

EUROPEAN PEST TRAVELS SLOW

Nebraska Expert Says Little Fear There of the Corn Borer

Lincoln, Neb. — (UP) — Unless the European corn borer is artificially introduced in infested stalks of corn, it will probably be many years before it will cross the Missouri river, in the opinion of O. S. Bare, extension entomologist at the college of agriculture.

One specimen of the borer found in eastern Illinois during the season of 1926 is the closest the borer has come. Excessive heat during the last summer hampered the spread of the borer, Bare said. In some places the borer even lost ground.

A blessing in disguise—this is Bare's characterization of the dry summer heat in Nebraska. Drought damage is better than having fields infested with the borers.

The corn borer came from Europe to the United States through the years of 1909-10, Bare said. He expressed the belief that the pest had been transported here in shipments of broom corn from Italy and Austria.

PLACES BLAME ON RAILROADS

Propaganda Against Waterway Development Attacked at Omaha

Omaha, Neb. — (UP) — Railroad propaganda, aimed at internal waterway development, was scored by the two principal speakers at the Omaha Chamber of Commerce waterways conference here Friday night.

"The development of our inland rivers is not aimed at the destruction of any other form of transportation," said W. R. Dawes, Chicago financier, who is president of the Mississippi Valley association.

"The cry of government subsidization" uttered by railway executives comes with very poor grace," said former Congressman Cleveland A. Newton of St. Louis, general counsel for the same organization.

The railroads are no better than any other line of business and will be forced to adjust themselves to new conditions, just like practically every other business has been forced to do in recent years, Dawes said.

"In the final analysis," the Chicagoan continued, "the shipping and traveling public will make its own decision as to the relative merits of all forms of transportation and use the means best adapted to its own purposes."

"Business men are interested primarily in low cost of distribution of goods. They insist that they are entitled to rates which will enable them to reach the markets of the world on a fairly competitive basis."

The central west is the section mostly in need of cheaper transportation, Dawes said. Handicapped at it is by one major form of transportation it feels that it is justly entitled to relief.

Land grants to American railroads approximated 158,293,376 acres, or an area 20 times the size of the state of Massachusetts, Newton said in discussing the railroad cry of waterway subsidization. At the government price of \$250 per acre this would amount to \$399,743,440, he said.

These roads, he continued, have returned to the government on an average about \$2,000,000 a year in the form of rebates for carrying soldiers, sailors and the U. S. mail. If the roads had been forced instead to pay 4 per cent interest on the \$399,000,000 the return to the government would have been seven times this amount annually.

"Our waterways system should be developed as a matter of national defense," Newton said, citing the situation during the World War when, he said, New York harbor became a "bottle neck" into which countless tons of war material were dumped and long delays encountered because of lack of facilities.

Had the rivers been developed at that time, much of this material could have been moved through gulf ports, he said.

DENIES CHARGE THAT NEGRO VETS NOT ADMITTED

Lincoln, Neb. — (UP) — Dr. L. H. Webb, medical officer in charge of the new Veterans hospital here, has denied charges made in a recent newspaper editorial to the effect that Negro veterans are being denied admittance to the institution.

Said Dr. Webb: "I am very glad to state that no application was made to me for hospitalization of the veteran referred to and I want to state frankly that this institution does not draw the color line."

The doctor stated that the difficulty in securing admission probably was the result of the fact that the 216 bed hospital has received application from 2,000 persons for hospitalization. "Naturally," he said, "we cannot accommodate that many patients at one time."

HIS WAS NOT CASE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

Omaha, Neb. — (UP) — Ray P. Gardner, 34 years old, Valley, Neb., railroad conductor, one of two persons believed to have been suffering from sleeping sickness, died at a hospital here Thursday. Shortly before his death physicians finally diagnosed his malady as cerebral meningitis. The condition of Harriet Stantforth, 8 years old, daughter of a Cozad, Neb., minister remains unchanged. The little girl has been unconscious for four weeks.

OMAHA IS TOWN OF MANY OLD PEOPLE

Washington, D. C. — (UP) — Out of a total population of 214,006, Omaha has 3,131 persons 75 years old or more, according to final report of the census bureau. Those between ages of 65 and 74 number 8,658, the report shows.

Other age classifications follow: Under 5 years, 17,514; 5 to 9 years, 19,071; 10 to 14 years, 17,212; 15 to 19 years, 17,768; 20 to 24 years, 19,357; 25 to 29 years, 18,545; 30 to 34 years, 18,380; 35 to 44 years, 35,209; 45 to 54 years, 24,252; 55 to 64 years, 14,694. In 215 cases ages were not reported.

