

AUTHOR FORMS POLITICAL BODY

'Coin' Harvey Is Busy With Platform and Creed for Convention

Monte Ne. Ark.—(UP)—A white-haired, medium statured man whose writings a quarter century ago brought him national prominence, may be found busy at work here on the platform and creeds for a new political party he and others are launching.

The party's leader is William H. "Coin" Harvey, lawyer, economist and writer, whose treatises on finances were made a prominent part of the campaign of the late William Jennings Bryan.

Harvey, who was reported dangerously ill several times this last winter and whose energy has been drained by an arduous career, is chairman of the national committee of the "New Political Party," a task to which he is devoting much time and study.

First Convention

Representatives of almost every state in the union are joining with Harvey in preparation for the party's first national convention to be held early this fall. The convention will be in a middlewestern town.

Leaders of the new party avow that major political parties have neglected to notice the practice of usury as permitted by national and state laws.

"Applicants to the party must qualify themselves by stating they are well informed as to the effect of a financial system which permits usury, a practice which party leaders assert is permitted by statutes which the two major parties have fostered and pushed through Congress.

Harvey, the focal point of the new party, is a dramatic figure whose writings early fell into the category of "best sellers." It has been reported that millions of copies of "Coin's Financial School," published in 1894, "Tale of Two Cities" and other volumes published at the same time, were sold and their author was widely known as an exponent of free silver.

Widely Quoted

Coin's writings were widely quoted by Bryan in his campaigns that carried him through the western silver bearing states.

Harvey is confident that many hundreds will attend the party's convention and is working through quickly organized state committees to swell the membership before the national election. The party, he said, will avoid controversial issues involving the prohibition questions, farm relief measures, tariff and similar issues over which each of the two major parties clash.

It is the intention of the party not to link their campaign with that of the progressive group which met recently in Washington and which had the support and leadership of Senator Norris of Nebraska and Borah of Idaho.

Three leaders in the work are John T. Jenkins, Sr., editor of the Kansas City Freeman and president of the National Masonic Editorial association; Judge George W. Armstrong, owner of a large iron works at Fort Worth, Tex., and large land owner in Mississippi, and Henry Scharnhorst, president of the Moody County Farm union, Egan S. D.

RAILROAD SHOPS IN IOWA INCREASE WORKERS IN APRIL

Des Moines, Ia.—A gain of 14.6 per cent in employment in railroad car shops topped all Iowa industries in the April report of the state labor bureau, issued Friday.

Gain was made by replacing former employees to occupy temporary positions, the report said. Other divisions which showed increases were lumber products, with a seasonal gain of 2.1 per cent, and chemical compounds with 7.5 per cent.

Employment conditions as a whole in the state declined 1.4 per cent in April. The report attributed this slight loss to "an effort to cut down overhead and production during this so-called slack purchasing period."

"The depression has retarded the opening up of seasonal industries that under normal conditions should show increased activity at this time," the report continued. "Operating schedules have been held up during the winter and early spring months in an effort to furnish part time employment to the greatest possible number of employees."

City	March	April	Pct. Trend
Burlington	1,784	1,742	-0.1
Cedar Rapids	3,591	3,482	-2.2
Clinton	934	962	3.0
Davenport	3,498	3,481	-1.0
Des Moines	10,747	10,862	+0.8
Dubuque	2,982	2,149	-2.9
Ottumwa	2,184	2,158	-0.3
Sioux City	3,651	3,671	+0.5
Waterloo	5,079	4,984	-1.5
Totals	32,504	32,821	+0.9

Q. How many balls are used in a major league baseball game? A. R. A. About six dozen.

MUST BE OKER

London—Sir William Soulsby must be satisfactory as a private secretary to the lord mayors of London. Just now he is serving in that capacity to the 5th such official, and his service has been unbroken. It has been suggested that Sir William would make a good lord mayor himself, due to the experience he has had aiding the officials.

