

THE FRONTIER

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Economic Highlights

The Administration is moving to prevent two diametrically different kinds of crime.

First completed move was the signing by the President of a group of bills requested by the Department of Justice, which provide Federal penalties for offenses that have heretofore been covered by state laws only. One bill provides that if a kidnapped person is kept seven days it shall be legally presumed that he has been taken across a state line, which brings it within Federal jurisdiction and makes it a very serious offense indeed. Other bills in the group make it a Federal crime to send extortion messages in interstate commerce, to flee across state lines to avoid prosecution or giving testimony in felony cases, to defraud or rob national banks, to ship stolen securities across state lines, and so on.

The passage of the bills gives Federal authorities a great deal more leeway than they ever had before in running down and punishing criminals. They are the direct result of the Dilinger "comic-opera," which has made everybody concerned, Federal and local authorities both, look pretty foolish.

In the second move the President is striking at war—international crime on the grand scale. He sent a resolution to Congress calling for ratification of international agreements that would call for licensing arrangements for international arms shipments. This, he said, would help to end the "mad race in armament which, if permitted to continue, may well result in war." The President wishes that special attention be given to ending the jungle warfare between Bolivia and Paraguay which has been continuing for years in the Gran Chaco district. Not a great deal about that war has been heard in this country—but foreign observers say it is as ghastly, as needless and as destructive a conflict as has ever been fought.

Within the next few months there is going to be a great deal heard about the arms manufacturers—those who make big guns, big shells, tanks and similar weapons. It all started with an article in Fortune, which was reprinted in many newspapers, commented upon by many more. This was followed by two books by well-known journalists showing the methods, the set-up and the activities of the great arms companies. There are no big concerns of the kind in this country, and it is said that our arms makers have for the most part kept aloof from the more nefarious activities of the European concerns. In Europe, however, their power extends into government—interlocking directorships and stock ownership make them an almost absolute trust. During the war English concerns shipped weapons to Germany—and Germany shipped supplies to England—thru neutral Switzerland. An example: In Scotland there is a field piece in a public square. On one side of it are the names of the British troops who died in capturing it from the Germans. On the other is the manufacturer's name plate—Vickers, largest English arms maker.

Business, of late, has shown little change. Recently there was a drop from the spring highs, but this has been regained in a number of major lines. Main worry of great industrialists now cannot be shown in the indices—it is, simply, labor trouble.

That is proving very embarrassing to the Administration, inasmuch as the trouble seems largely from the NRA. When the NRA was set up it provided that labor should have the right to organize, that no worker be penalized for belonging to a union, that collective bargaining be permitted. At that time, there had been no major strikes for many years, and no one thought any were coming. As a result, no special provision was made for settling them.

The automobile industry was first to be hit, with a tool and die makers strike which paralyzed production, at a time when demand for cars was highest in years. This strike was finally settled, after a fashion, by

Federal mediators—but there are plenty of rumblings beneath the surface still, and it may break out again.

Then shipping on the Pacific Coast was tied up solid by a longshoremen's strike, in which other labor organizations, including truck drivers and riverboatmen, joined thru sympathy. Main demands of the longshoremen are a closed shop and shorter working week.

Then truckmen struck in the twin cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis—placed 6,200 striking drivers in picket lines—and caused a shortage of food, gasoline and other necessities. Union recognition, closed shop and wage adjustments were demanded.

Great fear is that the strikes will spread, will eventually result in a general industrial strike which could only be "arbitrated" thru bloodshed and martial law. Most unbiased observers believe that both workers and employers have good points to present, but are frankly dubious as to whether arbitration efforts will get far. Local authorities are powerless, are looking to the Federal government to solve the problem.

BRINGING IN THE RYE

A great many people are beginning to wonder about the logic of a government program which encourages farmers to cut down their sowing of wheat and planting of corn and then permits the importation into the country of large quantities of rye, a grain which comes into direct competition with our other grain crops.

From time to time there have been complaints about the importation of rye from Poland. The latest country to send us rye is Soviet Russia. According to a recent dispatch from Montreal, more than 300,000 bushels of Russian rye were received there, to be shipped to Chicago.

One excuse given at Washington for the permission of this influx of rye is that there is not a surplus of the grain in the United States at this time. This does not deny the fact, however, that every bushel of Polish or Russian rye used in the United States displaces a bushel of American grain of some kind. That this is true is so obvious as not to be worth arguing.

Just why then, many farmers are asking, should we cut down our production of wheat and other grains if Poland, Russia and other foreign nations are to be permitted to dump rye in the United States?