There were 3,445 infants under 1 year of age compared with 3,028 in 1920.

The figures are those officially gathered for the 1930 census and showed percentage increases to be greatest for persons between 25 and 44 years who make up more than one-third of the total population.

ACCOUNTS FOR LACK OF WATER

Hastings Scientist Shows That Hole in Ground Not Real Well

Hastings, Neb. — Persons in the drought stricken states of the south, who are suffering from a shortage of water that has even imperiled their drinking supply, are in that predicament because they don't know how to dig wells, according to Prof. Walter J. Kent of Hastings college, who conducts the weather station here.

"People of the southern states have been digging little holes in the ground and calling them wells, whereas in reality they are nothing more than drainage holes," Prof. Kent asserted.

"In the past when there has been plenty of moisture in the ground sufficient water has seeped into them to fill them up, but as soon as the water levels sank the wells went dry. If they had adequate wells they would have plenty of water now."

Professor Kent said he has personally investigated the well conditions in the south.

Professor Kent said Nebraska need have no fear of impending drought. "As a matter of fact," he declared, "we will be better off if we don't have any rain until at least April. A rain now would be followed by a freeze that would seriously damage Nebraska crops. A rain in April will come in plenty of time to supply needed moisture."

SUPERVISORS MAY BE PAID FOR THEIR WORK

Hastings, Neb. — (UP) — Supervisors may hereafter draw pay for supervising road work in their districts and need not fear being accused of taking money not legally theirs.

County Attorney H. G. Schroeder has advised, and the county board has unanimously approved, a plan whereby the \$8,000 inheritance tax funds of Adams county may be divided between the four supervisors districts into what shall be known as "road funds" of the particular district.

From these \$2,000 funds, thus obtained Schroeder has advised the supervisors that it will be legal to allow claims for road supervising or directing, providing of course that such claims have been duly considered and allowed by the board as a whole.

This plan is regarded as a solution of a controversy that started some months ago when W. W. Maltman filed suit to determine whether supervisors were illegally paid when their claims were allowed against the highway funds. The district court ruled that they were, but that the supervisors had done the work, the law apparently made no provision for their payment. The supreme court confirmed the opinion on the same line of reasoning.

Supervisors were then in the position of working for the county, but unable to draw any payment for the work. There was even talk of making them pay back what had been paid to them previously.

RESTAURANTS MUST SHOW THEIR CLASS

Omaha, Neb. — (UP) — Patrons of Omaha cafes no longer will be required to guess whether the establishment is a first, second or third class eating house. Dr. A. S. Pinto, city health commissioner has ordered that all restaurants be given ratings. Each will be required to post a card stating whether it passed the examination in class A, B or C. Charles Sullivan of Dr. Pinto's staff Tuesday began examining the places and the ratings will be announced as soon as he concludes his survey. The ratings, however, will not specify charges to be made for meals.

ANGLERS ALREADY

Norfolk, Neb. — (UP) — Anglers have already started revamping their fish stories in this section. Bill Parriott, claimant to the fishing championship here, was out this week. He has live frogs, grasshoppers with the hops still in them, live worms and live minnows for bait. His catch included bullheads and crappies.

ODOR OF OIL SPURS ON NEBRASKA DRILLERS

Red Cloud, Neb. — (UP) — Odor of oil, which is coming quite distinctly from the test well near here for the last few days, has spurred those in charge of the project to speedily repair a broken cable which has delayed the work and resume drilling again within the next few days.

The drillers have sunk the well to a depth of 3,260 feet. President G. L. Price of the Midwest Development company, said that oil was close at hand.

First Potato Futures Market



Here is a view of the activity at the world's first potato futures market, recently opened in the Mercantile Exchange, Chicago. More than 200,000 bushels of Idaho russets were bought for March delivery during the first morning's operation of this market. Prices of potatoes will be fixed at this trading center.

Industrial Concerns Go Where Business Prospects Seem Best

From Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

American manufacturers at the end of 1929 had invested in branch plants in foreign countries the sum of \$1,355,000,000. Nearly half of that sum was invested in Canada, but the larger proportion invested in Europe was increasing steadily. The effort of our industries to overcome obstacles to entering the foreign market by establishing foreign branches has been disquieting to some observers of the movement. As some see it, jobs are thus taken from Americans and given to residents of other nations. This is a narrow view because in many cases the foreign business thus obtained could not be had at all unless foreign plants were established.