Kentucky's tobacco crop this year is estimated at 321,850,000 pounds, compared to the five-year average of 330,997,900 pounds.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

FIXING ROOSTS AND WINDOWS

In the arrangement of roosts they should not be placed in cold corners, and then, as many do, put up nothing to protect the hens when on the perches from cold drafts. If the roost must be placed on the cold side, see that the walls are well battened or papered, so as to stop all chance for the cold air to strike directly on the fowls. Fowls roosting in exposed places can not help but suffer during the long cold winter nights, but it is preferred to have them in a large room rather than on a close, hooded roost. What is desired is a reasonably well protected place to roost and where the ventilation is good. If the hen house is poorly lighted from lack of windows, or from being surrounded by other buildings or trees, give the entire interior one or two good coats of whitewash. You may be surprised at the difference in light of the interior, and not only will it be lighter, but it will smell better and, in fact, is better for both fowls and caretaker. One small hen house was noted being lined with newspapers, tacking them on a half-dozen papers thick. This makes a vast difference in the light as well as the warmth of the room. But a room sealed up good and tight and then whitewashed is much preferred. Good ventilation in the hen house, so as to make the air dry and pure, is very essential, but the fresh air should not come in through cracks and knotholes. The arrangement of the windows is a very important thing about the poultry house. It has been noted that many people place the windows lengthwise the house, and generally more of them than is good for the hens. Too much window space makes a cold house at night, and a very warm one during hot summer days. A room is warmed quickly when the rays of the sun are let in, and if we are observing in the matter we will note that the room is cooled off just as rapidly at night as it is warmed up during the day. The windows should be placed up and down, and if properly arranged, one square foot of window surface will answer for about 16 square feet of floor space. Use a glass substitute which admits the ultra rays of sunlight. The object in having the windows up and down is to allow the sun to shine as far back in the room as possible. A window placed one sash above the other, so that the top will come seven feet from the floor, and covered with glass substitute instead of glass, will allow the sun's rays to reach clear to the back side of a room 15 feet wide during the shortest days of winter.

MAN AND THE DOG

When the intellectual gulf began to widen, in the author's fancy, the man stood on one side and the rest of the animals on the other. The man looked upward at the sky and all the other animals walked off, each about his own business. "All," did I say? All but one! The little dog sat on the very edge of the widening gulf, ears cocked, tail moving, and watching the man. Then he rose to his feet, trembling. "I want to go to him," he whined, and crouched as if to leap. The pig grunted and went on rooting in the ground; the sheep nibbled a tussock of grass; the cow chewed her cud in calm indifference. It was none of their business whether he went or stayed. "Don't try that jump," said the friendly horse; "you can't possibly make it; I couldn't do that myself." "Oh, let him try it," sneered the cat; "he'll break his silly neck and serve him right." But the dog heard none of them; his eyes were on the man, and he danced on the edge of the gulf and yelped. And the man heard him and looked across and saw what he wished to do. "Come!" shouted the man. "I'm coming," yelped the dog. And then he gathered himself and leaped. But the gulf was very wide—almost too wide for a little dog. Only his brave forepaws struck the farther edge of the chasm, and there he hung without a whimper, looking straight into the eyes of the man. And then there came to the man a strange feeling he had never had before, and he smiled, stooped and lifted the dog firmly and placed him by his side, where he has been ever since. And the dog went frantic with joy and gratitude, pledged his loyalty to the man, and he has never broken his pledge.

