

THE FRONTIER

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Economic Highlights

The political battle lines are taking definite shape now—and what promises to be the fight of the century is in the offing. Beginning next November and continuing until the Presidential election of 1936, the campaigns will be the bitterest in many years.

Within a recent ten days two events of exceptional political importance and interest occurred. First was the meeting of the Republican Central Committee, its election of a national party chairman, and its declaration of policy, after a year in which it has done but little but mark time. Second, was Mr. Roosevelt's June 8th message to Congress, in which he outlined his plans for the future.

New Republican Chairman is Henry P. Fletcher of Pennsylvania. Not widely known to the general public, he has long been a political power in his region, is astute, capable and representative of conservative sentiment in the industrial east. His job is to attempt to swing public sentiment into line behind a policy which is the time-honored one of the Republican party—with one or two vital exceptions. The committee's statement calls for a "back to the constitution" movement, asks that the sovereignty of the states be restored, holds that the present administration threatens individual and corporate liberties and even menaces the right of free speech. It makes a bow, however, to present trends, by saying that the nation has been backward in social legislation, and that the Federal government must exercise a measure of control over industrial competition. In this particular regard, it apparently differs only in degree from the stand of Mr. Roosevelt, thru the NRA.

One difficulty the Republicans still face is dissension within the party. Western Republicans believe that they usually get the short-end of the deal in party councils. Minority leader McNary of Oregon, who with Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, is generally regarded as his party's smartest Congressman, was opposed to the selection of Mr. Fletcher, and recently told a radio audience that the "industrial east must make concessions to the Republicans of the more liberal and less populous west and midwest." However, all the Republicans, with three possible exceptions, will doubtless be found in line when election time comes 'round, as will all democrats who count.

Mr. Roosevelt's message laid down several principles for his party to follow both in fighting for recovery and in making election campaigns. He said that detailed plans would be submitted to the next Congress, and that he especially desired the planned use of natural resources, provisions against unemployment and old age, and better housing for the American people. Most striking thing is that in his advocacy of social insurance—something no other president has ever done. He said also that he believed the insurance should not be paid for by increased taxation, but by contribution.

In the meantime, the Administration program is undergoing some interesting changes. The NRA is about to drop its attempts to fix prices—consumers and small business men were aggressively opposed to this code provision. That is a retreat, and the Republicans will do a lot of talking about it, will use it in seeking to persuade the voters that the recovery program has failed.

At the close of 1933, according to the Annalist, the world at large had recovered 40 per cent of the ground lost during the preceding years of depression. Late figures show that world industrial production has continued to advance, and is well above 1933 figures.

Recent reports from England and Germany are extremely encouraging. Two of the most important barometers of business—pig iron and steel ingot production—are up. In England, steel ingot production during April was 97 per cent above the low established in December, 1930, and only 19 per cent below the high reached in August, 1929.

Exceptional improvement has likewise been shown in Russia and Japan.

In the case of the latter, recovery has been most pronounced of any nation on earth, though a set-back recently appeared.

So far as the United States is concerned, industry has made comparatively small gains since last March. Steel has produced the best record. The textile industry, which has made a striking advance in the past, is showing signs of curtailment.

Labor troubles continue to be the thorn-in-the-side of industry as a whole. A number of important businesses, notably shipping, are tied up solid in various parts of the country, and threats of a general strike are being made. Local authorities are impotent—all eyes are looking to Washington to provide a settlement. As yet, the Federal government has made few moves, seems to be between the devil and the deep blue sea.

IN DISTRICT COURT

The Commercial Mutual Surety Company has brought suit in the district court against Mary Caroline Dimmitt, et al., to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,500 given on May 10, 1927, on the Northwest quarter of section 19, township 29, range 9 west of the 6th P. M. In their petition they allege that the mortgage was given to the Lincoln Trust company and later assigned to the plaintiff. They further allege that they failed to pay the interest coupon for \$210 due on May 1, 1932, and that they failed to pay the taxes for the years 1930 to 1932 inclusive, and that there is now due and unpaid the sum of \$3,710. They ask the court to determine the amount due and that if same is not paid within a reasonable time that the land be sold.

The Occidental Building & Loan Association has brought suit against Monica Bazelman, et al., to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,000 given on January 4, 1926, by George W. Bradt on lots 16, 17 and 18, in Block H, Fahy's Second addition to the city of O'Neill. They allege that the property was later sold and assigned to Monica Bazelman and she is now the owner thereof. They allege that there is now due and unpaid the sum of \$1,363.91. They ask the court to determine the amount due and if same is not paid within a reasonable time that the land be sold.

