

THE FRONTIER

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Managing Editor

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remains in force at the designated
subscription price. Every subscriber
must understand that these conditions
are made a part of the contract be-
tween publisher and subscriber.

A Colorado saxophone player tried
to freeze himself to death. We need
some way to make the idea popular.

The man who sets a bottle of moon-
shine whiskey in the heavy side of
the scale against wife and children
has a bad case of it.

The brethren who are talking of
bringing out a third party for the
presidential campaign had better go
back in the corner and think it over.

An Omaha "nigger" got two years
for stealing 90 cents. Is it to be
inferred that this is a way of express-
ing judicial contempt for such cheap
stuff.

If this sort of weather does not
"get" the hopper eggs they are going
to be hard to eliminate. Nature has
a way of adjusting things to main-
tain a proper balance.

It is stated by the experts in
statistics that 330 millions have been
lost in check-forgeries as against
250 millions in household fires. But
that which forgeries account for are
merely diverted to other hands, while
that going up in smoke is a goner.

Labor union heads, which means
for the most part an element of in-
competent craftsmen who racketeer
off of the efficient and industrious
element, are backing a bill to legalize
beer. Freedom of access to the foam-
ing mug is all that is necessary to
make their happiness complete.

Japan does not hesitate to let it
be known that she is in Manchuria
to stay. About the only purpose
an international treaty serves is for
writers and spellbinders to moralize
over. Japan is not only in Manchuria
to stay, but that isn't all. The next
step is the control of the whole of
China.

The Nebraska state prison popula-
tion is placed at, in round numbers,
1100. Sounds like a lot of them have
missed the way, but it is less than
one-eighth of one per cent of our
population. Maybe the other 99 and
seven-eighths per cent are entitled to
credit or congratulations for keeping
out of the pen.

The time is at hand for another
start with New Year resolutions.
What advantage any day or date has
in enabling one to put into effect
a program of reform or change of
habits is not clear. The New Year
has long stood for the traditional
starting point for a revision of human
conduct, and will probably continue to
be valuable even though most of the
high resolves come to naught before
the month is up.

From the present outlook for trans-
portation companies it would seem to
require some courage to build a rail-
road. An eastern road proposes to
construct an 800-mile line from Denver
to San Pedro, California, following a
new route across the mountains. A
number of such projects started in
various sections of the country would
absorb considerable of the surplus
labor. In the days of railroad build-
ing there was very little unemploy-
ment.

The cheering information is given
out that the railroads are inaugurat-
ing an increase in freight rates, effec-
tive January 4. The increase is from
6 cents a ton to 2 cents a hundred.
Railroad heads see visions of 100
millions increase in their revenues,
and it is explained the raise is nec-
essary to "tide over" several large
roads that are facing a default on
their debts. Many city transpor-
tation companies have endeavored for
a number of years to save them-
selves from ruin by raising the fares
but find a steadily diminishing patron-
age. The raise in rates, instead of
increasing revenue has reduced it. An
outraged public will not stand for
anything.

The collapse of the League of Na-
tions vindicates American public opin-
ion, only for which the visionary
idealists would have had this country
a party to the farce. Public opinion
is generally about right when it be-
comes crystallized. Just now we seem
to be floundering around without any
definite program, but when the Amer-
ican people catch their breath and get
started off in unison don't worry a-
bout the results.

The attempt to bribe jurors in an
important criminal case recently be-
fore the court in this county calls for
and has aroused public sentiment as
nothing has done in recent months.
That the verdict of a jury should be
made the subject of barter and bet-
ting will be generally resented, coupled
with a demand that the facts be
brought to light and the offenders
punished. Holt county tax payers
are not wanting any frills or flourish-
ishes, but they will stand by every
effort to make an example by due
process of law of those who brazenly
attempt to clog the process of
justice in our courts.