Secretary Lamont's report to the Senate brings out several significant aspects of this foreign development of American manufacturing. The branch factory movement did not originate with Americans; Europeans were up to it long ago, as many of us know from the branches of English factories established in the country. The chief cause of this movement everywhere is the high tariff barrier, and conditions now are such that certain countries shape tariff policies with a view to induce foreign manufacturers to set up branches therein.

The movement of American branches into foreign countries has been due to the desire to save transportation costs as well as to jump the tariff wall; but, besides, "the most compelling motive at present would probably be the desire to overcome the prejudice against foreign products." It goes without saying that lower wage scales abroad are an influence, but Secretary Lamont's report is to the effect that this influence is qualified by the experience American manufacturers are gaining in their foreign branches. Though wages in Europe are lower than they are here, they are not enough below American scales to offset the losses due to the lower efficiency of the foreign workers and the resulting reduced output. This has been especially the experience of American motor car companies, with the result that automobile parts have been made here very largely and sent abroad to be assembled in the foreign branches. This may be a temporary condition, however, for foreign governments can force the parts to be made in their jurisdiction merely by tariff manipulation.

As labor sees it, the situation must be studied also in the light of the possible competition that may develop in other foreign markets between American plants and their branches abroad. The Lamont report notes as a fact that this competition has already begun to develop, although its extent is not reflected in any trade statistics as yet available.

All Lines Hit

From Trade Review.

The market appraisal of 100 leading common stocks declined \$8,700, 190,000 in 1929, and a gain of \$10,200,734,263,000 at the close of business on December 31, according to a survey just published by Frazier Jelke and company. This compares with a decline of \$2,709,474,000 in 1928, and a gain of \$10,204,722,000 in 1928. At the lows of December 17, the group was valued at \$19,386,310,000, or \$24,066,724,000 less than at the end of August, 1929, the approximate peak of the bull market.

Each one of the 13 sub-groups which make up the 100 issues showed a loss for the year, the largest decline being in the mines, which dropped 57.1 per cent, and the smallest being in the foods, 6.6 per cent. The oils depreciated 42 per cent; the equipments, 40.9 per cent; the retail shares, 38.4 per cent; the amusements, 36.9 per cent; the electrical manufacturing issues, 29.6 per cent; the chemicals, 29.4 per cent; the rails, 24.5 per cent; the miscellaneous industrials, 24.4 per cent; the motors, 23.6 per cent; the steels, 20.9 per cent, and the utilities, 18.6 per cent. In 1929, the decline in the automobile group contributed 96 per cent of the total depreciation, while in 1928, the biggest loss was in the oils and amounted to 21.7 per cent of the total change.

In the month of December, says the survey, there was a net loss of \$2,285,779,000, or 9.9 per cent, in the value of the 100 issues. The total dropped from \$23,020,042,000 on November 29, to \$19,386,310,000 on December 17, but recovered \$1,347,953,000 during the latter days of the month. The largest net loss in December was 21.8 per cent in the amusement, while the smallest was

THE COMMON MAN.

The common man showed little sense. Depended on his fate; The master mind laid out a course While greed went corporate.

The common man but stood at gaze, Nor ever seemed to see The latter gentry shelter take, Within the G. O. P.

The common man is passing out, Surveiler soon he must; The master mind's a bandit now, And greed has formed a trust.

The common man deserves his fate And ought to lose his head; The years along he's voted wrong Then calmly goes to bed.

The common man may yet wake up— He only thinks he can't— The wakening will be too bad, For that old elephant.

—Sam Page.

Q. What was the name of the royal family of England before it became Windsor? B. L. R.

A. Queen Victoria was a Guelph. She married Prince Albert of Saxe-Gotha-Goltha, whose surname was Wettin. This, therefore, was the surname of the royal family until its change to Windsor by proclamation of King George V in 1917.

Just for Meanness.

From Pissing Show.

"Mighty mean man I'm working for."

"What's the matter?"

"He took the legs off the wheelbarrow so's I can't set it down and rest."

Q. What is the story of the writing of After the Ball? J. F.

A. The song was written by Charles K. Harris. He tells of it in his autobiography called "After the Ball—Forty Years of Melody." It was at a ball in Chicago that Harris found what he terms the inspiration for his song. He and a Kentucky girl to whom his hostess in-

roduced him danced together all evening. In their group was an engaged couple who quarreled during the dance. The man "took home" another girl. His former fiancée attempted to disguise her unhappiness—seeing this Harris thought to himself, "Many a heart is aching after the ball." This was the inception of the well-known song. In one hour's time music and lyric were written.

