across.

try to prove that government debt
is bad, but he does insist that it
must be controlled.

The time will come when in
spite of all primings, the pump
will suck air if the water supply
is exhausted. The earnings of the
people are the water in the finan-
cial well. Those earnings must
come from individual effort and
production which depend on pros-
perous operating industries and
agriculture. The pump primers
produce no new water.

CONFUSION

The OPA was recently success-
ful in having railroad freight rates
reduced, and it was thereby able
to announce a "roll back" in coal
prices of five cents a ton, a sav-
ing of possibly 50 cents a year for
the average family.

Now a wage increase of eight
cents an hour, which amounts to
over \$200,000,000 a year for 1,100,000 non-operating railroad em-
ployees, is being considered, and
coal miners are to receive a pay
increase which will add more mil-
lions to cost of producing coal.

No matter how meritorious these
increases are, they add to the cost
of production, while the govern-
ment is trying to "roll back" prices
and "hold the line."

It is impossible to "roll back"
retail prices while the cost of pro-
duction rolls merrily upward. Sub-
sidy proposals to offset the differ-
ence between production costs
and "rolled back" retail
prices would make the people pay
through the nose in taxes.

The ax of confusion has fallen
on the local merchant and farmer,
and thousands of them have gone
out of business, to the detriment
of the consumer.

Admitting that the present situ-
ation is complicated, is it not
becoming more complicated by
trying to freeze retail prices while
allowing production costs to con-
stantly climb?

Support of Congress

As breakdown follows break-
down in the home-front war ma-
chine, the New Deal politics are
seeking a "goat." And evidence
continues to pile up that an at-
tempt will be made to blame the
failure of OPA, the foodstuffs
program—in short, all mistakes
which have hampered the war ef-
fort—on Congress.

There is visibly an effort to
convince the American people
that each time the national legis-
lature exercises its judgment up-
on Administration policy, each
time it rises above the old "rub-
ber stamp" role, it is interfering
with the conduct of the war.

When Congress legislates on la-
bor policy, the White House de-
clares it must be held responsible
for future strikes in industry.

When Congress turns "thumbs
down" on the subsidy program,
with which the New Deal hopes
again to buy control over agricul-
ture, the White House tars it with
the inflation brush.

When Congress wields the econ-
omy axe on non-war bureaus and
on over-padded Federal agencies
such as the OWI, the charge of
playing politics and aiding and
comforting the enemy is hurled.

Nearly everything Congress does
to hold run-away bureaucracy
within bounds, the New Deal ad-
ministration brands as disloyal.

In spite of all the smearing,
Congress tries to do the job as-
signed to it by the framers of the
Constitution, and if the effort to
"get" the legislative body suc-
ceeds, then representative govern-
ment will die in America just as
it died in Germany when the
Reichstag was dissolved. If Con-
gress is again forced back into the
role of a rubber stamp, the peo-
ple will lose their voice in Gov-
ernment.

It is of the utmost importance
that Senators and Representatives
return to Washington after their
scheduled recess, with the knowl-
edge that they have the confi-
dence of their constituents. With
such confidence the independence
of our legislative branch is as-
sured.

History Lessons Ignored

In attempting to create a Fed-
eral bureaucracy that would di-
rect from Washington the eating
and living habits of the smallest
hamlet in the land, President
Roosevelt has stored away in
moth balls all of the lessons of
history.

Today he neglects, in a passion
for centralized power, the very
principles which he described so
clearly before the New Deal's lust
for control began to dominate
government.

Compare these quotations of the
past with the Federal set-up for
rationing, price ceilings, transpor-
tation, etc:

"Were we directed from Wash-
ington when to sow and when to
reap, we should soon want bread."
—Thomas Jefferson.