If the majority of the tax payers
want to spend from \$5,000 to \$10,000
to have the county records examined
by accountants it is their privilege.
But just how it will be ascertained if
there be a majority. Because an in-
dividual's name is on a petition does
not signify the individual's approval
of the thing petitioned for. One might
sign a petition to hang his neighbor
but he would not approve of doing it.
Boyd county spent between \$7,000 and
\$8,000 at a time when they could ill
afford it for the accountants to tell
them that \$1,500 in fees had been
wrongly credited. Experting public
accounts is to satisfy a suspicion that
one or more officials is either incompe-
tent or extravagant or dishonest. If
the ones who must eventually pay the
cost feel that there are such in this
county they ought to go to it and find
out.

Edward M. Barrows — not much
known out here on the prairie—is
another to undertake through the
Review of Reviews to set the country
straight on its problems of govern-
ment, with much learned discussion
of the "light and power trust." A
lawyer friend of the editor's gets at
the core of the matter in few words.
"We have too d— much government."
Edward Everett, the great orator of
the civil war period, was the orator
of the day at Gettysburg, while Pres-
ident Lincoln came on after a two
hour speech in a somewhat perfunctory
way. When Everett saw Lin-
coln's speech in the papers next day
he went to the president and said:
"I should consider myself flattered if
I could feel that I came as near the
central thought in a two-hour speech
as you did in ten minutes." The
president's speech remains one of our
nation's classics while Mr. Everett's
has been forgotten. "We have too
d— much government" may not be
regarded as a classic, but it tells it.

The Small Town Must Survive
H. Henderson, an attorney of New-
man Grove, has prepared at some ex-
pense and labor, matter for publica-
tion which he sends The Frontier,
bearing on the future of the small
towns. Himself a citizen of a small
town he knows what the situation is
and has come to some interesting con-
clusions. His article follows:

The curbstone remark that the
small towns are doomed is ill reasoned
and untenable. The evacuation of
population centers of the class men-
tioned is impossible for economic rea-
sons. In the United States, 14 million
people live in villages and cities of
the second class. About the same
number live in the trade territory. To
depopulate all of these 14,000 towns,
it will be necessary to provide homes
for 14 million people in big cities or
somewhere. The cost of this change
is a complete bar to the fulfillment
of the prediction that small town will
disappear.

Incorporated villages and towns in
this class have been important factors
in the development of the middle-
west, and it is safe to predict that
they will be greater and better in-
stitutions than ever.

The 1930 census report says that
smaller towns are more than holding
their own against the large cities in
the retail trade, giving the retail sales
of over \$1,000 per capita in small
towns, while the big city had only
\$700. The report says, "Neither good
roads nor big city 'high power' ad-
vertising have taken the trade from
the home town."

Villages and cities of the second
class, holding within their limits the
highest percentage of self-supporting,
property-owning, church going and
law abiding citizens, being equipped
with light plants, water works, sewers,
parks, playgrounds, paving and being
crimeless and povertyless, are ideal
locations for family homes. Karle
W. Hodges, international president of
the Lions Club, said in a recent ad-
dress: "The greatest business insti-

tution in the world is the home." As
those business and social centers are
the most favorable locations for home
building, it seems obvious that it is
the duty of everyone and every agency,
to support, build up and boost for the
small town.

The virtue and efficiency of schools
in small towns deserve special men-
tion. Look over the list of honor
students in the state universities and
you will find that every hamlet in
the state is represented.

Juvenile judges and sociologists a-
gree that the crime wave is the result
of lack of religious instruction. Churches
and Sunday Schools thrive and
are largely attended in the small
towns, thus supplying a want that is
required in these trying times.

The weekly newspaper is one of the
leading agencies for promoting pro-
gress and good will among people.
They record the activities of the com-
munity from time to time, always
telling about the good men do. They
present the news of goods and services
offered in the community.

People want the small towns for
business reasons. With lower taxes
and cheaper rent, a business man in
the village can and does undersell the
big city merchant.