IMPROVING THE LAWN

Alternate freezing and thawing during the winter has a tendency to loosen the soil of the average lawn to a considerable depth. Rolling the soil brings it in contact again with the roots. Several additional light rollings during the growing season are desirable. Care should be taken not to roll the lawn when the soil is wet, for under such conditions only the surface soil is firmed and injury is sure to result. There are comparatively few weeds which become serious pests in the average lawn, and the best protection against these is a heavy, well-formed sod. Weeds in a lawn usually are an indication of a poor turf or sod. This may be the result of too thin seeding, improper lawn mixture, improper soil conditions, or neglect. Crab grass is perhaps the worst weed found in lawns, but it is not the most noticed or the most despised. It appears in June, and has fine creeping stems which keep below the mower blade, thus spreading over a considerable area and crowding out the more desirable grasses. Raking the lawn before mowing, so as to pull up the stems where they will be cut by the mower, will aid in control. Dandelion is undoubtedly the most despised of lawn weeds. Use of ammonium sulphate will discourage its growth without injury to the average lawn grasses. Mouse-ear chickweed at first sight might be said to be too small and weak to harm the lawn. However, it spreads rapidly, mainly because of its ability to

PRACTICAL SPRAYING HINTS

Weigh or measure accurately all spraying materials and use them according to directions. If you desire an experiment, do it in a small way, and remember that at least three or four seasons' results should be secured before the practice is adopted for the whole orchard. Apply the sprays at as nearly the proper time as possible and remember that the leaves and fruits are not protected unless they have been thoroughly covered with the spray. Use the standard spraying mixture until you are convinced either by your own observation or by the observations and experiments of

blooms and produce seed during the entire growing season. A good sod and the use of ammonium sulphate is the recommended treatment. Broad-leaved plantain and the narrow-leaved plantain, or buckhorn, are very common perennial weeds of the lawn. They are best controlled by digging in dry weather or just before the flowers appear. They also may be killed by pouring a little crude carbolic acid or kerosene on the crowns.

REJUVENATING PASTURE

Probably there is no phase of agriculture which affords a more glaring example of neglect than the treatment of pasture fields on the general farm. Early pasturing in the spring, close pasturing through the summer, and late pasturing in the fall make for a thin, broken turf and consequent coming in of weeds such as daisies, cinquefoil, yarrow, plantain, brown sedge and many others. As a result of such practices through the years, from three to eight acres are frequently required now to carry a 1,000-pound cow through the summer, while formerly, when pastures were new, such an animal could be maintained on two acres or even less. The quality in the productivity of pastures has led to many fertility pasture experiments in recent years. The use of nitrogen almost invariably increases the growth of grass, but often the gain is not sufficient to offset the cost. According to an article in agronomy at a western experiment station, the use of superphosphate or a combination of superphosphate and limestone, has generally proved to be a highly profitable investment. This combination has not only materially increased the quantity of growth, often three to five times, but in many cases it has improved the chemical composition and changed the character of vegetation by bringing in white clover and Kentucky blue grass. From 200 to 400 pounds of superphosphate and one to two tons of limestone per acre have been used with profit on many pastures. If applied this year, these materials will help to re-establish desirable grasses on the many bad spots which developed as a result of the serious and prolonged drought of last summer. This spring there may be a few, perhaps many, days in which applications of these materials could well be made, and thus the work involved would be out of the way before the rush of planting is on.

CLEANLINESS MEANS QUALITY

A large amount of poor cream on the market could be avoided if more care was exercised in its production and handling. Milk as it comes from the cow is clean but it always picks up a few bacteria. They way in which the dairy man handles this milk from the time it is taken out of the dairy barn until it is delivered to the consumer determines the quality of the cream. Cleanliness should begin with the barn and the cows. A clean, properly drained yard, and a clean barn, from which the manure is removed daily, will do a great deal toward producing quality milk and cream. Clip the cow's flanks and udders and keep them clean. Remove milk from pails immediately after milking each cow and do not allow it to stand until milking is completed. Keep the can covered tightly. Milk with clean dry hands and use a small crock or covered pail in order to avoid off-flavor, seed, hay, dirt and disease after milking. If your pasture contains onions, garlic or rag weeds, it is better to take the cows out about six hours before milking them. One of the very important things is to keep cream cool. Cool warm cream adding it to the supply can. Sell the cream often. Lastly, sterilize all utensils with clean boiling water or a chemical disinfectant. It is a mistake to expect chemical disinfectants to completely sterilize in a few minutes milk or cream containers which have not been properly scrubbed. A stiff brush is very effective in washing utensils.

