

# SAY HIS DEATH WAS ACCIDENT

Widow of Former DeSmet, S. D., Banker Given Insurance Verdict

Minneapolis, Minn.—A jury in the district court of Judge E. D. Dickinson Friday night decided that Frank M. Andrews, banker of DeSmet, S. D., died April 26, 1929, in an automobile accident and had not committed suicide. The verdict gave his widow a judgment of \$5,000 on an accident insurance policy, plus interest from August 4, 1929.

Andrews was burned to death after his car struck a bridge nine miles from DeSmet. Mrs. Andrews brought suit for the insurance money. Counsel for the defendant, the Minnesota Commercial Men's association, contended the evidence showed that Andrews had killed himself. They alleged Andrews had saturated his clothing with gasoline before the crash and that he committed suicide.

Attorneys for the plaintiff argued there was no evidence death had been self-inflicted.

Andrews formerly was president of a National bank at DeSmet, and at the time of his death was an officer of the Farmers National bank at Vienna, S. D. The widow lives in Minneapolis.

## LIFE TERM SLAYER ASKING FOR PARDON

Philip, S. D.—George A. Staley, formerly a resident of the Moenville district, near here, now serving a life term in the state penitentiary at Sioux Falls for murder, has applied to the state pardon board for a pardon, conditional pardon or commutation of sentence. His petition will be heard when the board meets at Pierre, May 19.

Staley was convicted in circuit court here, October 16, 1926, for the killing of Tom Wasson, near Moenville, in July, 1926. The case was one of the noted murder trials in western South Dakota. A frontier feud between Staley and Wasson is said to have resulted in the slaying.

Following his conviction and sentence to life imprisonment, Staley appealed to the supreme court, which granted him a new trial on the grounds that there was error in the admission of evidence. The supreme court reversed its original decision granting a new trial, on a rehearing, holding that Staley had been properly tried and convicted.

Both supreme court decisions in the case were written by Judge N. D. Burch, who died recently.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD TO MEET

Mitchell, S. D.—The state board of vocational education will meet here Monday, May 13, to discuss a program and plans for the coming school year.

The board faces a problem in providing a new plan for maintenance and supervision of the trades and industries program in the state. South Dakota State college in the past provided the supervision for this work.

The new plan to be considered by the board will follow a policy to develop strong trades and industry departments in a few of the larger city high schools in different parts of the state.

E. C. Giffen, state superintendent, will be unable to attend, but he will be represented by W. P. Beard, supervisor of agricultural economics.

## TWO WOMEN BEAT PURSE SNATCHER

Sioux Falls, S. D.—A purse snatcher was bested by two women. Mrs. C. F. Hallas and Mrs. O. H. Hanson were walking in the street near the City temple, where Mrs. Hanson was to meet a car to take her to her home at Vermillion, when a man appeared out of the darkness.

He struck Mrs. Hanson, knocking her down and seized her purse, which contained about \$15. Like a rat, Mrs. Hanson was on her feet, and started pummeling the snatcher, and Mrs. Hallas landed blows whenever there was an opening. During the battle Mrs. Hanson recovered her purse.

The two women made it so hot for the snatcher that he was glad to make his escape, disappearing down an alley. In his haste he left his rap, and police are holding it as a clue.

## CORN PALACE DATES FOR THIS YEAR FIXED

Mitchell, S. D.—(Special)—September 23 to October 3 was fixed as the dates for the 1931 Corn Palace celebration at a meeting of the newly appointed Corn Palace committee held here this week. The budget for the year's show is \$27,950 and is the same as last year. A. J. Harmon was re-elected chairman of the palace committee and A. F. Smith was renamed treasurer. C. I. Ralston, as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce automatically becomes secretary of the palace committee, and George Fredericks, mayor, becomes chairman of the executive board. These four men, together with Frank Winner, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Thomas Eastcott compose the executive board.

