

THE FRONTIER

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Economic Highlights

One of the most difficult problems industry and government have faced during the past year is how to finance business expansion. Many industries would like to build and improve plants, believe that conditions justify it. But the eternal question of "What shall we use for money?" has been unanswered. Very few private issues of securities have been floated since Mr. Roosevelt took office. The stringent securities act has prevented the issuance of a number that were planned. And tremendous governmental borrowing, thru sale of bonds, has taken about all the investment capital the nation has been able to provide.

Consequently, there has been talk of direct government loans to industry for some time. First tangible manifestation came on March 16, when Jesse Jones, able RFC head and Texas millionaire, sent a bill to the senate. Most of the bill dealt with routine RFC matters—buried almost out of sight, in a sub-section, was a Time put it, a "whole new world of government money lending."

The proposal would permit any business to borrow RFC funds "for the purpose of furnishing working capital, reducing and refinancing existing indebtedness or making plant improvements or replacements." Industries receiving loans would have to be NRA plants, would have to employ ten or more men. The RFC would thus go into general commercial banking on an unprecedented scale.

Another similar bill followed Mr. Jones' proposal. It is different in this respect—while it would make possible direct governmental loans to industry, it would not create so complete a banking structure. Its method would be to set up intermediate credit banks in each Federal Reserve District which would discount or purchase long-term obligations issued by companies to produce working capital.

Industry's reaction to either bill is liable to be mixed. Executives would like the money, and they need it. But there will unquestionably be considerable fear that it would give government a remarkable opportunity to further cement its control over industrial management.

Since the war major labor strikes have been almost unknown. Now spurred by the NRA, with its collective bargaining guarantee for labor, the unions are out to organize American industry 100 per cent.

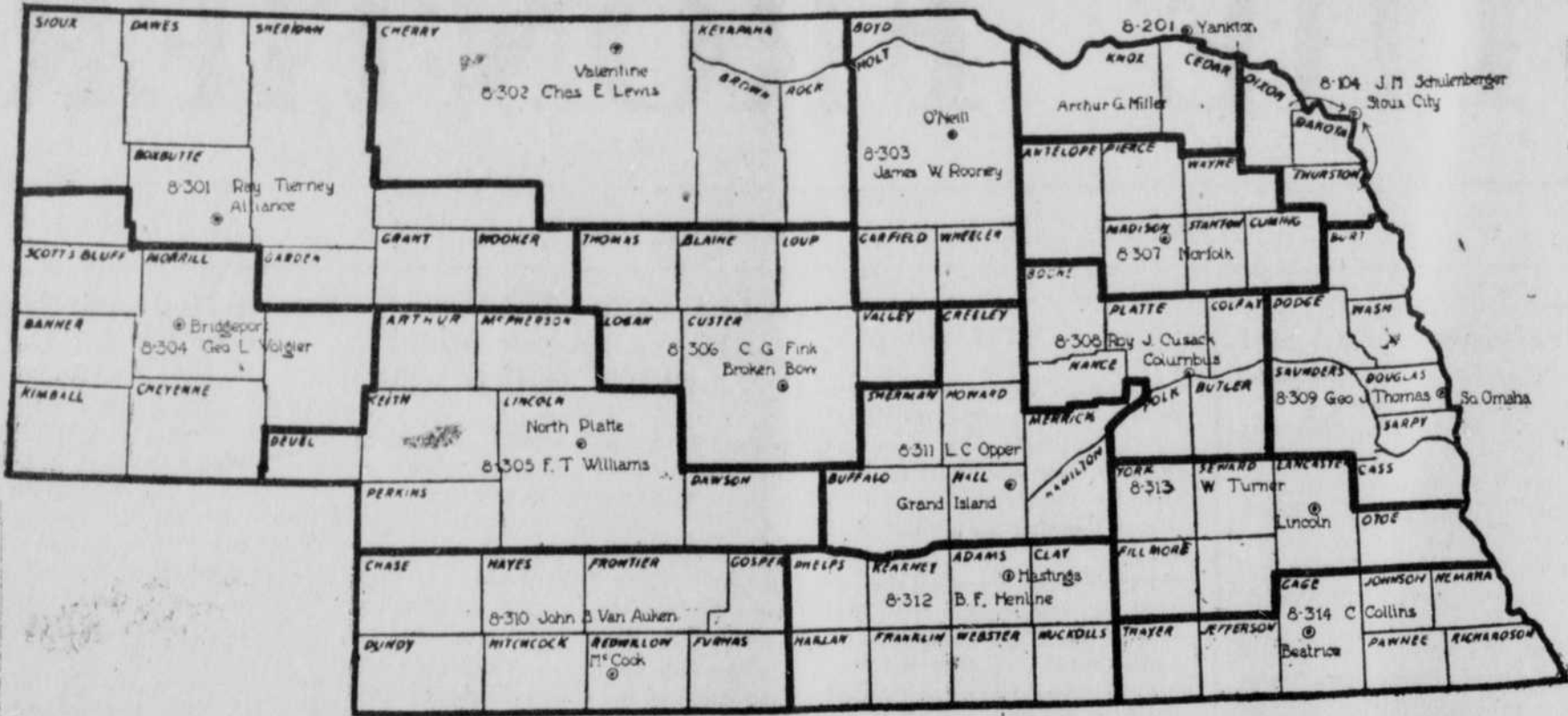
Result is that the entire automobile industry, which has always been open shop, is threatened with a shutdown. A. F. of L. Automobile Workers' Union demanded a 20 per cent wage increase—and recognition. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce replied that it would advise its members to cut hours from 40 to 36 a week and raise wages to compensate, even though pay is now higher than it was in 1929, when changes in cost of living are considered. Ford, which is not a member of the Chamber, announced resumption of the \$5.00 a day minimum, bringing the entire industry into line so far as better pay is concerned.