Degeneration of government effi-
ciency in big cities with consequent high
taxes and lack of property protection,
is rapidly making the city unpopular.
Factories are leaving the cities and
locating in villages. We have out-
grown the idea that vast population
centers mean advancement.

The Wickersham report and crime
survey conclusively shows that the
big city is a social and governmental
failure. The city of Detroit raised a
charity and unemployment fund of
\$18,000,000.00 and a small group of
clerks appointed to administer this
fund dissipated about \$300,000.00
of it. Such flagrant abuse of a trust
could hardly happen in a small town.

A receivership has been ordered for
Fall River, Massachusetts, a city of
140,000, to handle its affairs for ten
years. A commission of ten men,
only one a resident of Fall River, is
in control. Machine politics, alliance
between the underworld and big, re-
spectable business men, reckless and
incompetent management, caused the
order for receivership. Most of the
larger cities ought to be handled in
the same way.

THE UNUSUAL

Queer Quirks of Humanity in the
News of the Day

Unhurt, Jimmy Johnson, air mail
pilot, dropped 14 thousand feet with
his parachute when his plane crashed
near Kylerton, Pa.

Thieves caused more than one hun-
dred dollars' damage in getting \$65
worth of loot from a Falls City cloth-
ing store. The marauders broke two
large plate glass windows.

An Albany bank teller, bound hand
and foot, dialed a telephone number
with his tongue and let the outside
world know he had been held up and
the bank robbed of \$4,200.

Horace G. Correll of Plainview still
owns, and keeps in running order, a
high wheel bicycle with which he
toured Omaha in 1887, in company
with two friends.

Three brothers in their 70's, none of
whom has ever married, are living
on a farm north of Burr, Neb., un-
aided by the hand of any woman. They
are John, Duncan, and James Cameron.
They have lived on the farm for more
than half a century.

Tacoma, Wash., has a resident who
insists a bathing suit is the only pro-
per apparel for a male resident of
the Puget Sound district. He is a
defendant in a divorce action because
of the bathing suit, which he adopted
as his costume several years ago, and
since that time wears it while engaged
in his trade, as a shingler, winter as
well as summer.

Robert W. Taggart, the man who
gave the country bus transportation,
was sentenced by United States Dis-
trict Judge J. Foster Symes to serve
thirteen months in Leavenworth pen-
itentiary on conviction of using the
mails to defraud. Taggart sold the
which he started with \$17 in 1912
a railroad company for \$750,000
three years ago.

Rev. J. W. Baker, living near
Brooksbury, Neb., a minister of the
Pentecostal faith, attains singular dis-
tinction. Mr. Baker tills a small farm
near Brooksbury and thus supports
himself by manual labor. He accepts
no salary whatever from his needy
followers, but instead when necessary,
aids them financially as well as spiri-
tually. He says that his people need
whatever cash is available to pay
taxes and buy groceries during this
trying time, and that he is willing to
live Christianity as well as preach it.

THE COUNTY PRESS

Chambers Sun: The Chambers Post
Office sold \$51.32 worth of stamps a-
lone on Monday of this week. Greet-
ing cards were used very extensively
this year in place of the Xmas pack-

age. Between 2400 and 3200 greeting
letters went out on Monday.

Inman Leader: Calvin Geary, who
has been residing on a farm south of
Page during the past year, has moved
to the old John Riley place south of
town. He is building a new set of
buildings on the place. The barn and
poultry house are completed and he
expects to start building a new
residence.

The Graphic: State Officers Bay
and Tomlinson arrested two Atkinson
men last Saturday on liquor violations.
Fred Barnes was fined \$100 and costs
by Judge Richards for the illegal pos-
session of intoxicating liquor. He was
given an opportunity to raise money
to pay his fine and in event of his
failure to do so will be confined in
the county jail. Christy Judge, also
of Atkinson, was fined \$100 and costs
for drunkenness and disorderly con-
duct. He was unable to pay his fine
and is being held in the city jail.