TREATING SEED POTATOES

By means of a new method known as the acid-mercury dip seed potatoes may be treated with less time, labor and apparatus than ever before. This new, simplified treatment, is described in a circular just published by Outstanding advantages of the new treatment are that only a five-minute dip is required, either hard or soft water may be used, and no heating or temperature control is necessary. Careful trial has shown the new method to be as effective as any other yet devised. Directions outlined in the circular suggest dissolving six ounces of mercuric chloride in one quart of commercial hydrochloric acid and stirring the mixture thoroughly into 25 gallons of water in a non-metallic container. Potatoes may be dipped in this solution from 5 to 40 minutes without injury. Ordinarily 5 minutes is enough, but tubers with large spots of scurf may need soaking somewhat longer. One must exercise care in handling both mercuric chloride and hydrochloric acid since both are poisonous. A wooden crate, or a wire basket thoroughly coated with asphaltum paint, should be used for dipping the potatoes. Tubers may be treated either before or after cutting, although in the latter case they should be planted the same day. Twenty-five gallons of the solution will treat about 40 bushels.

SHEEP MONEY

Those farmers who have good fences (and all should have) are missing it if they don't carry a small flock of sheep. Not too small, mind you; say 15 or 20 ewes. And not just ewes, but ewes of pretty good quality. A good purebred ram will put still more quality into the lambs. A skillful feeder can without exercising much magic, turn a bushel of corn into a good marketable lamb. Besides, there's the ewe's fleece. In short, now is good time to look into the matter of starting a small flock on the general farm.

your college of agriculture that the new materials are equally as good as or better than the old. Know when to spray, what to use, how to apply the spray to the best advantage, and what insects and diseases it is necessary to control. Use spraying equipment capable of doing the work required. Needed sprays, accessories, such as better nozzles, spray rods and hose may mean the success or failure of the spraying work.

HOW ABOUT YOURS?

A poultryman's name on his egg carton should be as good as his name on a check.

Wind Vane Insect Trap Used by Entomologists

A new wind vane insect trap devised by entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture is proving useful in determining the source of beet-leaf hopper migrations, the department reports. Once the source of infestation is known, it may be possible to apply direct control measures before the insects migrate to the sugar beet fields, if the natural breeding area is small.

This new trap consists of a light wooden box housing a series of parallel upright screens, connected by a funnel with a jar containing cyanide. A weather vane attached to the box causes it to rotate so that it always faces the wind. The traps are mounted on high poles.

Insects flying with the prevailing winds are caught by the screens and carried by air currents down a tube, through the funnel, and into the jar of poison. By examining the jar at regular intervals entomologists can tell which winds bring the insects, at what height they are flying and the extent of the flight.

High Scoring

Wilburta and Jim were having an interesting time throwing wooden balls at the open mouth of a black comedian. It was a simple game given to the children as a Christmas present. Something went wrong and an argument ensued. It was a question of points.

"An' stop your cheatin'."

"I'm not cheatin'. I've got six."

"Then I've got ten, twenty, a hundred."

"I've got a million, billion, trillion," said Wilburta.

"Well, I've got whillions," responded Jim.

Up and at 'Em!

"I've solved the mystery of what a hotel means when it advertises 'rooms \$1 and up.'"

"What is it?"

"I got one of the dollar rooms and was up all night."

Reversed Saying

Warden of state insane asylum to new guard, "And remember, the customer is never right."

Infallible

The pleasantest way to expand the chest is to take care to keep a good, large heart in it.

The Ears Have It

Asthma—Why is it that persons who can't even carry a tune claim to like highbrow music?

Adenoids—I guess it's because highbrow music don't sound like no tune!

Newspapers Make Gain in Number of Readers

The aggregate circulation of papers daily in this country and Canada is 45,106,245 as against 44,110,004 in 1930, a gain of about a million daily readers, according to a recent newspaper directory.