## SOUTH DAKOTA HIGHWAYS IN GOOD CONDITION

Pierre, S. D.—Rains last week aided in the maintenance of South Dakota's highways and Saturday the state highway commission reported gravel and earth routes in generally good condition.

## BIG RUSH ON WITH CORN PLANTING WORK

Canton, S. D.—(Special)—While the plum crop was practically wiped out by the frosts of last week, it is thought that the apples and cherries were not greatly damaged in Lincoln county. Field crops are coming fine following the rain, except that there is some apprehension that the early planted corn is rotting in the ground. All the farmers are hurrying now to get their corn planting finished before the next rain.

# OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

## CARE OF ORCHARD

Studies by a college of agriculture to locate the roots of bearing apple trees have disclosed facts which have an important bearing upon the common practices of cultivation in the management of orchard soils. In the light of the experimental results, shallow cultivation rather than deep would always be preferable, it is pointed out. A surprisingly large proportion of the feeding roots of bearing apple trees were found near the surface and in the area shaded by the branches. In fact, about one-half of the feeding roots of a 15-year-old Jonathan tree were within three inches of the surface and about two-thirds of them were within six inches. Of the finer roots within six inches of the surface, three-fourths or more were in the soil under the branches. If cultivation is a part of the orchard management system—and it usually is—it would appear to be unwise to cut off feeding roots by cultivating too deeply, especially at critical times. Since a drouth may occur any time in the growing season, and since the trees may often need an uninjured root system in the spring, when the flowers are setting, it would appear that shallow cultivation always would be preferable. It is also evident that special care must be exercised in cultivating after any treatment of the soil encourages the growth of shallow roots. A superficial growth of roots is the result of any practice which raises the water content of the surface soil. It is accomplished by mulching with straw and probably by preserving drooping branches which shade the ground under the trees.

## SAVING IS IMPORTANT THING

There are two mistakes often made in considering the purchase of a machine or other piece of equipment. One is to consider only the first cost, whereas the annual cost is the important thing. The annual cost is made up of interest on the first cost or investment, the depreciation per year over the life of the equipment, the repair and upkeep, the cost of shelter, lost time, power to operate, wages of operator, and so on. The annual cost of a reasonably priced high grade machine will usually be less than that of a cheaper, less substantially built piece of equipment. The other mistake is not to give enough thought to what the machine will return in the way of better work, saving of time and labor, increase of crop yields because of better and more timely operation, and so on. Thus a two-horse walking plow is a cheap and long lived machine, but at two cents per acre and man labor at 50 cents per hour, this item alone amounts to about \$2.50 per acre, whereas, with a tractor-drawn plow going steadily all day long, one man can plow as high as eight or ten acres per day, and thus cut the man labor to as low as 50 cents per acre. The same line of reasoning should be applied to the purchase of any piece of equipment, and a definite saving should be established before the purchase is justified.

## EMERGENCY PASTURE

A farmer who in early spring knows that his pasture demands cannot be met with the kind and amount of pasture he will have, and whose soil is not acid, should sow enough acres of sweet clover with oats as a nurse crop to supplement his pasture. The oats can be pastured about the time they commence to head, and this will give the bluegrass pastures a chance to recuperate. The oats should of course not be pastured so close as to allow the stock to eat much of the young sweet clover. By turning back onto the bluegrass in July, after the stock has eaten the oats, the sweet clover is given a chance to grow and will be ready for pasturing when 15 to 18 inches high, which should be by the latter part of August. By alternating from one pasture to the other, more stock can be adequately fed. By keeping stock off the bluegrass in the early autumn, the late rains will give it a start and some fall pasture can be secured, then the stock may be turned in the sweet cover for the final pasture period. Care should be taken not to pasture either the bluegrass or the sweet clover too close in the fall. Those farmers who have pasture this spring from sweet clover sown a year ago are indeed fortunate, for it will furnish much good feed per acre, and it can be pastured early as well as heavily.