Page Reporter: The Holt County
Economy League held their bi-monthly
meeting here in the auditorium of
the school house last Saturday after-
noon. A large number of people of
this community were present, as well
as a good group of citizens from over
the county. A talk by Mr. Bressler of
O'Neill, on taxation and delinquent
taxes of the county was the opening
address. The discussion of a county
audit was held and from appearance
all present seemed strongly in favor
of it, not in the hope of finding our
county officers criminals of the law,
but as a sound business basis, and to
help establish proper records. A mo-
tion was also made and seconded that
the Economy League help the County
Board to hire a competent Auditing
Agency.

Over the County

INMAN NEWS

Geo Davis of O'Neill transacted
business in Inman Wednesday.

Guests at the R. M. Conard home
for Christmas were, Mr. and Mrs.
George Conard and sons of Redbird,
Mrs. Bridget Swanson and daughters
Agnes, Anna and Emma and Mr. and
Mrs. E. C. Peterson of O'Neill, Mr.
and Mrs. Ralph Stevens and children
of Page and Mrs. Gertrude Bowering
of Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Beryl Conger enter-
tained the following guests for Christ-
mas dinner: Mr. and Mrs. Walter
Jones and family of Atkinson, Mr. and
Mrs. Gene Sanford of O'Neill, Mrs.
E. J. Enders and Jim Hoxie of Inman.
Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Tompkins and
sons Charles and Harvey and Miss
Carita Gifford went to Norfolk
Thursday to spend Christmas at the
C. E. Doughty home.

Miss Carita Gifford of Magma
Washington is here visiting her father
J. A. Gifford and the L. R. Tomp-
kins family. Miss Carita left Inman
seven years ago when a freshman in
high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Corey and Mr.
Corey's mother spent Christmas in
Henderson, Iowa with friends.

John Krantz who bought the Teigen
ranch south of Inman is moving out
to the same. He has had his house-
hold good brought up from Norfolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Gifford and
daughters Glea Dee and Zada Vey of
Wayne, spent Christmas here at the
Geo. Killinger home.

Charles Tompkins a student in the
Nebraska Medical College is here
spending the holiday's with his par-
ents, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Tompkins.

Harry McGraw has purchased the
ice house and has had it moved to the
rear of his garage. He plans to put
up ice as soon as the weather permits.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Fowler drove
up from Omaha Wednesday to spend
the holidays here and at O'Neill.

Miss Alberta Butler of Loup City,
was here one day last week visiting
with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Milles.

Thos. Colman went to Pender
Thursday to spend Christmas with
his wife and little daughter.

Miss Beome Pribil who is attending
school at the Wayne State Normal
came home Thursday evening to spend
the holidays with her parents, Mr. and
Mrs. Jake Pribil.

Calvin Geary who has farmed south
of Page the past year is moving to
the John Riley farm south of Inman.
He is building a set of buildings, the
barn and poultry house being com-
pleted and the residence begun.

Mr. and Mrs. Ned Chase and chil-
dren of Sheldon, Iowa spent Christmas
here with her mother, Mrs. Ellen
Gallagher and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chickens and
daughters Muriel, Dorothy and Wilma
went to Creighton to spend Christmas
with Mrs. Gertrude Portzline and
other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Butler and
daughters Mary and Anella of Neligh,
were guests at the A. N. Butler home
for Christmas.
Mrs. Mary M. Hancock, Miss Gladys
Hancock and W. C. Hancock, spent
Christmas at the C. P. Hancock home
in O'Neill.
Chester Fowler is here from Sioux
City spending the holidays with relatives.
Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Hoxsie and
little sons, of Norfolk, are visiting
here at the home of his mother, Mrs.
E. J. Enders.
Evan Davis of O'Neill was here
Monday visiting among friends.
Mrs. E. R. Riley has been in O'Neill
the past few days with her sister Mrs.
Naylor.