Q. How does the timber acreage of North Carolina compare with that of South Carolina? C. M. C.

A. In 1929 there were 381,864 net acre acres of standing timber in North Carolina. In South Carolina there were 42,378 net acres in 1929.

WAUSA, NEB., HEN LAYS UNUSUALLY LARGE EGGS

Center, Neb. — (Special) — A hen belonging to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ziegenbein of Wausa, has produced in the last week several eggs of unusual size and shape. They are about twice the size of common eggs. Three which contained yolks and two whites have been found. One of them measured 3 and three fourths inches around.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD TO STAY

Former Governor of Nebraska Points to Some of Its Accomplishments

Omaha, Neb. — (UP) — The federal farm board is just as permanent as any other department of government, former Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie, grain member of the board said here Thursday night. He came here from Washington to present medals to 10 Nebraskans chosen as "master merchants" of the state.

"The farm board will be functioning after you and I are gone," McKelvie said. "It is a permanent fixture in national government."

He refused to predict whether the stabilization corporation would enter into the 1931 wheat trade.

"We will cross that bridge when we come to it," he said. "We thought it imperative to stabilize the 1930 crop, especially when prices in Winnipeg went on the rocks. Those who say our efforts have helped only grain dealers who had bought the wheat from farmers before our stabilization work began are mistaken. These men had already 'hedged' these sales and it made no difference to them which way the market went."

"Since we stabilized prices following the Winnipeg debacle our farmers have marketed 133,000,000 bushels of wheat on primary markets. We figure our efforts have saved them approximately 20 cents a bushel."

Over-production and not under-consumption is what is wrong with wheat prices, he asserted. Consumption of wheat per capita has decreased seven-tenths of a bushel in the last 20 years, he said, being now about 4.3 bushels per year for every man, woman and child in the United States. The advertising campaign recently begun by millers will get people back into the habit of eating white bread, he believed and bring the per capita up to where it belongs.

"Many people listened to quacks who told them that white bread was injurious," he said. "They tried bread of many hues. They didn't like it and believing white bread bad for them they got out of the habit of eating bread almost altogether. They would have gotten about as much wheat out of brown bread as white but they didn't eat as much brown as they had been eating white."

Alexander Legge, chairman of the farm board, is the hardest working official in public life, McKelvie asserted.

LANDLORD FAILS TO COLLECT DAMAGES

St. Paul, Neb. — (Special) — An action of a landlord against his tenant farmer to prove damages sustained because of the negligence of the latter in delaying stacking of wheat and permitting the growth of obnoxious weeds, was lost in county court here.

Charles Kotik and Fred Christensen sued Ignatz Michalak, claiming the landlors were to receive two-fifths of the crop. Though Michalak had ample time to stack the wheat and was repeatedly requested to do so, they asserted, he let it stand in the shock until it was wet, damaged and partly rotten. When threshed there was a loss of 10 bushels per acre and as a result it was of inferior quality and they had to take a 5-cent a bushel decline on the market.

They also claimed to have lost \$43.75 and to have sustained a damage of \$172.48 additional because of his negligence in not keeping the weeds cut.

Michalak in his own defense denied he had neglected or refused to stack the grain but that due to excessive rainfall and through no fault of his own, the wheat was damaged to some extent. He also gave evidence that the weeds were cut.

CLOSED VERDIGRE BANK PAYS 15 PER CENT DIVIDEND

Verdigre, Neb. — (Special) — The department of trade and commerce is sending out a dividend of 15 per cent for the failed Knox County bank of this city, which closed its doors October 6, 1930. There are nearly 1,300 depositors of the institution.

NEW SCHOOL AT LYONS FORMALLY OPENED

Lyons, Neb. — (Special) — Lyons' new public school building was formally opened Tuesday. Open house was observed during the afternoon. In the evening the orchestra gave several numbers and County Superintendent W. T. Poucher gave an address. The main speaker of the evening was State Superintendent Charles W. Taylor.

MAY ESTABLISH BASS POND NEAR ALLEN

Allen, Neb. — (Special) — The state game and fish commission is contemplating the purchase of a 15-acre tract of land about three miles north of Allen. On this tract of land there is a small stream and the natural arrangement of a gully would make it possible to construct a dam at a slight expense, thus forming a fish pond for the raising of bass to stock streams.