The Occidental Building and Loan Association has brought suit against J. T. Thompson, et al., to foreclose a mortgage for \$1,000 given on October 8, 1927, on lot 5, and south half of lot 4, in Block 5, Western Town lot company's first addition to the village of Inman. They allege that there is now due and unpaid the sum of \$719.94. They ask the court to determine the amount due and if same is not paid within reasonable time that the property be sold.

Alma B. Haffner has brought suit against Annie L. Leonard and Camelia L. Rose, et al., to quiet title to the southeast quarter of section 17, township 25, range 12. She alleges that she and those under whom she claims title have had possession of the property for ten years, and she asks the court to quiet the title in her name.

The Fremont Joint Stock Land bank has brought suit against Sadie E. Shanner and the southeast quarter of section 3, in township 29, north of range 9 west. They allege that on October 6, 1912, James D. McNabb and wife gave them a mortgage for \$3,000 on the above described land. They allege that McNabb lost title to the land under foreclosure and that Sadie E. Shanner is now the owner. They allege that there is now due the

sum of \$2,661.25 and that if same is not paid in a reasonable time that the land be sold.

Grain and Forage Sorghums

There still seems to be some misunderstanding as to the definition of Grain and Forage Sorghums. The following may not be planted on the contracted acres but may be planted on other idle ground. Corn of any kind for fodder, feteria, "grohoma, legari, all the kafirs and all milos.

The following list of sorghums had previously been announced by the corn-hog section in Washington as forage sorghums and may be planted on the contracted acres: Atlas Sorgo, Black Amber, Early Sumac, Kansas Orange, Leoti Red, Sudan, Red Amber, Honey, Gooseneck, Sourless, Denton, Red X, Colman, McLean, Folger, Sapling, Planter and Waconia Amber.

Any other variety locally grown should be classified according to the use that is commonly made of it. Mixtures of grain and forage sorghums must be classified as grain sorghums.

Excavation Shows Holt County Was Once The Home of Many Indians

By J. B. O'Sullivan

(Continued from last week.)

Not far from the city of Sterling, Colo., at a point called Summit Springs, on July 12, 1869, the Pawnee Scouts in company with the Fifth Cavalry under Carr, under a plan of attack and approach devised by the Pawnee, crept up on the camp of the Cheyennes under the dominion of Chief Tall Bull, and when the melee was over not one of the Cheyennes was alive to tell what had occurred. That band was one of the worst offenders at waylaying wagon trains, picking off railway workers and wrecking and slaughtering in abandon and cold blood, and when the Pawnee laid down their cards under encouragement of their white friends they struck a blow that was a finality.

The Chief of the Cheyennes, Tall Bull, almost got away from the slaughter place, a meandered canyon, and he was shot to death only after he narrowly missed a shot he took at Major Frank North, a famous plainsman and scout long dead and whose brother, Captain Luther North, visited O'Neill only last summer.

The Pawnee fell in with the white man like a long lost brother and the Sioux must have regretted they ever were so shortsighted as to permit hate to brew where brotherly love would have made the right combination of prairie Indians almost impossible of whipping. Two of the North brothers, Luther and Frank, camped on the Niobrara river and with 49 of the best fighting and scouting men of the Pawnee battalion, under cover of the night, marched about 70 miles thru the heart of the Pine Ridge country without any sort of trail, to carry out a pre-arranged plan to strike a heavy blow at two arch chiefs of the war against the whites.

On Chadron creek, just at the break of day, this party crept up on the camp of two wily and competent men, Red Cloud and Swift Bear, and a then unknown number of fierce warriors. The day was October 23, 1876.

The most surprising thing about this foray is that both chiefs were taken prisoners without the firing of a shot. In the roundup the whites and Pawnee captured 722 Indian ponies belonging to the prisoners.

While making a trip thru this part

of the country last summer Captain North sought out descendants of Red Cloud and other noted fighters and met them personally and there was warm handshaking and much smoking of the pipe of peace instead of scurrying for cover and spilling of each other's blood. Captain North found and identified for a certainty the spot where the captures were made and a marker was set there while the tobacco smoke rolled away in a balmy breeze.

One of the last feats of which the Pawnee had a leading part in the subduing of the Sioux-Cheyenne difficulty was a long march under General McKenzie to the Big Horn mountain country in Wyoming where another surprise party had been planned on a camp of the Cheyennes who were being directed by Chief Dull Knife.

The Pawnee and whites knocked the fight out of the enemy in very short order, destroying their village and left the Cheyennes running around naked in the month of December. The rout was so complete it resulted in the surrender of Chief Crazy Horse in the spring of 1877.

Pawnee fighting against the Cheyenne-Sioux was of such a high order that the work of the scouts from the year 1864 to 1877 resulted in the death of but one of them and that death no credit to the enemy because the scout died of an accident.

It is only the truth to say that were it not for this sterling work on the part of the Pawnee, and of course the whites who equipped and fought with them, there would have been no completed Union Pacific, no farms and ranches, no towns and no civilization because of the Cheyenne-Sioux wars on the prairies of Nebraska. All credit for the work must go to the North brothers and the Pawnee scouts.

While here last summer Captain North said when he campaigned against the Red Cloud band in 1876 there was not even one residence between Neligh and Fort Laramie, in Wyoming and again in a raid after Chief Dull Knife in 1877 there was no sign of a house between Laramie and Sidney, Nebraska.

The scenes in and around the great Pawnee republic at the time of the white man's coming must have been thrilling. We think of our times as the most glamorous in the history of the world and we think of ourselves (Continued on page 4, column 4.)

Nebraska News Items

William Deck, farmer living near Hoskins, and his hired man, Joseph Miller, and the former's son, Norman, are in a hospital at Norfolk, the men being in a critical condition, as the result of an automobile crash Saturday night. Deck, who is suffering from a brain contusion, was still unconscious Monday. Miller is paralyzed from the arms down as the result of an apparent crushed vertebra and indications are that he is permanently paralyzed, the attending physician stated. Young Deck has a scalp

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wound, but it is not considered serious.

According to State Engineer Cochran the Nebraska road program faces a fifty per cent reduction for the coming year, on account of the reduced federal appropriation. Last year Nebraska had \$7,828,000 for road work while Cochran says it will get only \$3,960,000 from the new appropriation for this year.

Petitions to recall Police Commissioner Myers, of Omaha, are being circulated in that city and will be filed with the election commissioner next Monday. Approximately 15,000 signatures are required on the petitions, and those advocating the recall say they have 19,000 now and will have 25,000 before the filing of the petition next Monday.

Charles A. McCloud, 74, of York, republican national committeeman and

prominent banker, submitted to the amputation of his left leg at a hospital at York Sunday morning. Physicians said that on account of his advanced age his condition was serious. Gangrene of the foot necessitated the operation.

The board of county commissioners of Pawnee county were expected to sign an agreement Tuesday which will mean the return of federal emergency relief aid to the county's needy. Commissioners indicated Saturday that they would sign the proposal following a meeting of about 200 taxpayers of the county. They voted that the agreement be signed to obtain aid for the present.

George Heinke, county attorney of Otoe county, has announced his acceptance of petitions nominating him for candidate for attorney general on the republican primary ballot.

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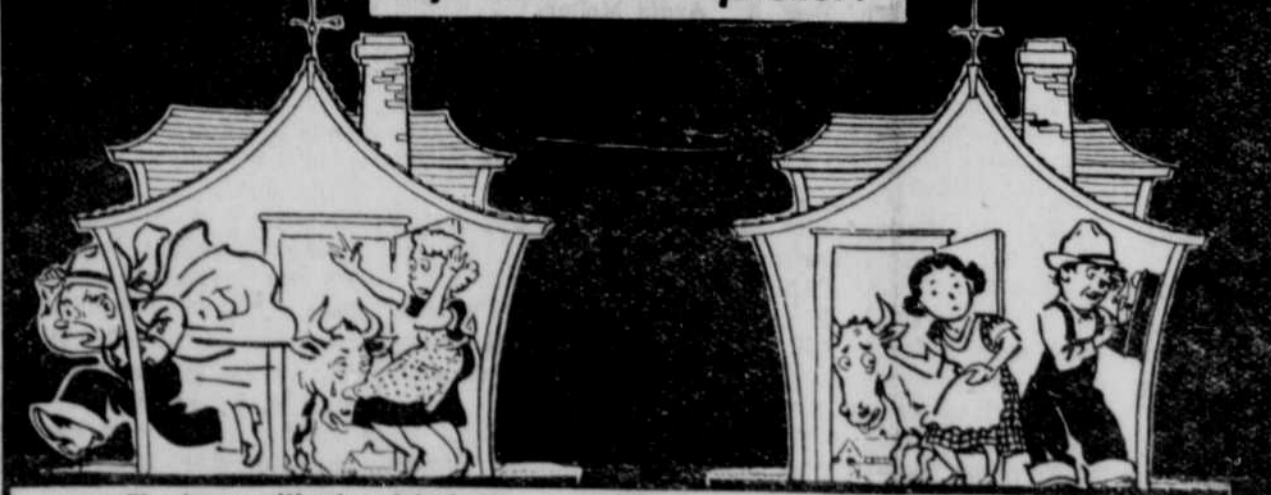
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CAN YOU PICK THE WINNER?

Animals on Two Farms Become Sick

Which is likely to be relieved by the vet quicker?



The home without a telephone

The home with a telephone

Farm folks need a telephone to call help in emergencies—often one call is worth more than service costs for a long time.