

THE FRONTIER

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WHY ARE REPUBLICANS?

Fairbury Journal: A Kansas paper wants to know why so many republicans are given jobs under the democratic efforts to speed recovery. The answer given is that it takes a government job to convert a republican into a democrat but a democrat will stay a democrat anyway because he don't know any better.

Economic Highlights

It is an unfortunate thing that President Roosevelt's budget message to the Seventy-Third Congress will, like all such documents, receive only the most cursory reading. Few budget messages have been as unusual or as important—few have, thru statistics, so well illustrated an Administration's aims and purposes.
The budget situation has three distinct phases: First, the government is to borrow \$10,000,000,000 between now and the end of the fiscal year—a rate exceeding monthly borrowings made when we were in the thick of the war; second, at the end of the fiscal year we will have the largest peacetime deficit in our history—\$7,000,000,000; third, beginning with the next fiscal year in July, the financial policy will be entirely reversed—no special expenditures of any moment, and Treasury receipts above those actually needed for routine operation of the government, will be used to reduce the deficit.

Mr. Roosevelt thus believes that by the middle of this year extraordinary measures will no longer be required to speed recovery. He is as awake as anyone to their terrific cost, and he has implicit faith that time will prove them worth a great deal more than the people had to pay for them. Part of their cost has been alleviated by his insistence on drastic economy so far as ordinary federal expenditures are concerned. The President has advised members of the House, where all appropriations must be inaugurated, that further expenditures would be extremely undesirable.

The Treasury is looking forward to 1934-35 with hopes for increased revenues. Estimates forecast a raise in income tax returns which will bring them to \$1,265,000,000, as compared with \$864,000,000 this year. The processing tax on farm products is expected to jump 30 per cent, customs receipts 17 per cent. Internal revenue taxes, because of liquor, should swell substantially. The President has said that he contemplates no new taxes and that some of the less important ones may be reduced or eliminated.

Two of our most important industries have more than a usual interest in the current Congress. The industries are the railroads and the public utilities.

The utilities are in the most difficult position. They face increasing government competition thru federally subsidized, tax-free plants, more municipal plants, stricter regulation, demands for lower rates in spite of government policies that have forced substantial rises in operating costs, and efforts to change their financial set-up.

Not so very long ago the total of public utility bonds in default reached the highest figure in history. Some of the companies represented went broke because of poor management, as in the case of any other business—the majority were crippled by inelastic regulation and legislation, and regular and special taxation. The fact that some outstanding electric systems have been successful in weathering the business

depression, doesn't answer the question as to what is going to happen to a privately financed, heavily taxed plant when Federal, state and municipal governments go into business next door with tax-free plants whose deficits, if any, are paid for by the public treasury.

Leading utility executives advocating resistance to what they consider unfair demands and legislation, are finding allies in other fields, notably life insurance, which is a heavy utility investor. No other industry is asked to lower the cost of its product to the consumer at a time when all government effort is being given to raising prices and wages.

The railroads are likewise striving for a fair deal for themselves—and in this they seem to have the support of both President and able, hard-bitten, Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, Eastman. Heart and soul of the railroad request is equality of federal regulation with motor and water carriers. They say this is not possible unless all carriers are regulated in the same way by the same agency—preferably the I. C. C.

An important phase of this will be an effort to have Section 6 of the Interstate Commerce Act, which requires 30 days' notice of a railroad's intention to change a rate, modified. Buses and trucks and water lines are free to change rates at will, without notification. Also, it will be asked that the Commission's authority to prescribe minimum rail rates be abrogated.

Watch the present Congress, not only for what it does in running the government, but in preparing for the political future. In 1934 every member of the House must face the electorate once more. Main Republican trouble is lack of party discipline; as soon as a candidate is elected on the Republican platform, he is apt to desert his party. Contrasted with this, the Democrats are wondrous in maintaining a unified front.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY NOTES

SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

This week our department, as well as all other departments have paused to take account. Semester examinations are in order. At our next writing we shall let you know who have won the laurels.

The members of the biology class are about to enter upon a period of intensive application in order that the Normal Trainers may be prepared to take the state examination in April.

Elsie Peter has created new enthusiasm in the General Science class thru correspondence with a student in Australia. Specimens of plant life and reports and illustrations of birds and other animal life have been received by her.

The toy balloons which were so plentiful some time ago and which afforded so much fun to all the little folks are now serving another purpose. They were used in class in the apparatus set-up by the skillful hands of Venture Callen and Grace Pribil to demonstrate the mechanics of breathing.

SPANISH NOTES

A new method of Spanish instruction has been adopted this year at St. Mary's. Remarkable progress under this system has resulted. Although only beginning the second semester, the class is able to translate classical Spanish literature. In fact, the last period of the morning, one may be astounded to hear verbal barrages in this dialect!—Hasta la primera semana de febrero—Adios!

LATIN

The students of Fourth year Latin spend a few periods each month in reading and translating at sight, "Auxilium Latinum," a periodical published to encourage the study of Latin. So far the most interesting article was Marcus Tullius Jones' oration to his antiquated car, given in his garage. It is a clever talk based on Cicero's first speech against Catiline.

MATHEMATICS

Last Friday while the boys were attending their Sodality meeting, some of the ninth grade girls took a test in algebra, one based on one of the standardized tests. Though this test was taken in the spirit of fun and "just to see what they can do," the results were most encouraging. Ventura Callen and Mary Janet Kubitschek found that they had made only two mistakes. Now all are more hopeful of success in the examinations.

NORMAL TRAINING

The Normal Trainers are resting peacefully after having taken their state examinations Saturday.

The main subjects taken by the Seniors were, Theory and Art, Elementary Course of Study, Penmanship and Civil Government.

The Juniors wrote on Bookkeeping, Agriculture and Geography of Nebraska, and Penmanship.

The Seniors and Juniors will take up Grammar and Orthography the coming semester.

The Seniors are reinforcing some of the books and rearranging the library.

ENGLISH

Many a book both old and crude, Was brought to class to be reviewed. Authors and classics got attention For their many great inventions.

Stanzas and rymes and verse rare, Were also studied with due care. Figures here and more figures there, Added charm and beauty most fair.

The paragraph and sentence too, Balanced periodic and loose; Then analysis to expound Simple and complex and compound.

Words and phrases and clauses too, Were included in the review, Now that we have ended our quest, Who's afraid of the English test?

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY

Our Seniors realize that Civics today means more than the memorizing of rules and regulations of government, such as was taught in bygone days.

A report on this topic by Miss Mary Lois Hammond, entitled, "How the Viewpoint of the Teachers of Civics Has Changed in the Past Twenty Years," may be of interest to the readers of The Frontier.

"Modern day Civics and its teaching have changed greatly in the past 20 years. The teacher of 20 years ago taught theories of government, rules and laws only, and the student memorized them like an automaton.

"Civics was a subject to be waded thru and learned because it was required, not because it was to be a help in after years. Today the teacher teaches not only Civics proper, but also the ideals of good citizenship.

"The student of today not only learns the laws and theories but also the practical application of them in his life. The teacher drills into the privileges and duties of citizenship in regard to all members of society, especially in our own United States and in daily contact with our neighbors.

"Government has become more by the people than ever before. Keen interest in politics has been aroused because the student thus taught realizes that not by passive interest in governmental affairs can the greatest good be accomplished.

"Today the teachers of civics can pride himself or herself on the fact that the American Creed is a result of a change of viewpoint from the one of twenty years ago.

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people by the people and for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and their fortunes."

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to love it; to support its constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies."

The Creed sums up the belief and the result of the new viewpoint.

Rural Sociology will replace Civics in the second semester, will begin after examinations have closed.

The Juniors think they are well prepared to undertake the Civil war, as they have been spending some time in the company of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln.

A little Miss Sophomore was heard to remark lately that she has no fears for examinations as "we have really gotten to the bottom of things and know our subject." Bravo! That's the way to study.

Graphs, handed in by the Sophies on the rise and fall of Napoleon, were excellent.

Nebraska News Items

To resign as national chairman for Nebraska or to give up his lucrative practice in Washington is the question that now confronts Arthur F. Mullen, former resident of this city. A move has been started in congress to bar all officers of any political party from practicing before any governmental department in Washington, and this move apparently has the approval of the president. Arthur's friends in this

state do not want him to give up his position as National committeeman, fearing that the position might go to a member of the Bryan wing of the party which would not be of any benefit to the other faction in the distribution of patronage. That faction already has Senator Thompson and they figure that if they also get the national committeeman they will be able to clean house, politically. Many Nebraskans are eagerly watching the outcome of the contest.

Thomas S. Gill, 91, Civil War veteran at Tekamah, father of Dr. J. W. Gill, of Chambers, died. He had lived in and near Tekamah 66 years.

Excavation Shows Holt County Was Once The Home of Many Indians

By J. B. O'Sullivan
(Continued from last week.)

It is believed there were more secret societies among the Indians than there are amongst the whites today. Old altars and knives they used are very common in other parts of the country, notably Colorado, Utah and New Mexico. It may be set down as fact that many of these had members in Holt county at various times.

Near Emmet, recent finds would seem to indicate at least one village was situated near that town. Ralph Beckwith found five arrowheads while farming near there the past summer. Before this he had gathered 20 points, two stone skinning knives, beads, a peace-pipe and one spearhead. William Schmoer found two arrowheads and Harry Werner found 12 within a few rods. There should be remains of a large village somewhere near Emmet. One would expect it to be near the Elkhorn river, but the river, in the course of time, may have shifted three miles, leaving the relics far from water.

Generally, where only arrowheads, a spearhead or two, and perhaps a knife is found, was a favorite hunting place, for antelope, chickens or even buffalo, and in the tall grass, though the shaft on the stone arrowhead was painted red, many must have been lost. In time the wood rotted away, leaving the heads for us to find and puzzle over.

It is surmised the Indians did very little battling massed and settling of the issue on one spot. They were sly, stealthy, slipping up in the night or under the cover of vegetation, slaying quickly and escaping with a few scalps at a time. Even with the coming of the white man, and horses for the wild lads to ride, most of the fighting seems to have been on gorilla plans, a thrust here and there and lots of rapid escaping. A lot of fighting was done on the run. Either fine hunting grounds or village sites would be indicated in this quarter with finding of arrowheads and the like.

On arrowheads alone, hundreds of books have been written. Here in Holt county there is very little suitable rock for their making. Practically every point was imported thru barter. Perhaps tribes here had bone tools, robes, grease or medicines in commercial quantities. A trade was made for arrowheads, scrapers, knives and often for peculiar stone blanks, several kinds of which are found here, and these actually were the medium of exchange in common use all over the country for a long period of time. Some are merely round cracked-off discs, some are roughly worked in thick, leaf shape and there are other shapes. At the pleasure of the arrowhead makers, which certain families followed down from father to son, these were manufactured to points ready for business.

The first arrowheads made in this country, on a wide scale of which archaeologists have definite knowledge, are the Folsom points, so named since near Folsom, New Mexico, in what now is known as Folsom pit, about 40 miles east of Raton and nine miles west Folsom, about four years ago Fred Howarth, banker, discovered the first Folsom arrowhead there and the cave was exploited by the Colorado Museum of Natural History. About 25 skeletons of the prehistoric bison were re-

moved from the pit and were placed in museums.

At removal of the first skeleton it was stated since they dated from the Pleistocene age, they had roamed New Mexico before the advent of man. Later, to the astonishment of scientists, a shoulder blade was removed which contained an arrowhead of peculiar shape firmly embedded in the bone. Soon about 25 Folsom points were recovered. Since the Folsom points have been found in Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota and a few more states, mostly but one head in each state. The Folsom head was the greatest find in many years. All of the Folsoms were made of a dull, reddish brown material. Their chief point of interest is a fluting on each side, running the length of the arrowhead, making one appear, when looked at edgewise and lengthwise, like two parentheses, thus)(, and just why the makers used this pattern is a mystery. Some suggested it was for letting blood escape, others believe it was to hold the arrow to its course while in the air, yet no one knows its purpose. The age of these points and the bones with which first ones were associated was placed at 50,000 years.

One expert here recently stated that the base of the Folsom head always is inset about an inch from the base, the entire base edges highly polished and the base squared exactly from top to bottom so measurements show no difference whatever, causing moderns to wonder why and how so much mechanical precision away back 50,000 years ago.

Another type of arrowpoint to watch for is the Yuma, originally found and believed to have been manufactured in Yuma county, Colorado. These heads are just like the Folsoms except they have no fluting or furrow and the spawls, or furrows, run entirely across the arrowhead on both sides. It is believed the Yuma and Folsoms were made by the same culture and that the Yuma type was made later when the fluted type became obsolete. A few Folsoms have been reported found fluted on but one side. A few rough pieces of rock have been found in Holt county which look like someone was trying to make a Folsom type point, but no fine specimens of either the Folsom or Yuma are known to have come to light here. Finding of one of these here would be sensational and farmer boys could get their names in the papers by plucking a specimen from some canyon or field. It is true, though, that over most of these heads found was many feet of earth, giving one slight encouragement to search for them. Well washed canyons along creeks should be a fertile field to search for mementos of the past and such a point might come to light here because they must have been used everywhere over a long period of time.

The finest arrowheads in the world are supposed to be those found in the states of Oregon and Washington, along the Deschutes and Columbia, and a few other major streams as well as in and around the dried beds of ancient lakes in those states. These points are of agate, jasper, obsidian and a few other semi-precious materials. These were called gem points in trade circles, that were extensive before the depression.

Obsidian is volcanic glass, chemically testing almost exactly like common glass excepting for the intrusion of small amounts of potash. The Aztecs, Toltecs, Incas, Maya and other nations of Indians, who swarmed over lands south of here long ago, made most of their artifacts of obsidian. It is a glass, and seldom classed as flint. Flint is any rock that is extremely hard. The point of all this is that right here in Holt county, not two miles from O'Neill, are found arrowheads so finely made, so thin, and of such a superb grade of agate that it is believed anyone would pronounce them superior aesthetically and from a utilitarian standpoint finer than anything known.

When kids, Ryland and Joe Parker used to pick up what is believed to have been this same make of head on the Parker farm one mile south-east of O'Neill. The boys had a hat full of them and fritted them away like many another boy at the time.

(Continued next week.)

To The CITIZENS of O'NEILL

A good many of you will remember that in 1925, C. O. Hartford came to your house selling home baked Bakery goods.

I have had a bakery in Ewing, Nebr., since the fall of 1925, and now I have just purchased the branch of the Tilden bakery. We are still putting out Home Baked goods with that real home baked flavor, and we will appreciate your business.

Come in and give us a trial.

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