BEET GROWERS TRY NEW IDEA

Hope for Longer Beets by Stirring Ground 20 Inches Deep

Gering, Neb. — (Special) — To determine whether deep plowing of sugar beet lands will produce a longer and larger beet, experiments have begun here under the sponsorship of the Great Western Sugar company. A sub-soil plow is being used on the Heimburger, Sands and Schlotthauer farms in Gering valley. The Haig and Williams farms in the Mitchell valley are also undergoing the test.

The plow being used goes to a depth of 20 inches and is drawn by a caterpillar tractor. It does not turn the soil over, but loosens it up to the full depth.

Results of the experiment will not be known until the crop is harvested next fall. Sugar company officials and scientific farm experts, however, are sure of benefits.

GASOLINE TAX IN BIG TOTAL

State Treasurer Shows Nebraska Has Collected Nearly \$30,000,000

Lincoln, Neb. — (UP) — Total revenue received from operation of the state gasoline tax in Nebraska for a period of five years and nine months has been \$29,267,957, State Treasurer Bass has revealed.

Gas tax funds have gone to pay for highway construction and maintenance, except for the small fraction of the amount taken to administer the law. In 1930, the first year the 4-cent tax was collected, over \$9,000,000 was collected, the average being above three quarters of a million dollars a month, the statistics show.

The gain over 1929 was \$1,570,000, or above 17 per cent. Compared with 1928, when only two cents was collected as gasoline tax, the figures for the past year show an increase of about 127 per cent.

Summary figures for the year, show the following total amounts of revenue collected through operation of the gasoline tax law: 1925—\$1,991,884.13; 1926—\$3,042,119.41; 1927—\$3,656,653.70; 1928—\$3,956,301.71; 1929—\$7,525,345.47; 1930—\$9,095,652.73.

August, 1930, was the leader in the list of months. In this period, \$960,243.45 was collected, the report shows.

COLUMBUS BANK CLOSES TO BE LIQUIDATED

Lincoln, Neb. — (Special) — The state department of trade and commerce has announced the closing of the Home Savings bank of Columbus for liquidation at the request of stockholders. The institution had a capital stock of \$12,000 and deposits totaling \$67,000. G. W. Phillips was president and manager. The bank is now in the hands of Virgil Lee, state bank examiner.

ONE OF GOVERNOR'S BILLS BITES DUST

Lincoln, Neb. — (Special) — The first of Governor Bryan's bills to bite the legislative dust was John Washington Porter's bill to abolish the party circle on election ballots. Mr. Porter was able to muster a few republican votes to his aid, but he lost several democrats, and in the windup his bill received but 47 votes, or four less than the necessary number.

In committee of the whole it had 50 votes. If the bill had got as far as the senate, republican leaders were prepared to amend it so as to give each party the option of doing away with the circle, the idea being that by doing so it would test the sincerity of the argument of those democrats who said that no party advantage was sought and that the legislature should put a premium on intelligent voting.

INVITE CRIPPLES TO ATTEND FREE CLINIC

Grand Island, Neb. — (UP) — Crippled or physically handicapped persons under 21 years of age, in eight central Nebraska counties have been invited to attend the free orthopedic clinic here February 26.

Physicians from the eight counties, Garfield, Greeley, Hall, Morrill, Sherman, Valley, Howard and Wheeler decided on the clinic—the largest ever held in the midwest. Dr. James W. Martin and Dr. Herman F. Johnson, both of Omaha, will conduct orthopedic examinations.

In addition to an orthopedic examination, each crippled child will be given a general physical examination by doctors coming from the eight counties in this area. This will include teeth, eyes, ears, nose, throat, lungs, abdomen and central nervous system. Later, a medical diagnosis group will check the examination records and explain to parents of the children what recommendations have been made in each case.

The clinic is being sponsored in connection with the statewide movement of the Elks lodge program for physical restoration and care of crippled children in Nebraska. It is estimated that there are approximately 250 children in this area to be benefited by the clinic.

SPRING PLOWING IN PROGRESS AT CHADRON

Chadron, Neb. — (UP) — Spring plowing, started here this week, has set a new record for northwest Nebraska. Old timers say this is the earliest in history that farmers have prepared for spring planting.

Tractors have been pulled into many fields. Farmers claim early plowing will insure the maximum benefit from the moisture in the soil by preventing evaporation. There is no frozen ground in this section. Frost left the ground three weeks ago.