"The doctrine of regulation and
legislation by 'master minds', in
whose judgment and will all the
people may gladly and quietly ac-
quiesce, has been too glaringly
apparent at Washington. Were it
possible to find 'master minds' so
unselfish, so willing to decide un-
hesitatingly against their own
personal interests or private pre-

judices, men almost god-like in
their ability to hold the scales of
Justice with an even hand, such
a government might be to the best
interest of the country, but there
are none such on our political
horizon, and we cannot expect a
complete reversal of all the teach-
ings of history." — Franklin D.
Roosevelt, 1930.

"Any national administration
attempting to make all laws for
the whole nation, such as was
wholly practical in Great Britain,
would inevitably result at some
future time in a dissolution of
the Union itself." — Franklin D.
Roosevelt, 1930.

"It must be obvious that almost
any new or old problem of gov-
ernment must be solved, if it is
to be solved to the satisfaction of
the people of the whole country,
by each State in its own way." —
Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1930.

Surely Hopkins and Henderson
and Wallace and Frankfurter and
the others who have fastened Fed-
eral control upon the nation in
the name of the New Deal would
hardly classify as those men al-
most god-like in their ability
whom the President in 1930 did
not expect ever to appear on the
political horizon.

Retailers Launch Tickets
To Tokio Drive For Week

The period from July 8 to July
15 has been set aside by the
state's retailers in their July War
Bond Promotion as "Tickets to
Tokio" week. During this week
efforts will be made by the retail-
ers to sell \$1,000 Bonds to their
customers. The purchaser of a
\$1,000 Bond is then entitled to
one of these souvenirs.

The tickets themselves are col-
lector's items. They offer the hold-
er a round trip from Shangri-La
to Tokio and return, carrying as
baggage only 1,000, 2,000, 4,000
and 8,000 pound bombs to be
dumped at the destination on the
Japanese emperor and his war
lords. Transportation, it says on
the ticket, is subject to Army,
Navy and Marine regulations.

The tickets to Tokio were origi-
nated in Nebraska during the
second war loan drive. Several
thousand of them have already
been put in the hands of Nebras-
kans, and several other states
have copied the idea.

"We thought it would be a fine
thing," said Nathan J. Gold, "to
give the people of Nebraska an-
other chance to procure one of
these tickets for themselves. We
believe there are a hundred thou-
sand and potential ticket to Tokio
buyers in the state, and so far, only
three or four thousand have ac-
tually availed themselves of this
remarkable souvenir of World
War II. We hope during our July
drive to sell enough tickets to
Tokio to blacken the skies over
the Japanese capital with the
bombs and airplanes purchased
by Nebraskans."

Joe Martin made a business
trip to Lynch Thursday.

Helicopter to Go Into Quantity Production



This Sikorsky type of helicopter, which will be built in quantity for the
Army Air Forces by Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, peacetime manufac-
turer of automobiles and refrigerators, can alight on land, water, snow,
thin ice, a rooftop or a parking lot. The craft can hover motionless in
mid-air; descend and ascend vertically without forward motion and fly
backward, sideways or forward with equal facility.

Deliver us from evil



Figure It Out Yourself. How can
you effectively join in saving all the
little children of the world from hu-
man slavery, death and injury from
the Nazis and Japanese? Put more
and more of your pay into war
bonds every payday. Your savings
will go to war in the form of war
equipment and other munitions. How
much more should you put into war
bonds? The only ones who can
answer that are—you and your fam-
ily. It's up to you to decide just
how much more you'll do to win the
war.

If you were fighting in the Solo-
mons or in Africa or forcing a land-
ing in Europe you'd like to feel that
the folks at home were back of you
—all the way—you'd be proud of
your family and your friends if you
knew they were buying war bonds
not at 10 per cent or 15 per cent,
but with every cent beyond that
which they need for necessities.

Bankers Thanked
For Free Service

Grateful acknowledgement of
free service rendered has recently
been received by Nebraska
banks by various War agencies
in connection with the national
rationing program. The check-
ing and tabulation involved in
this great accounting job has been
handled by the banks in this and
other states without any dissatis-
faction evidenced by either man-
agement or public.