When it came to recognition, however, matters were not so easy. General Motors said that its employee-representation plan, thru which workers bargain with executives, was going well, that it had never discriminated against union-labor and so could not be expected to discriminate against non-union labor. The Automobile Chamber became audible again, saying that it would not recognize the A. F. of L.

The Administration, which has a strong voice in deciding such matters, is left in a tough position. The automobile industry is the best example of better business—it can't afford to have it disrupted. On the other hand, it is sympathetic to union labor. There will be many weeks of talking, threatening and plain ordinary bluffing on all sides before the problem is definitely solved.

A few months ago "everybody" was forecasting that this Congress would be as rubber-stamp as the last—that the President would have no trouble in running the show. "Everybody"

Nebraska Production Credit Districts Established; Officers Ready to Make Loans



Nebraska farmers and stockmen who are interested in a Production Credit loan can easily locate the association that will serve them best by the above chart. By writing the secretary-treasurer in the specific district, those interested may obtain the information desired. Production Credit loans are now available in Nebraska, E. E. Heaton of Omaha, president of the Production Credit Corporation, announced. The secretary-treasurers of the local associations attended a school of instruction in Omaha last week. Dixon, Dakota and Thurston counties are included in the Sioux City district and will be serviced from Sioux City by J. N. Schulzberger, secretary-treasurer.

was wrong. The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty is near to the heart of the Administration—and the Senate turned it down. And House and Senate have refused Presidential decrees opposing the soldiers' bonus and restoration of federal workers' pay-cuts—both are contained in the Independent Offices Bill. Much of the opposition to the President comes from within his own party, and whip-snapping by Democratic floor leaders is losing some of its effectiveness. Result will doubtless be strong pressure to jam most important Administration bills—especially those containing appropriations necessary to continuance of present recovery plans—thru Congress, and get an early adjournment.

Excavation Shows Holt County Was Once The Home of Many Indians

By J. B. O'Sullivan

(Continued from last week.) As to the number of Skidi there was before and when found by the whites, there seems to be a great difference of opinion. One writer says that when Pike visited the Pawnee there was between ten and twenty thousand warriors. If this should be correct there may have been a Skidi population of 5,000 or more in the heyday of their existence. Judging from the number of ruined homes and artifacts left near here it is easily believed the band numbered anywhere up to 10,000.

There is no question as to the Pawnee having been extremely powerful a long time ago. Their domain is thought to have extended to North Dakota and they always supported enough warriors to protect their holdings. In the April-June number of the 1932 Nebraska History magazine is this comment on a book, "Forgotten Frontiers" by Dr. A. B. Thomas, of the University of Oklahoma, the comment by Dr. A. E. Sheldon:

Early maps of the plains region show the Comanche tribe (or Padouca as they were called) inhabiting the region of Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska as far north as the Niobrara river. These maps were based on the accounts of Indian tribes in Eastern Nebraska and of wandering fur traders. The Comanche and Pawnee were at war for centuries. Pawnee folk lore has many tales of these wars. But when American explorers such as Major Long's party in 1820, reached the high plain of the North and South Platte the Comanche was gone, never to return.

A recent book, "Forgotten Frontiers" by Dr. A. B. Thomas, tells in a fascinating way the story hitherto almost unknown, to American historians, of the 300 years conflict of the Spanish settlement on the Rio Grande with hostile Indians. In these wars the Comanche sometimes appear as enemies of the Rio Grande settlements, later as their allies against the Apache. The Comanche movement south toward the Rio Grande is told in the Spanish records. The full reason is not given. In answer to a letter from Superintendent Sheldon, Dr. Thomas writes under date of March 29, 1932, as follows:

"I am highly pleased with your comments regarding my "Forgotten Frontiers." I trust that you can find space to mention it in your Nebraska History.

"Regarding the topic in which you are interested concerning Comanche migration, I have come to the conclusion that this movement began at the end of the seventeenth century. The Spanish historians of New Mexico, that is, the padres who lived there in the eighteenth century, state that Comanches were unknown in New Mexico in the preceding century. Shortly after the Spanish Re-Conquest (1690-83) the records show that the Comanche are visiting the Pueblo region in

company with Utes. Just the reason for this migration, I am unaware. Doubtless they had contact with the Pawnee in the 17th century, since the Comanche are generally considered to have lived in the southern part of Wyoming and the northern part of Colorado and Utah before they came south to New Mexico. I could find between 1650 and 1730 for my doctoral dissertation at California. Since leaving there in 1927, I have added a few more and am now preparing that study as my next publication on this field. The material does not give the reasons for this Comanche movement though it does record clearly the conflict with the Apaches north of New Mexico."

Dr. Sheldon comments: "Did the Comanche move from the Platte south to the Arkansas and Rio Grande plains because of the wars with the Pawnee or because the stealing was better on the Rio Grande and the Arkansas?" The Pawnee Nation must have been a formidable one to surrounding ones judging from a report made by Col. Dodge in 1835 and printed in the Nebraska History magazine, No. 3, 1927. The report contains the following sentences:

"The Pawnees have been for a long time at war with the neighboring tribes. They have carried on a predatory warfare with the Sioux for many years, sending out frequent parties to steal horses and murder any stragglers they may find. They often return with a few scalps and a great number of horses. The space between the Pawnee houses or lodges is occupied by horse pens, where they confine their horses every night to prevent their being stolen by neighboring tribes, with whom they were at war. The Pawnees at the time of our arrival were in rather a turbulent state. The Pawnee Loups had been stealing the horses of the Pawnee Peets, which had produced some difficulty between them and the Grand Pawnees. The Arrikara had been living with the Pawnee Loups all winter, but were scared away by a lying Kansan, who told them that Colonel Dodge was coming to their village with a large body of troops and would kill every one of them."