In commenting on the situation the Bartlett-Frazier Company, grain experts, said recently:

"Failure of the United States Government to exercise its power to prevent the importation of rye at low rates of duty is one thing which has never been satisfactorily explained. The amount of rye which has come into this country in the last six months, largely in the shape of government-assisted exports, represents an appreciable percentage of our domestic consumption. If, in addition to the Polish rye admitted in large volume, this shipment of Soviet Russian rye is to be taken as indicating the probability of dumping from another country, it would seem that we may acquire stocks to carry over into the new crop year and interfere with a price range for our crop during the next season."

Certainly this crop-curtailment program is full of all sorts of surprises and perplexing problems. Not long ago attention was called to the fact that while we are curtailing our production of wheat, British authorities have been urging the farmers on the British Isles to raise more wheat. Hitler and Mussolini have been advocating bigger crops in Italy and Germany ever since they took charge of these countries. Again, while we are cutting down our cotton production, Soviet Russia is preparing to grow more cotton and Poland is said to be arranging to get her supply of cotton from Russia rather than the United States.

After all, what good is it going to do the American farmers to cut production of their exportable crops if other agricultural nations are to take advantage of this by increasing their own output? This will only be aiding the alien farmers at the expense of our own agriculturists. And certainly there is little logic in curtailing our own grain crops and permitting the dumping of Russian and Polish rye in the United States.

Excavation Shows Holt County Was Once The Home of Many Indians

By J. B. O'Sullivan

(Continued from last week.)

The Mound Builders are divided into three cultural groups, the Adena, Fort Ancient and the Hopewell cultures. The Hopewell culture is rated everywhere to have been the most intelligent. It is hoped the mounds on Eagle creek north of here are works of the Hopewell group as this branch left what is known as repousse copper work, hammered thin and designed in fantastic effigies of man and beast.

The third Hopewell mound to be excavated in northern Ohio contained mica, graphite, an arrowhead having

a peculiar notch and beads of copper. The bodies of the Mound Builders had been cremated. The north Ohio mounds are of gravel; those in the south are of clay. Often the gravel was carried a long distance. As a rule the Hopewell mounds are found on the higher hills in any vicinity. Parts of bones, teeth and portions of skull of a body not fully cremated, encased in slaps of rock. Four of the arrowheads in the newly opened mound and some of the beads of copper are thought to have come from near Lake Michigan, the curator of the Ohio State museum thinks.

A united effort at saving some of the more than 8,000 mounds the whites found in Ohio is being made now. Near Newark, Ohio, lie some fine examples of enclosure mounds. There an octagonal and circular type of mound was built. Within a piece of ground about two square miles there were more than 12 miles of earthworks, much of it worked down now and lost forever. The county commissioners there have made arrangements to save two groups of mounds. One authority who has been investigating these mounds says he would divide the mounds of Ohio into three groups, defensive works, effigy mounds and ceremonial mounds. It is likely, when the entire ancient earthworks of northern Holt county are revealed, the same classification should apply. There should be no doubt at anyone beholding the great wall on Edwin Alder's farm on Apple creek, north-east Holt, classifying it as a defensive work and one of the first order.

In Ohio, near Newark, is a huge circle mound and some scientists have inferred all the Mound Builders of the Mississippi valley, and tributaries, came to this circle periodically for ceremonies of some supposed obligatory nature. The circle is about one mile in circumference. Nearby was a crescent mound, now partly worked down, and in the center of this great circle lies a huge effigy mound, a likeness of the eagle, and every authority agrees this was an altar. The eagle and crescent mounds had some connection in the ceremonies of Mound Builders, in Ohio or Nebraska, but no one knows what the connection.

Flint Ridge, where an abundance of fine flint crops out near the Ohio works mentioned, was where much of the stone things left by them were made. The stone works easily when first out of the ground. The place has been called "the ammunition factory of the Mound Builders." There are a great number of mounds there in northern Ohio which were built strictly for burials. There are thousands of "buffalo wallows" nearby and deposits of stone left as for gravestones.

Although the mound building Indians lived here a long time ago, authorities regard them as the most artistic of all the Stone Age people. Motifs in copper, mica and stone made by them, are owned now by an Ohio man, who found use for their wonderful designs in modern industry. Some of the designs on lineoleum greatly resemble the artistic conceptions of the Mound Builders.

Until the mounds on the banks of Eagle creek north of here were found and identified scientists believed the closest the builders approached this section in their time to be eastern Iowa. About 1929 a report was made by Dr. C. B. Knowles, of Sioux City, on ruins he and several others had been excavating and studying half a century. The locality is 12 miles north of Sioux City, along the farm of C. R. Marks, on a 20-acre field.

Dr. Knowles by his discoveries has linked the finds with Mound Builders who lived there 10,000 years ago. It is admitted that if the finds there are of the people the doctor indicated the history of the central part of the United States must be radically changed if it is to be correct.