It is a good sign if people are reading more. They are attending the greatest school in the world, as somebody has called the newspaper.

This school takes up every morning in the year and usually begins its sessions before breakfast. It has a voluntary student body and its cost is but a few cents per day. It is the cheapest tuition of any institution for adults on earth. It knows no vacations and no holidays. The teachers are on the job all day and through the night preparing the textbook for next morning. No time is taken out for examinations. If the entrant gets nothing out of it, that is his fault. Truant officers are not needed. Classes take up in homes, offices, on park benches in the open and even in commuters' cars.

We may not have as much in our pockets as we had a year ago; but we have more under our hats!

Baby Talk

During 1931 about 2,200,000 nice live babies will be born in the United States, among which there will be approximately 23,000 sets of twins, 300 sets of triplets and five or six sets of quadruplets.—Collier's Weekly.

A large picture in a gold frame with shaded lights all around the edge, is usually a good painting, for no other can stand such a setting.

Nugget of Wisdom

Insults are like bad coins; we cannot help their being offered to us, but we need not take them.

Believe It or Not!

Friend—Do you really think you ought to leave your car unlocked? Midget Car Owner—That's all right, I have the engine in my pocket.

Convalescent

"How's Jones today?" "He's better. His temperature was 102 and he chuckled because he was above par."

Better Motive

"Has the doctor you're engaged to got money?" "Sure, did you think I was getting married for my health?"

If you love your friend you can't bear to "punish" him for some imagined slight by neglecting him.

Literal

Mrs. C. C. Coleman writes from Ventura of "an actual experience I had during my career as a teacher in Arizona."

A teacher of fourth-grade Mexicans in Jerome, Ariz., while conducting a reading lesson, explained that the word "glorious" meant "grand."

Later, when she asked little Rudolph to give a sentence using the word "glorious," she received this reply:

"My glorious mother died last week."

A Wow!

Young Joe had attained the glory of long pants and spats at the same time and in the midst of his sartorial parade a friend of the family rather quizzically inquired, pointing to the spats, "Say, kid, what do you call those?" But the younger generation is not to be caught unprepared, and the boy replied promptly, "Why, those are my puppy blankets!"

Dig for Gold in Streets

Residents of Bendigo City, Australia, have been given permission to dig for gold in the streets. When the rich Bendigo gold field first boomed, a city sprang up, and much likely ground was covered by wide streets. Now that known veins have been largely worked out, prospectors have turned attention to the city itself.

Thash Ri'

The Smiths were quarreling. "You women," said Smith contemptuously, "are only happy before a glass."

"Yes," replied his wife, "and you men are only happy after one."—London Tit-Bits.

From Ancestors

The following question was asked in a sociology class recently, "Can you name something handed down to us by our primitive ancestors?" "Old clothes," replied a dreamy student.

Haven't Recovered

"How do you get along?" the recent bride was asked.

"Pretty well," she smiled.

"Which means you're both still love sick, eh?"

Aristocratic

Mrs. Ayres—You'll like the work here. You'll be treated as an equal. New Cook—Pardon me, mum, but I don't like folks being too familiar.—Montreal Star.

We use new devices to save time until we save so much we don't know what to do with it.

SAVE

"hundred miles in a minute"

WEAR

Starting a motor wears it as much as a hundred miles of driving—unless your motor oil flows freely and circulates properly while the motor is cold.

New POLARINE is low cold test oil—lubricates correctly every instant the motor runs—does everything oil can do to prevent wear. Thoroughly de-waxed, new Polarine does not clog oil lines, gum valves or deposit heavy carbon in the motor.

To keep your motor full-powered, consult the chart and use the correct grade of new Polarine—25¢ a quart for every grade.

NEW

Polarine



STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA "A Nebraska Institution"

At Red Crown Service Stations and Dealers everywhere in Nebraska