## STARTING THE BABY CHICKS

There has been some difference in opinion as to just when the baby chick should be first fed. Some authorities have claimed that no feed should be provided until all of the egg yolk has been absorbed. This has meant delayed feeding from 36 to 72 hours after hatching. Other authorities have what they consider sufficient evidence to prove that no harm can come from feeding almost immediately. The fact that 48 percent of the food value of the egg is in the chick's abdomen when it is hatched has made possible the long shipments of baby chicks. Good advice for owners of chicks that have been shipped would be to feed the birds without delay as soon as they are comfortably housed in their brooder. A costly mistake might be made in letting the chicks get too hungry. For the farmer who brings the baby chicks directly from the hatchery, the best advice probably will be to wait at least 24 hours before feeding.

## HOW MUCH DOES A HEN EAT?

Farm folks commonly have a very faint notion of the amount of feed when 100 hens will eat in a week or month or year. Recently published results give some accurate feed records. It is true that feed eaten under test conditions will be more than under farm flock conditions. There are two reasons for this: First, these birds averaged 308.54 eggs, much more than most

## KEEP CHICKS FROM CROWDING

The following method is recommended to keep baby chicks from crowding, especially after they have reached the two and three weeks old stage. Secure a hanging lamp or large lantern and suspend it from the roof of the brooder house in front of the brooder stove, over the feeders. If one is caring for a large flock it will pay to invest in one of the large mantle lamps or lanterns. Have your lamp lighted before sundown and be sure that it contains sufficient fuel to last the entire night. Not only will there be a minimum of crowding, but the chicks will make several trips to the feeders and fountains

farm flocks and heavy egg production requires more food. Second, farm flocks pick up some feed that would otherwise be wasted, though this source of feed has been tremendously overrated on most farms. The Leghorns each used 82 pounds of feed in the year. Thirty-six pounds of this was mash and 46 pounds grain. The grain was equal parts of yellow corn and wheat. The mash was composed of 30 pounds ground yellow corn, 25 pounds shorts, 10 pounds ground oats, 15 pounds of meat and bone meal, 15 pounds of salt. The heavy breeds eat 40 pounds of mash and 54 pounds of grain, a total of 94 pounds per bird. One interesting thing about these amounts of feed is that the heavy breeds eat less than 15 per cent more than Leghorns. The common belief is that Leghorns eat one-fourth or one-third less than Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds. Farm flocks fed well with production of 150 or 170 eggs per bird with good summer range will probably eat 10 to 15 pounds less feed than these laying station birds.

## PREPARING FOR SPRING PIGS

During the next two months the sows which we have so carefully carried through the seasons of the suckling pig age and on through the pregnancy period will begin earning something with which to compensate us for feed, labor, and anxiety. We have quite an investment in these sows. How well we protect this investment will determine how much or how little we are to get for all that we have put into the enterprise. Let us assume that these sows were in the proper condition when they were bred and that they have had good rations during the winter. Anticipating the arrival of the pigs and their protection thereafter, what practices are of most importance? Aside from getting the farrowing equipment ready, there is nothing of great importance to the farmer but the prevention of anemia, necro, and internal parasites. The first of these is accomplished by feeding iron and copper until the pigs begin to pick up and eat solid food. Necro and internal parasites are prevented by systematic management by which we mean keeping the organisms and eggs which propagate the two apart from the pigs. Specific instructions on how to do this will be sent all who inquire for this information.

## RANGE MASH

With growing chicks on range, the consumption of relatively large quantities of a good growing mash is essential to rapid growth. Recent studies of range conditions have shown that the average poultryman does not have sufficient hopper-feeding space or proper distribution of hoppers. Use a good commercial growing mash, preferably one containing buttermilk. There should be sufficient in number and provide sufficient feeding space so that practically all the youngsters can get at the mash at one time.

Trough hoppers which hold a substantial quantity of feed, have projecting roofs to keep the mash dry and are so constructed as to keep the chicks out of the feed are the best type to use. Hoppers five or six feet long are easy to move, provide feeding surges on both sides, and will take care of 75 or 100 birds to the hopper. These hoppers should be located fairly close to the water fountains, as birds eat more when allowed to drink between mouthfuls. The hoppers should be moved at least once a day, if only a few feet, to keep them on clean ground.

## SOME GARDEN REMINDERS

Soak all plants which are delivered by mail for at least one hour before planting. Shrubs and rose bushes may be left in a pail of water overnight, especially if they are at all dried out upon arrival. Never expose the roots of plants to sun or wind. Keep them well covered and protected while preparing the holes. Be certain that there is plenty of room in the hole to allow the roots to spread comfortably. If any roots are bruised or broken, cut them off. When the hole is nearly filled, tamp the soil in well and pour in water. When the water has seeped away, finish filling the hole. Roses, which have been well pruned back, of course, may be completely mounded over to prevent the canes from drying out before the new growth begins. When the new shoots are six inches high the mound may be lowered gradually. Small plants may be covered with berry boxes for a few days until established. A cloudy day is best for planting. Keep the plants watered and the top soil loose. Remember that a dry plant can not live.

## BETTER STRAWBERRIES

A warning is given to strawberry growers of the Northwest if they wish to hold their position in the industry they must get new and better varieties into production as fast as possible. The varieties now planted are not going to be good enough to compete with the new Eastern varieties, particularly the Blakemore. A comparatively small part of the Northwest crop is grown for the fresh fruit trade, so that varieties are wanted that are adapted to canning or freezing. The production per acre must also be increased. Two varieties have been released in the Northwest strawberry section this year. One is No. 12 from a western experiment station. It has been named the Corvallis. The other, United States experiment station berry No. 632, has been named the Raduart. Both have been tried out by growers, canner both by experiment stations and commercial canners, and pronounced very promising. The Red-bone seems to have grown and borne best on the clay hill lands while the Corvallis prefers lighter soils with more moisture. One canner issues a warning that large plantings of new berries should not be made until the growers are sure that the packing plants will accept them in quantity. Nor should varieties be mixed.

during the night and added growth has resulted every time this method has been tried. Farms having electricity need only to extend wiring from the nearest point, and attach a bulb of proper wattage. One must not expect, however, that all deaths from crowding will cease, unless the brooder stove is maintaining the proper temperature.

## EXERCISE BREEDING EWES

Pregnant ewes should receive plenty of exercise. Unless the ewes get exercise in fields or pastures, an arrangement of crowding will require them to walk 20 to 30 rods for their feed is desirable.



## Dodge Old Age

Have weariness, "nerves," and sleeplessness made you old in the prime of life? You can recover youth—and hold it—in spite of the passing years.

All you need to do is to help Nature keep up your vitality. Perhaps your system lacks certain valuable elements, which Fellows' Syrup will restore. Soon you can eat, work, play, and sleep—as heartily as when you were twenty-one.

After the first few doses you become more cheerful and energetic. Your stamina increases. Ask your druggist for the genuine Fellows' Syrup, which physicians have been prescribing for years.

# FELLOWS' SYRUP

**PARKER'S HAIR BALM**  
Removes Dandruff, Stops Hair Falling, Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists. Hileco Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N. Y.

**FLORESTON SHAMPOO**—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balm. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50c cents by mail or at druggists. Hileco Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

**DAISY FLY KILLER**  
Kills anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of material can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Heat upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.

**HAROLD SOMERS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

**Modernist**  
Blinks—Does your daughter wear pajamas out on the street?  
Jinks—Yes; she doesn't stay in bed long enough to wear them out as nighties.

**Confession**  
Host—Then you did get here to-night after all.  
Professor—Yes, I meant to forget it.—Exchange.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 60 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

Labor's worst enemy is the work-  
ingman who won't work.

## Pedestrianism One of Most Healthful Sports

Old-timers who recall with reminiscent thrills the six day "heel and toe" walking matches of four or five decades ago will find interest in a defense of that gentle pastime, which, it seems, was recently traduced by a physician, who called it "a clowning act."

A correspondent of the New York Sun comes forward to assert that it is a manly sport and much more healthful than running, which, he says, weakens the hearts and shortens the lives of its devotees. As instances of the healthfulness of walking he mentions Edward Payson Weston, who lived to be nearly ninety; John Ennis, who died at the age of eighty-seven about a year ago; Dan O'Leary, who is still living, and others whose names were as celebrated in the '80s as are the names of our present-day Olympic champions.

This department dabbles infrequently in sports. It is far from the present purpose to urge a recrudescence of the professional walkers of another day. However, bringing up the subject may remind all of us of something we have largely forgotten in these days of motor cars and weekly street car passes. That is that walking, whatever its merits as a sporting attraction, is mighty healthful exercise and that if we were to do more of it we should probably live longer and be happier.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**Tolerated**  
Tom Paggett, champion rodeo rider, was relating some of his experiences to prove his claim that horses have human intelligence. "A horse I had no business trying to ride, once threw me into the Colorado river and then saved my life.

"Now, I had never liked the horse and the horse had made it plain he didn't like me, but he evidently drew the line at murder. When I went into the river, the horse also fell in and we were both swept downstream in the swift current.

"I couldn't swim a stroke and thought I had taken my last ride. But somehow the horse seemed to know I couldn't swim and came alongside so that I could grab his mane. Then he dragged me ashore. Then, when I tried to thank him, he darn near bit a chunk out of my arm."

**Directions**  
"How far is it to Hopsville?"  
"Three hot-dog stands and a filling station."

Great age seems to provoke every emotion in those who attain it except surprise.

# WHEN YOU CAN'T QUIT

Fatigue is the signal to rest. Obey it if you can. When you can't, keep cool and carry on in comfort.

Bayer Aspirin was meant for just such times, because it insures your comfort. Freedom from pains that nag at nerves and wear you down. One tablet will block a threatening headache while it's still just a threat. Take two or three tablets when you have caught a cold, and that's usually the end of it.

Carry Bayer Aspirin when you travel. Have some at home. It will often "save the day."

From a grumbling tooth to those rheumatic pains, Bayer Aspirin is ready with its quick relief—and it always works. Neuralgia. Neuritis. Any nagging, needless pain.

Get the genuine tablets, stamped with the Bayer cross. Why experiment with imitations costing a few cents less? The saving is too little. There is too much at stake. But there is economy in the purchase of genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets in the large bottles.



**Spring Tonic**  
Wife—John, you play golf altogether too much; you are neglecting your business.  
Golf Nut—The doctor says I must take my iron every day.

Nobody ever sees a good set of sheets and pillowcases offered at a rummage sale.



Sloux City Ptg. Co., No. 22-1931.

# DO YOU BUY GASOLINE blindfolded?

Many buy gasoline from the nearest pump, believing all gasolines are alike. When their motors lose pep they blame the motor, or the kind of gasoline they bought last.

That's not quite fair, because the quality of gasoline you use has a lot to do with the way your motor behaves.

Some gasolines contain sulphur compounds which attack metal and destroy the perfect fit of the parts. Unless scientific refining completely removes it, tar collects on valves, clogs piston rings and heavily coats the combustion chamber and the exhaust manifold with carbon.

That's why many motors lose much of their power after a few thousand miles of operation—why low grade, cut quality gasoline often proves the most expensive fuel you can use.

Balanced RED CROWN GASOLINE gives quick starts and all the power and mileage your motor is capable of on refined gasoline. It contains no sulphur or tar to injure your motor or cut down its mechanical efficiency. Clean, high power, balanced Red Crown Gasoline is the safe road to cheap power and mileage.



**STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEBRASKA**  
"A Nebraska Institution"

At Red Crown Service Stations and Dealers everywhere in Nebraska