It is interesting to note that the Arrikara and Pawnee Loups (the Loups, or Pawnee Loups, is the Skidi Pawnee band under another name) lived all winter together on the Platte river around the year 1835. It looks like the Skidi lived here on the Gallagher farm north of Mud bridge and the Arrikara on the McDermott farm south of town. The material on the Gallagher farm is in such condition one can imagine the place had been occupied a great number of times. Most of the material is very old, its patination or weathering not only showing chemical change discoloration, but there is disintegration of such glassy rock as agate and chalcedony. All the material there appears very old yet here and there is a piece, that, while very old, seems hundreds of years newer than other pieces. It is possible this place was inhabited by the same tribe many different times and it is possible thousands of years passed between the first and last occupancy. It is also possible the people who lived there at the Gallagher site were the Skidi and that when they lived there one of the later times the Arrikara lived at the Gallagher site at the same time, causing a bond of fellowship which had something to do with the two tribes living together all winter on the Platte near the year 1835 as reported by Colonel Dodge. The tribes, the Arrikara and Skidi, are the tribes historians claim moved up the Elkhorn "not later than 1650 and lived some time in the region of Holt county."

How long has man lived in Holt county? How long is Nebraska? Undoubtedly the answer would be the same to both questions.

Quoting again from a copy of the Nebraska History magazine: "The most important discoveries of the past years have been made at Signal Butte, which is about 22 miles southwest of Scottsbluff, an isolated peak of Wild Cat Mountains. Mr. Thomas L. Green, banker of Scottsbluff, first called attention to the conditions at this bluff. Excavations under the direction of Dr. W. D. Strong in the summer of 1932 made a vertical cross section of about 19 feet in depth. At least three separate strata of human occupation was found, separated by considerable strata of soil deposits, showing no human occupation. The testimony of these inhabited strata indicated to the explorers a period perhaps 10,000 years from the time of the first occupation until the present. "These chronological estimates are subject to correction and change, but beyond doubt the site indicates a period running into thousands of years."

In the same issue of the magazine Dr. E. H. Barbour is quoted as commenting on the finding of extinct fossil bison in the Custer county region. Professor Meserve, of Grand Island, and a graduate student, found ancient arrow points embedded in the bones of fossil bison from Custer county. The site of the bones at Signal Butte indicates an old river bed. The finds were just above the Brule clay and were authenticated by witnesses.

Earl H. Bell, of the department of anthropology, University of Nebraska, in an article entitled "Ancient Life in Nebraska and the Physical Environment," printed in Nebraska History magazine of January-March, 1933, says:

"The questions concerning the prehistoric habitations of Nebraska are complex. It is not so much the purpose of this paper to answer the questions as it is to show the progress which has been made and point out the work which must be done before we shall have a complete answer. "Undoubtedly, as has been pointed out by Mr. Schultz and Dr. Van Royen, the earliest period of human habitation must have been thousands of years ago. These early Indians have depended on the hunt for their sustenance. Apparently the fauna was much the same then as now. Life then would have been hard in Nebraska, much harder than under similar economy, i. e. (hunting) to the east of the Mississippi. Here in Nebraska, especially toward the west, we have a semi-arid climate with the permanent streams rather far apart and separated by a dry country in contrast to that toward the East and North where the country has an intensive network of streams. Overland travel without the aid of pack animals would have been difficult.

"To add to this difficulty the most important game resources of western Nebraska were the large migratory animals. In contrast to this the animals of the east were more sedentary, traveling over rather small beats. Moreover, the animals of Nebraska went in herds. Thus, they were concentrated in widely separated regions and constantly shifting at a rather rapid rate. "It will be seen, then, that the major food resources of Nebraska were, to a large extent, inaccessible to the early inhabitant. The population then would have been rather sparse and fare below that which the natural resources would have permitted had they been distributed in a different way, or if some cultural development had permitted their exploitation. (Continued next week.)

Living in a dug-out like our cave-men ancestors, seven children were found south of Beatrice, hungry and in rags, and an effort at finding homes for the youngsters was made. Homes had been found for four of the young cave dwellers but three girls had not been so provided at last report.