Among the finds were skull and bone articles bearing characteristic marks of the Mound Builders, of the early cultures. A small hill on the Marks farm is believed to have served as a signal point for the people. Tools and implements like Mound Builder's in the Smithsonian Institute, characteristic of only these people, were unearthed in great number and they are just like those of the Mound Builders who once occupied Egypt thousands of years ago. The same people, whoever they were, also occupied the valleys of Tennessee and Ohio.

There are tools fashioned from the bones of elk, a huge type of buffalo, extinct, beaver and wolf, and others, were recovered and every one of them are petrified after their 10,000 years in the earth.

The great number of things found caused the investigators to be convinced the place was the regional headquarters of the Mound Builders over a long period. Many features of the human form came to light. The people must have been acquainted with a highly developed form of art and culture.

In the opinion of Dr. Knowles it was the Mound Builders who first raised maize or corn on this part of the continent. Ruins of corn pits and the contour of the implements found in-

dicating the people grew corn on a large scale. Plows exactly like those the Mound Builders made and used in many parts of the world, made from the shoulder blade of the bison, the big fellows which could supply a real man-sized plow, have been taken from this storehouse. Forty were found in one refuse heap, perhaps concealed there while the people were away and never touched since. There were tragedies in those days and no doubt whole villages of people now and then had some disagreement with some monster and failed to get home to tell the news.

Corn that was charred told the story of corn. Clam shells from salt water indicated to some the Big Sioux river, almost surrounding the place, was a salt-water stream a long time ago while to others they indicated the people carried on commerce which brought them things from the rim of the ocean.

One of the most interesting finds was masks of bone, it was believed were for use in some caved-in ceremonial hall or place of justice. The discoveries attracted a lot of attention in Iowa and at Washington.

There were some indications to show this place near Sioux City was frequented by Mound Builders from distant points, as if a sort of world's fair or some ceremony brought the clans home at intervals. One man believed from the number of burials there the dead within a radius of hundreds of miles were taken there for interment. It may be the oldest city on the continent and it may not. The oldest city in the world, tho it is not doing business is Tiahuanaco, Bolivia, thought to have been founded long before Ur and Ish and the oldest of the pyramids.

The name means the "place of the dead" and it was so named because the great Inca dynasty, more than 1,000 years ago, found the ruins to have been deserted so long there were no legends nor traditions concerning it and they could fathom nothing of its inhabitants, origin, rise nor decline. Dr. Rudolph Muller, the eminent German scientist, examined this place and placed its age at from 10,000 to 14,000 years, so there may be a great age difference between Tiahuanaco and the Sioux City town of the ancients.

Mr. Muller used the sun dial of these people for computing how far the axis of the earth has shifted since they made the instrument.

Although this city in Bolivia is a long ways from home, in a relative way there are several other points of mutual interest it should not be a waste to indiet here. The builders cut out stones for building huge works that weigh up to 200 tons and the angles, lines and surfaces do not deviate one fiftieth of an inch. They are mechanically perfect and it is believed they did not use steel. In what other way these could have been cut is just another mystery left us by those who lived long ago.

Another queer thing about these great temples, monuments, idols and other works is that the ancients did not have any idea, apparently, of locking the stones with any sort of mortar. They tied them together with great staples and bolts made of almost pure silver. There also is the fact scientists generally place the age of this city so far back they will not, most of them, even guess who the builders could have been. Some have believed an earthquake ruined the city long ago while others hold vandals searching for precious metals caused the bad order of the old town. The ruins are situated 12,000 feet above sea level.

Here is another angle of the ancient man subject and while it is not in Holt county, it is a short jump there providing you have one of those new streamlined automobiles.

Bones found under 12 feet of silt in Otter Tail county, Minnesota a few years ago, known to science as the Pleistocene of Glacial man, in the bed of an ancient lake where the silt had been washed from a melting glacier, indicate one may as well believe Europe was populated from this side of the Atlantic as we have believed in the past, the other way around. This skeleton, that of a boy about 20, was with a dagger made of deer horn.

This young man gave science something to think over. He had almost the facial characteristics of an ape. It has been 25,000 to 50,000 years ago since the last ice age melted away and left this and perhaps other continents to dry up and become warm enough to team with human life.

Boys in particular would like to know more about this Ice Age youth, what he was doing when he met his death, his name, his types of weapons, how far he was from home when he shuffled off, how far he could jump, what he ate and what he would do if he saw an airplane. A report in detail undoubtedly will be forthcoming on this discovery and before we know it the advent of man here may be set farther back here than it is in Europe or China.

(Continued next week.)

San Antonio Evening News. Apparently F. D. and R. G. still tug well together.

BRIEFLY STATED

Levi Fuller, Jr., made a business trip to Midway garage last Friday.