"Nebraska banks have been will-
ing to give their time and their
money to establish this system of
ration banking as another patri-
otic contribution," said J. D. Mil-
liken, acting president of Nebras-
ka Bankers Association. "Since
donating their services and bank-
ing accommodations, the banks
found that the government sup-
plies only covered about two-
thirds of the requirements, but
the banks have willingly furnis-
hed the balance of the supplies at
their own expense. The entire
rationing system machinery was
evidently glad to depend on the
auditing facilities of banks. It is
noteworthy that the auditing has
been one feature of the rationing
system that has developed no
public criticism. Apparently the
banks have deeply impressed some
of the government bureaus be-
cause of their expeditious hand-
ling of a difficult and usually
thankless assignment."

Ration banking is only one of
the jobs for the government that
the banks have undertaken with-
out profit. The sale of War bonds,
of which more than 90% have
been issued or sold by banks
without recompense and the
newer task now in prospect of re-
ceiving and accounting for the
proceeds of the withholding tax
collected by employers are two
recent evidences of complete co-
operation with the national war
effort.

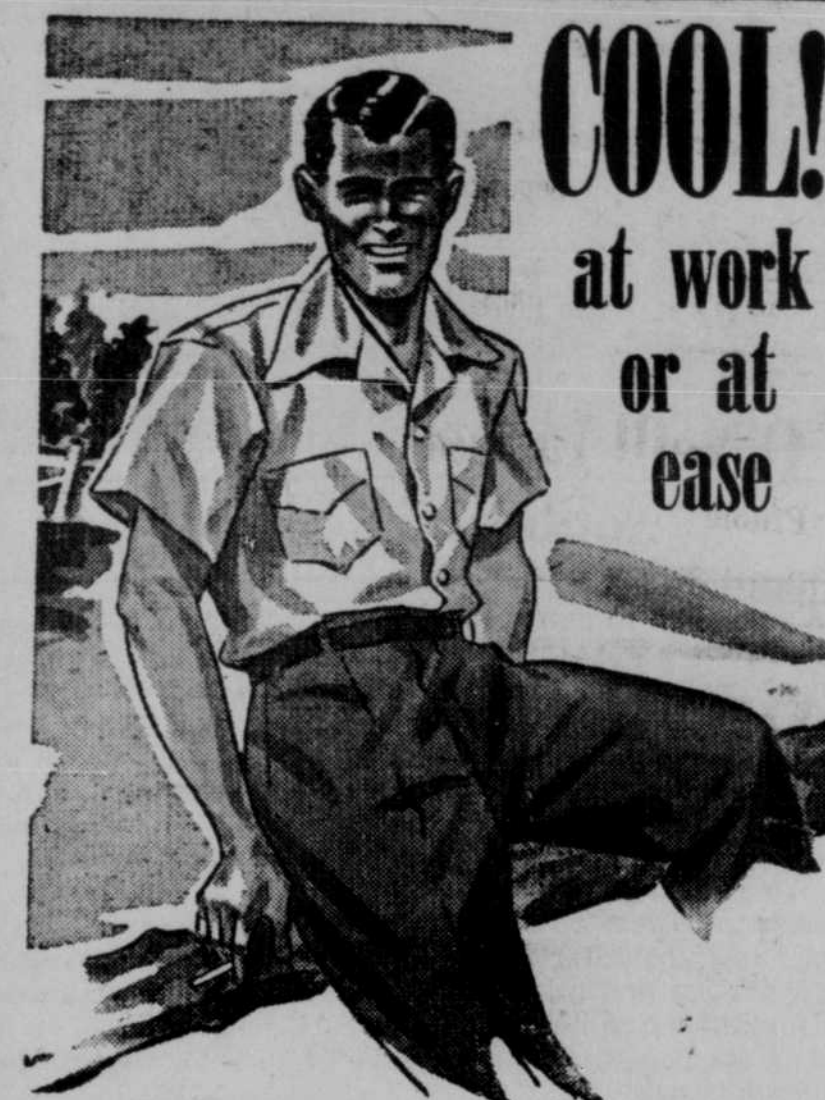
Miss Davene Loy, who is at-
tending summer school at Wayne,
spent the week-end here visiting
her parents and other relatives
and friends.