King Corn Turns the Wheels
of American Industry

Corn Derivatives Used by Hundreds of Industries;
Foreign Imports Compete With
American Product

KING CORN has become an indus-
trial as well as agricultural mon-
arch. Entering industry under many
guises this King now plays hundreds
of important roles and holds such
sway that you can hardly live out a
normal day without in some manner
paying homage. Providing food is the
most obvious role of King Corn; there
are many other roles.

Without science corn would never
have become the important product
that it is today. Science took corn
apart, examined the kernel and found
that corn was primarily starch which
could be converted into other valuable
products. That discovery raised corn
in rank and ever since it has been
helping to turn the wheels of industry
and quietly furnishing us with neces-
sities.

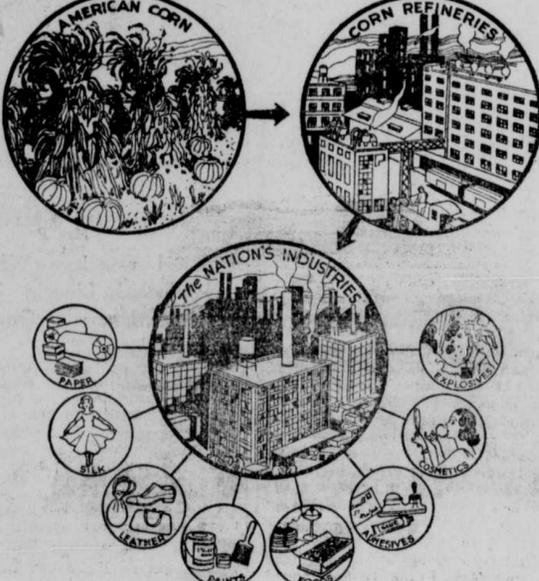
When you rise and dress in the
morning you may make immediate use
of corn, for starch is used to finish
goods as well as in the laundry. When
you pause to write a letter, starch
may serve you as a filler or coating

kinship, may contain crude corn oil
and so may glycerine. And another,
lesser-known use is as a cotton soft-
ener.

Corn sugar plays its most important
role in the preparation of foods but in
its crude state it has certain indus-
trial uses. It serves one purpose in
the tanning of leather and another in
the manufacture of artificial silk. One
would hardly expect to find corn as-
sociated with a textile like silk, but
without crude corn sugar it would be
impossible to impart the necessary
fine finish. Just how or why the sugar
works is not understood but its know-
results insure a large consumption.

New Uses Being Found

Many as are the uses of corn and its
products, chemists are by no means
satisfied that the limit has been
reached. They believe that starch and
dextrins in particular can be put to
many uses not now known and devel-
opments give weight to their belief.
Gumming of postage stamps is a very



Agriculture and Industry are united by the products of corn. Every
day the public uses corn in hundreds of forms.

of the paper on which you write. The
ink that traces the words may con-
tain corn dextrin and so does the gum
that holds the envelope together and
seals it. Now there is a very good
chance that the adhesive on the back
of the postage stamp will be made
from corn. Lacking a stamp, then, will
simply complete a series of corn con-
suming acts performed millions of
times every day in this nation.

From the corn field to the gum of
an envelope is a big jump but no
greater than many others that could
be named. We think of corn as a food
product—and most of the corn grown
is used that way, but so wide has in-
dustrial application become that im-
portance can no longer be judged by
quantity alone.

Importance of Corn Starch

An enormous volume of starch is used
in the preparation of food stuffs and
everybody realizes what a part it plays
in the laundering of clothes, but there
are other uses little known, yet quite
essential. Manufacturers of high ex-
plosives use it and so do the makers
of the non-explosive powder that aids
beauty. It also contributes to the
serviceability of flashlights and radio
batteries.