THE CIRCUS

A service station catering to the doggone wants of devotees of devotions; affairs of the heart, eye, oooo, pocketbook and gizzard; crooked made straight, two for a nickel and three for a dime.

Alimony (all the money) is but another name for matrimony.

Life on The Frontier is just one thing after another, but they haven't caught us yet.

Dear Circus: I heard of a woman 50 years old who is in love with a young man only two years old. What do you think of such affairs? P. S.—The young man is her son.—Mrs. X. Y. Z.

Answer: An I'll lick love-f-heir do you judge? That is what keeps the old bull rolling around. Wish you would quit kidding. You get one's goat.

Dear Ringmaster: (Or Cheap?) I hate the Frontier worse already every day. I notice you do not ball out the rich and praise the poore annie more, quit sending me the sheets as I found a way of getting holt of one free each week.—S. P.

Answer: O. K. S. P. We have our faults and you have yours. You might pay up something on the back subscription and when you hold another public sale we should be pleased to have you call so we may bid on printing your sale bills. At least S. P. walk down our side of the street so we may not forget what you look like.

Spring must have sprang a leak and that's snow lie to the extent of about six inches twice recently.

There was an old man named Insull, And he was wiser than Hull, Saying, let their be light So I can take flight And live as an innocent gull." An uncle pulled the strings and waited; Mouse traps were set and baited, An L of a joke The devil and 'Sull are related!

Scattering grass hop poison over eight states is going to raise the chickens with the dickens, is it not? Dickens with the chickens then. Come

on everybody, all in favor of eating up the spring fries before that time hold up your hands!

They use six shooters for coat hangers out west.

Too warm for ice skating and too cold for swimming is a boy's idea of what everything is nothing and nothing is everything mean.

A new kind of pie, appeared here at one o'clock last Saturday. It disappeared at 1:01.

With tigers growling on the Elkhorn and wild men doing so on the Eagle, Holt county may become a pop-pop-popular resort to those who like excitement.

Sand cherries are said to grow only in the sand dune area of Nebraska.

Who ever heard of a mind-your-own-business week?

What paper is published at Hay Point? Oh, yes, they have a press there; but it's a hay press.

This may be said in favor of a depression: there are no twins.

There is more bull fighting in this country than there is in old Mexico. Almost every issue of any daily paper chronicles defeat of some farmer.

Nine tenths of all litigation should be forestalled by meditation.

Is the game of marbles nature's way of getting the young squirt lined up for cannonball days ahead?

And fighting for dollars according to the rules of the game?

Search me. The last one looked like a wagon wheel while it was being earned but shrunk to nothing while spending it.

Mrs. Clara C. Clayton has appealed to the federal government on behalf of the children of Fred Kiart living on jungle land north of Blair on land legally in Nebraska but geographically in Iowa. The children have no school, a plight long dreamt of but seldom realized. The cost of transporting the children to school was found prohibitive. Pupils everywhere envy the Kiart kids, with birds starting to sing and fish biting like the dickens and swimin' holes warmin' n everything.

FOR RENT

Ranch known as the Bodurtha Place, 400 acres located 4 miles southwest of Ericson in Wheeler county, good house, well, barn, etc. Last year cut about 75 tons of hay (not all cut over), about 48 acres of crop land. (Temporarily occupied by a Mr. Hewitt.)

FOR RENT

Ranch known as the Williams Ranch, 1,920 acres located 22 miles northwest of Burwell in Loup county (7 miles north of Valley View), 7 room house, 2 windmills, cattle shelter, barn, fenced 600 acres bottom hay, balance pasture. Occupied by Mr. Henkin (vacant April 1).

AGENTS show your customers and phone or wire collect. AMOS GRANT CO., 212 So. 19, Omaha, Nebraska.

IT is not the monthly bills that worry so much as the lack of money in bank to meet them.

THE O'NEILL NATIONAL BANK

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$125,000.00

This bank carries no indebtedness of officers or stockholders.