Miss Veva Alm left Monday for
Middlebranch to visit her par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Alm.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lohaus,
son John and daughter Ellen Kay,
and Mrs. Bessie McCloud visited
Mrs. Eugene Bower in Chambers
on Thursday.

The Presbyterian Guild met in
the church parlors Thursday af-
ternoon. Mrs. Hiatt, Mrs. Wil-
liams and Mrs. Klinger were as-
sisting hostesses.

Miss Della Bartos spent the
week-end in Page, visiting her
father, James Bartos and other
relatives and friends.

Shirts and Slacks
no smart man lacks!

SHORT SLEEVE
SPORT SHIRTS
1.49 - 1.98

Shirtings and sheer
weave fabrics tailored
with unusual excellence.
Made in short sleeve style
for utmost in coolness.
Choice of white and col-
ors.

LONG SLEEVE
SPORT SHIRTS
1.98 - 3.50

Wear one for easy com-
fort and coolness on the
job or at ease. Fine tail-
oring and detailing by
BVD or Shapeley. Wide
choice of colors most in
demand.

SLACKS
4.98 - 9.90

Gabardines and
summer fabrics.
Smart colors and
good patterns.

SLACK SUITS
3.98 - 9.90

Spun rayons and fine
summer weight gabar-
dines in two-tones (shirt
and the pants in contrast-
ing color) or matched.
Tailored to fit. Best
choosing now.

WE SELL FOR CASH AND SAVE YOU MONEY
BROWN & DONALD
CONSISTENT LOW PRICES THE YEAR 'ROUND

Eagle Creek 4-H Club

County Agent Lyndle Stout
spent Wednesday afternoon with
the Eagle Creek 4-H Club. Mr.
Stout visited the homes of the
members and tagged the Club
calves, after which a short meet-
ing was held and plans were made
for a picnic on July 4th.

A very pleasant 4th of July
picnic was held in the Walter
Sire grove with the Pleasant Day
Project Club and the Eagle Creek
4-H Club members, families and
friends being present.

After the usual feasting a short
meeting was held in which some
of the 4-H members demonstrated
the different methods of tying
knots and halter making.

The next meeting will be held
at the home of Jimmie Sire on
July 18.

Busy Hour Club

The Busy Hour Club met on
June 24th at the home of Bessie
Wayman. There were four mem-
bers present. We completed six
slips for the Red Cross. A deli-
cious covered dish lunch was ser-
ved at noon. Ruby Wayman won
the prize. The next meeting will
be held on July 22 at the home
of Ruth Wayman.

First Presbyterian Church

Kenneth J. Scott, Pastor
Sunday, July 11

Sunday school at 10:00 a. m.
R. M. Sauer, Supt.

Morning Worship, 11:00 a. m.
Sermon: "The Growth of the En-
glish Bible."

6:45 p. m. Christian Endeavor.
Leader, Barbara Walling.

Thursday, July 13, 8:00 p. m.,
Missionary Society meeting at the
Presbyterian Manse.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jaskow-
iak and daughter, Nila, spent the
week-end in Rushville, Nebr., vis-
iting Mrs. Jaskowiak's parents
and other relatives and friends.

O'NEILL NATIONAL BANK
O'NEILL, NEBRASKA

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Quietly, behind the scenes, the great battle of
war-production financing is being fought and
won. America's banks are in the forefront of
this vital war activity. A survey recently made
by the American Bankers Association shows
that 421 of the nation's 15,000 banks have
already loaned more than 5 billion dollars
for war production. The total for all banks
must reach astronomical figures. These billions
spell Victory for our cause—disillusionment
and defeat for our enemies. If you need
funds, by all means apply here.