Starch passing through a simple but
highly technical treatment becomes
dextrin and dextrin has many uses be-
sides that of making adhesives. Calico
and other textiles are printed with col-
ors that are thickened with it and
even before the printing process
dextrin has served a purpose by
strengthening the fibre of the cloth. In
foundries dextrin is used to bind the
cores when molten metal is run off in-
to molds. Even children are served
by dextrin, for every Fourth of July
"sparkler" contains some measure of it.

Surprising Uses

The greatest surprises are found in
the uses of crude corn oil. The six
principal commodities in which it is
used can hardly be said to have any-
thing in common. It is a valuable in-
gredient of certain kinds of soap.
Artificial rubber, not as yet a widely
known commercial product, contains
it. Paint and varnishes, having some

good example of the way new uses
can and are being found. Corn dex-
trin yields more than seventy-five ad-
hesives already and to develop a spe-
cial tasteless one for this Government
purpose should be a simple problem
for the scientific minds which have
accomplished so much.

Every move of this kind insures a
larger market for corn. Right now
the Government has to purchase about
800,000 pounds of tapioca dextrin
every year to satisfy post office re-
quirements and if that item could be
replaced by corn dextrin in a satis-
factory manner it would aid in quick-
ening the demand for corn. Such
items, though relatively small, help to
swell the total consumption and so
create a steady and active demand.

Competition of Foreign Starches

The actual use of products of corn
is proof of its essential nature, but
there is even more significant proof
available. If starch were not essen-
tial in industry we would not find
imports of tapioca starch assuming
larger and larger proportions. Indus-
try must have starch from one source
or another. If it can import it from
other countries at lower cost than it
can purchase it at home, competition
applies pressure to do so. That's the
reason for an importation of 182,000-
000 pounds of tapioca starch which
replaced 5,000,000 bushels of corn last
year. No tariff halts the flow to these
shores and cost is the primary con-
sideration.

If a tariff were to be imposed on
tapioca starch it would, of course, be
of immense help to the farmer for it
would insure the use of corn in pre-
ference to tapioca and would safe-
guard the development of the market.
No new products of corn seeking to
utilize the kernel can be anticipated
for nothing has been overlooked.
Even the water used to soften the
corn is boiled down for soluble ele-
ments. Where gains are likely to be
made are in the discovery of new uses
and that rests with science which has
already demonstrated its ability and
given promise of unfolding further
secrets for the benefit of the corn
grower.

Mrs. Hardin Anspech and sons
Richard and Keith of Page, are stay-
ing here at the John Anspech home
while Hardin is in Omaha consulting
the doctors in regard to his health.

Guests at the L. P. Mossman home
on Christmas were Mr. and Mrs. Cleve
Roe and daughter Hazel, Mrs. Rose
Roe and son Vince and Paul and Joe
Bitner.

Mr. Lester Cole of Sheby, Neb.,
was a guest at the G. E. Moor home
over Christmas.

A community Christmas program
was held at the L.O.O.F. Hall Wednes-
day evening. The program was spon-
sored by the Latter Day Saints and
Methodist Sunday schools, the Inman
school and the Willow Lake school.
The first part of the program was
put on by the primary children of the
school, directed by their teacher, Miss
Pauline Raitt. This was followed by

songs, recitations, drill and dialogues
by the older children. A lovely little
two act play, "Christmas at Sand
Flats" was presented in a very cap-
able manner by the pupils of the
Willow Lake school, under the direc-
tion of their teacher, Miss Lucille
Rotherham. Those taking part in the
play were Leila Marjorie Rouse, Del-
ores Clark, Dale Lines, Gerald Sabot-
ka, Marvin Youngs, Norbert Clark and
Walter Rouse. The program con-
cluded with the dramatization of the
Christmas story as it is given in the
Bible. The high school orchestra, and
chorus furnished appropriate music
during the evening. Santa Claus made
his appearance with treats for all the
children, the committee in charge of
the program was Rev. Miss Mertie E.
Clute of the M. E. Church, Mrs. Grace
Davis, Miss Gladys Hancock and Wil-
ma Brown.