A. O. Perry has moved from Dannebrog to Long Pine, where he plans to open a real estate office.

Harlan Agnes returned to O'Neill for summer vacation from Wayne where he had been attending normal school.

Fred W. Cronk, one of the pioneer residents of the eastern part of the county, was transacting business in this city last Tuesday.

The Elkhorn Service Station and Cabin Camp is building a second tourists cabin this spring, making the little city one of about 10 buildings.

A supper-on-the-river was enjoyed one night last week by a party composed of members of the John Lydon family, Mrs. Robert Cook and Cecilia Edwards.

Students and faculty of the St. Mary's academy here held the annual school picnic last Thursday at the farm of Con Keys, half a mile southwest of O'Neill.

Three automobile gates, the kind you drive over, have been installed in fencing around Fish lake, near Basset, and the lake now may be reached by opening but one gate by hand.

THE CIRCUS

A Holt county rancher who had not attended church in 40 years got religion from his niece who came out from Chic-hog-o to spend the summer and \$5,000. Now he is down on his niece.

One of the world's greatest boners was made at a Milwaukee church about 20 years ago at the conclusion of the funeral sermon over the remains of a famous brewer. The preacher said: "We will now pass around the beer."

Yes, my darling daughter,
Go swimming in real water,
And rough it all you can,
Catch cold and, some young man.

Chicago's second great fire wasn't started by a cow, yet it originated in a stockyard, giving Chicagoans something to beef about and that's no bull.

Doctor says cramped shoes cause corns. Don't suppose he meant corn grows better with lack or rein?

Next week is Pay Your Debts week. So is the week after.

Son: "Daddie, who invented the dictionary?"

Father: "Your great grandmother on your mother's side must have had something to do with it."

Flowers are known by their scents and men by their dollars.

The shirker gazed at the sun,
And pitted his calloused hands;
The worker looked at his task
And dreamt of reward that is man's.

Is it divided we lie and united we fall?

Fast entries do not win the human race.

Next winter may be the straw that shall brake the camel's back.

The Johnstown telephone company, thru M. C. H. Peterson, offers a \$10 reward for conviction of parties who cut wires near the farm of Mary R. Duncan. A judge may give someone the wrong number.

Superstition caused river folk to fear when a black swan lit on the Thames river near Windsor, England. Might shoot the swan and pass the bad luck business around.

The Rockefeller Foundation sent J. H. Blumensohn to Brazil to investigate the Kaingang Indians, found the men often marry a girl and her mother thrown in for good measure. Many married men in this country can tell you where the K'gang got that idea.

What is this a sign of? Frank Higgins, of Lynch, in backing a large automobile from the Dorothy filling station at Spencer, looked back and found his machine cracked off a fire plug. Frank and those in south Spencer must have thought it a sign of a wet summer.

A paper claims that when Fred Patzel yelled one hog-call over radio station WJAG at Norfolk the damage to station equipment was approximately \$500. Fred is champion hog-persuader of the world. Fred should make a speech over a national rural telephone hook-up.

This country needs less gold behind the dollar and more in pockets.

Young Wife: Here is an angel food cake I made without assistance.
Husband: Who had the contract for elevating it to the table?

Poor Henry was starved double,
He failed to find a post,
He died of stomach trouble
And now he's Henry's ghost.

A great many of the world's best thinkers fear the yellow and Negro races are increasing five or six times faster than the whites. After all is said and done, it must be admitted that the worst enemy of the white race is the white race itself.

Wife: I borrowed \$25 from your pants as you slept.
Husband: I know you did.
Wife: That's why I'm confessing.

Husband: You know that is not true.
Wife: I know it is not, but I can tell others what I heard just the same.

The desire of every butcher is to make both ends meat.

On lilacs bloom, wild chickens boom
The redolent evening prairies,
Near thunders roar as rain drops pour
A nectar for sleeping fairies.

A cat must think dogs are five fourths stomach.

THE COUNCIL OAK STORES
YOUR FRIEND AT MEALTIME

SATURDAY, JUNE 2

Coffee	Sweet Santos Peaberry, Pound	19c
Superb Oats	Quick and regular, Large package	15c
Dill Pickles	Crisp and tangy, Quart jar	15c
Blackberries	No. 10, Near gallon can	39c

Post Toasties

2 large pkgs. 21c

Kellogg's Corn Flakes

2 large pkgs. 21c

Sum-R-Aid	4 ounce	23c
	1/2 ounce	5c
Frute-Gel	Assorted Flavors, Package	5c
La France	Cut washing time in half, Dime Package	8c
Satina	For better, easier ironing, Package	5c

Tomatoes

Wholesome, delicious and offered at a very low price for this quality.

Green Beans

Green, tender beans, delicious in vegetable salads.

No. 2 can 9c

A Complete Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables