

Washington. - An old riddle inquires: Which came first, the chicken or the egg? And there is much to be said on both sides. So it is with the recent stock market nose-dive. Did the market reaction slow down business, or did business, slowing down, start the market on its gyrations?

As in the chicken and egg riddle, it is obvious that whatever the starter, one will go on producing the other.

But it is interesting in this case to know that the administration believes the chicken was business jitters, while the stock market dive was the egg the business jitters laid.

This viewpoint is particularly interesting because the administration is quite certain it knows just what was the matter with business, and it is now seeking out remedies. Also because there is bitter resentment in administration circles at the interests it regards as responsible. The trouble according to adminis-

tration insiders is prices. They were too high and consequently produced something akin to a buyers' strike. This slowed down a hundred other lines than those initiating the trouble by putting their prices too high. Hence too many people have not been making money, too many corporations face lowered earnings, too many corporations and people are therefore pulling in their belts. And stock prices follow inevitably.

Blame Steel Industry

Chief miscreant in this picturestill stating it as viewed by the administration-is the steel industry. A close second is cement. Textiles are absolved, not because the men running the textile industry are regarded by the adminsitration as particularly virtuous, but because the industry is helpless to do anything but cut prices to the bone. Ruthless competition is the answer to that. The administration knows a lot about it because of the vexatious question of long hours, child labor and poor wages in the indus-

greater because of those famine years is added. Of course the utility executives

cites these figures to prove that President Roosevelt's anti-utility policy, his policy of putting the government into competition with the privately owned utilities, is actually holding back prosperity, is retarding employment, is depriving both local and federal governments of an increase in the tax base. But the President sees it very differently.

Accuse Higher-Ups

He not only believes, but has been assured by S. E. C. officials and oth-

ers, that it is not the operating utility men who are responsible for the log jam, but the higher-ups in the holding companies. So his anger at the holding companies is merely augmented. In fact, names have been quoted to the President of officials operating privately owned electric companies who would be delighted to expand. Names of holding company officials who have vetoed the expansion have also been

supplied him. All of which is rather interesting to the bystander because it seems to him that the holding company executives are sacrificing their all to defend a city which has already been doomed by a flank attack. There may be some senator or representative in Washington who believes that the holding companies, whether they be of the public utility or investment trust or whatever nature, will be able to survive the present trend in taxation, but this writer has not encountered one.

The answer is simple. Up to last year dividends were exempt from the normal income tax-on the theory that the corporation paying them had already given the federal government 15 per cent of its net earnings. Moreover, corporations did not have to pay the full corporation income tax on dividends re- as its meat packing and beer, ceived from other corporations, for the same reason.

But now there is no such exemption. Moreover, the probability is that the corporation income tax will be increased. So there does not seem to be much future for the holding company as it moves down

this tax chiseling line. It seems headed for extinction.

Hidden Short Sales

Worried as they have been about the recent stock market nose-dive, there is no disposition on the part of officials of the federal reserve board or of the securities and exchange commission to put out any propaganda about "bear raids."

As a matter of fact, the exchange les for a good many months.

THE FRONTIER, O'NEILL, NEBRASKA



Minnesota Mail Boxes Ride High Because of Snows.

Minnesotans Boast of Twin **Cities and Mesabi Iron Mines**

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.-WNU Service. INNEAPOLIS and St. Paul, grown virtually into one city, pro-

vide the chief mart of Minnesota, St. Paul for animal products, Minneapolis for grain. St. Paul also is a major railway terminus. Dominated by descendants of the early German and Irish settlers, it is famed today for such various things

its state fair and its printing business (especially legal books). Minneapolis is dominated by its Scandinavians—the jokes do not err. It is said that if the cry comes

"Paging Mr. Johnson!" in a Minneapolis theater, half the audience will rise. The city has become one of the world's important grain markets; it is also famed for its lakes-

several large ones within the city limits-its picturesque mills which make the artist reach for his brushes in a happy daze, its knit underwear, its university, and its renowned orchestra.

Linseed oil, base of paints and inks, is a very important Minneapo- and pinewood that their Finn stoves commission has been studying short | lis product; the oil is pressed from | devour-metal cylinders reaching to the flaxseed of the Red River valley, the ceiling-with Finn saws, sinuous

These form a picturesque sight of the St. Louis river estuary, that maze of islands, some green as salads, others black with industry, that wind inland from the harbor.

Spidery coal hoists and drawbridges, grain elevators as massive and stately as Old World cathedrals. the vast hulks of ore docks make a picture of unresting enterprise along those calm waters.

The harbor itself is all that a harbor should be, ample, safe, protected from the lake by a bar so narrow that a small boy with a slingshot could put a pebble across it. Labor for the mines was recruited from south Europe. The range towns are peopled by Italians, and by Yugoslavs and other Balkan folk. They form a kind of racial island in Minnesota's Teutonic sea, an incongruity in a land so uncompromispeople who are eminently at

Nowhere have Finns settled in such numbers as in Minnesota's Arrowhead country. It is like their own Finland, rocky, wintry, laced tient. In Great Britain the damp with countless lakes; they know without any textbook guidance how to be happy and prosperous in it. They dry their hay on racks of

poles, and saw the poplar, birch,

Cause and Cure of Rheumatism DR. JAMES W. BARTON

THE oldest ailment known to man, and despite all the wonderful advances in medicine it is actually increasing instead of decreasing, is rheumatism or arthritis as it is perhaps more properly called. Arthritis means inflammation of the joint (and surrounding tissues).

And this great increase in rheumatism, particularly in Great Britain and Europe, has

so interfered with the health, happiness and financial condition of the individuals and the nations that organizations to discover the cause or causes of rheumatism and how best to treat it are being formed everywhere. Dr. Barton Usually when the

cause of an ailment

is discovered and that cause removed the part of the body affected and the patient himself are restored to health. However, rheumatism may remain so long in an individual that "permanent" damage is done to the joints and tissues and so methods of giving relief from the symptoms, even if there is no how many calories you've forgotthese organizations for prevention and treatment of rheumatism.

Factors That Aggravate It.

Thus while it is agreed that in- Miss, something usually confined fection somewhere in the body has been, and may still be, the cause ingly northern. But with them came | of the arthritis, there are other factors such as food, climate, heredity, gland conditions, occupation, and even the patient's disposition that aggravate the symptoms or interfere with the recovery of the paclimate is known to be a factor in aggravating the symptoms, and in America Dr. Ralph Pemberton, Philadelphia, and Dr. A. A. Fletcher, Toronto, have shown that an excess of starch foods may do like- up and practically no trouble at

all to launder. Better make two The first thought then should be

The Newest in Miniature



SEW - YOUR · OWN presents a sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 4% house frock with the heart to yards of 35-inch material plus % be up and doing, no matter how yard contrasting.

busy you are, how old you are, or Pattern 1203 is designed for sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 3 chance of repairing the part, now ten to keep count of. Sew-Your- requires 15% yards of 35-inch maform a large part of the study of Own also presents the first doll terial for the child's dress. The with a heart (the picture proves doll's body, medium size, requires it). And lastly it presents a frock 5/8 yard of 35-inch material. The with a love interest for a Modern doll's dress, medium size, requires 2/3 yard of 35- or 39-inch material. One hank of wool is required for doll's hair.

> Pattern 1377 is designed for a soft spot in its heart for the sizes 14 to 20 (32 to 44 bust). Size Lady of the Fireside, she who 16 requires 21/2 yards of 54-inch cooks and bakes and sews and material. The topper in contrast keeps everything right. Today's requires 3/4 yard of 39-inch mahouse frock for her (above left) is terial. as neat and sweet as anyone could

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020. 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

New Pattern Book.

Send 15 cents for the Barbara Bell Fall and Winter Pattern

home, the Finns.

wise.

try, and because of the pitious screams the industry let out a while back against what imports of Japanese textiles were doing to its price situation.

Now, so far, is the administration disposed to blame the automobile industry. It believes the new models should be sold more cheaply, but blame here again attaches to the steel industry, in the administration view. A long standing automobile policy has been to cut prices whenever possible in order to stimulate demand and increase volume. That is precisely what the administration wants every industry to do.

It's an old theory with President Roosevelt. He believes firmly that the 1929 crash was caused by high prices in the immediately preceeding period. Prices were not advanced during those few years in terms of dollars. But costs were diminishing due to improved machinery. Hence profits were larger. Hence a larger percentage of sales prices was detoured from the quick spenders and into the pockets of investors. Hence overbuilding of plant capacity and gradual drying up of buying power.

Just what will be done to correct the present evil, as the President views it, is not yet clear.

Utilities Hold Off

Public utilities of this country are holding back expenditures of \$1,000,-000,000 a year for improvements and expansions, the securities and exchange commission has informed President Roosevelt, waiting until the way for new financing can be cleared, as they view it, by the Supreme court ruling that the holding company death sentence is unconstitutional.

This holding back, the President is informed, has been going on for three years. The President just might have thought that these figures, coming from a commission which has had so little chance to function since it was organized, because there have been so few new security issues, was an exaggeraion. But within a few days after his allegation the utilities execuives themselves tried to use the same argument to prove to the pubic that the President's utility polcy is all wet. They quoted the Edion Electric institute to the effect hat there was a "construction defiit of \$2,600,000,000 accumulated in he past five years."

It was added that the ten-year avrage of new construction by the tilities from 1923 to 1932 inclusive vas \$752,215,000 annually. What nakes this particularly significant that it includes the period from 929 to 1932, the last two of which vere very bad indeed.

So much so that if these years re left out of the calculation there oes not seem to be such a wide iscrepancy between the figures iven the President by S. E. C. and ose supplied by the Edison instite. Or if the fact that the piled" burned. p need, so to speak, is all the

Those of record have not been of any great significance. But it knows farmer as valuable feed. also that there are many hidden short sales, and that there is no way, at present, for any governmental body, or stock exchange committee for that matter, to discover the extent and importance of

these. Normally, of course, a speculator wishing to sell short does so through a broker. The broker, on receiving the order, borrows the stock from some holder, paying a certain charge for the privilege. If the holder wants it back before the broker's customer is willing to "cover," or buy the stock so that the same number of shares may be returned to the lender, the broker simply borrows the stock from

somebody else. Figures on this sort of trading are closely followed, and this type of short position in the market is always known both to stock exchange authorities and the government.

But the secret system is causing some concern. In such a case the speculator desiring to sell 1,000 shares of steel short borrows the certificate for these shares from the lender what his plans are. Then

looks like a legitimate sale. No one steel to replace the loan and complete the transaction.

A Helpful Cushion

This lack of knowledge is important. Obviously if it were known to all the brokers that a great many hundred thousand shares of stock ing nation hungered for. had been sold short, they would hundreds of thousands of shares fact, that is one of the chief argu- loose in that flaky red earth. ments against the abolition of short sales. This type of transaction is a

ket starts to slide. speculators do not know whether gest of all at Hibbing. there is a large or small secret "bear raids" are not nearly so seunless he is right in his calculations the plains beyond. that the market is too high, or that the earnings of a particular corpora-

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and by-products are returned to the Thus these twin municipalities

have a wide variety of things to boast of, including a population of almost a million people. The rivalry of the two members of

this one body is proverbial. St. Paul taunts Minneapolis with being a "nine o'clock town," for it is true that that city's Lutheran views dictate a stricter decorum than the more worldly-wise city bothers to maintain. Minneapolis retaliates

thus: "Yes, we're thinking of incorporating both cities in one, to be called 'Minnehaha,' 'Minnie' for Minneapolis and 'ha ha' for St. Paul." The good-humored sparring involved keeps moss from growing be-

tween the toes of either. Iron Deposits of the Mesabi. Toward the end of the Nineteenth century the Mesabi iron deposits, of

which Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton had been ignorant when fixing the boundary, at last were discovered.

The discoverers were a family of seven brothers named Merritt, Timsome friend, and tells no one except | ber cruisers and woodsmen of the most expert sort, they were also he sells that thousand shares. It amateur prospectors. With a faith almost unreasoning they explored but he and the lender knows that the mosquito-infested swamps and actually the speculator, sooner or forests of the hill country behind Dulater, must buy 1,000 shares of luth. This wild-goose chase was rewarded with a goose capable of laying truly golden eggs: their dip-

compass charts located the first of those vast pools of soft ore which, soon exploited, built the ships, bridges, railroads, machinery, and skyscrapers that a lustily expand-

With incredible energy these same know that sooner or later these brothers surveyed the railroad to carry the ore to port, and then, must be bought so that the bor- brushing aside the mining engineers rowed stocks could be returned. who were thumbing their whiskers That reserve buying power, so to and trying to think how to sink the speak, would have a tremendously customary shafts, they turned a steadying effect on the market. In primitive form of steam shovel

The Mesabi mines saw the development of this new contraption, very helpful cushion when the mar- the steam shovel. In the process a series of "the biggest holes on But the secret short sales do not earth" were dug, all the way from lend this steadying effect. Other Coleraine to Biwabik, with the big-

Duluth, Minnesota's third city, short interest in the market. For was not slow to respond to the stimall they know there may be prac- ulus the ore traffic provided; she tically no short interest at all. So grew rich and great. Squeezed bethat the secrecy has a tendency, tween a perfect harbor and a barespecially when the market is rier of hill that hangs a natural nervous, to depress it still further. rock garden above the very chim-Government officials studying the neys of the skyscrapers, Duluth is situation point out, however, that one of the most oddly placed of citrious as they are frequently paint- Here is the natural terminus of ed. The raider must always buy Great Lakes traffic, the key point in back the stock he sells short. So its connection with the huge area of

Duluth's Big Steel Mills.

tion do not justify the price of its Duluth as to take ore to Pennsylsecurities, he is apt to be badly the needs of a western market. lated the world.

blades of steel strung across rigid metal bows. At long-cabin building they are the master craftsmen. And as athletes they are famous; such names as Reino Kylmala or Arvo Wopjo on a hockey team are just so many danger signals.

Finns Have Their Baths.

The skis they carve from birchwood, painstakingly seasoned over the cookstove, are a treat to the eye-exquisitely long, narrow, and arched, like the evebrows of some distractingly pretty Hollywood star.

In the same classic tradition are their Finnish baths, when first the men, then the women, gather in log bathhouses and swap the week's news in high good humor. A torcooling process outdoors in the snow | thirty years of age.

or the frigid waters of lake or river-this is the ritual of the famed Finnish bath. It limbers up the joints wonderfully, and sends a man home whistling tunes as loudly as a locomotive, for he feels good.

The Mesabi iron range is merely the most spectacular mineral resource of the state. The Vermilion semer ore, steadily in demand; the

extent. There are also important non- but feel brighter mentally. metallic minerals, for instance, the pottery clays and filter sands of Red Wing.

The building stones of Minnesota ed in location and character: the jasper of the Coteau des Prairies, large amount of food. Kettle River's sandstone, the widely kato stone, the richly patterned gneiss of Morton used from coast to coast in cemetery memorials, and vals Barre, Vt., as a producer of granite

The mechanical advance in these stone-working industries has been are with small meals taken often. revolutionary in the last 15 years. A visitor at some such vanguard haps a mere inch-and-a-half in thickness, these slabs brilliantly polished, then recut by carborundum blades water jets that play upon them.

can be worked only by the Indians. fat would come off the body.

In one of the legends the soft red stone of that quarry is the flesh of the whole Indian people anciently drowned in the flood. They had born in 1540, is called "the father fled to the Coteau des Prairies as of electricity." the waters rose, but were there

Since it is as easy to bring coal to drowned, all except one girl. Carried off by the soaring War Eagle, she became his bride in the skies, sprung up near the city, supplying and so bore children who repopu-

the prevention of rheumatism now that it is known that it is caused by infection from teeth, tonsils, sinuses, gall bladder, intestine and from the generative organs, both male and female.

If all sources of infection have been removed and there are still rheumatic symptoms, treatment is usually threefold; (a) heat in some form, (b) salicylates to relieve pain and tension; and (3) diet-cutting down on starch foods.

. . . Reducing on Five Meals a Day.

A few years ago, whilst lunching. I noticed a lawyer whom I had examined physically during his university course. He had changed from a stripling to a huge individual rential sweat, a luxurious soaping of 250 pounds with the appearance and rinsing down, a breath-taking of a middle-aged man. He was only

> Whilst I said nothing, he must have read my thoughts as he remarked, "I'm getting so heavy I'm only eating two meals a day-morning and evening. Of course I drop in here for a 'bite' at noon-just a couple of chocolate eclairs and a cup of coffee."

I suggested that as he was 250 iron range supplies high-grade Bes- pounds now, his chances of reaching 300 were very good but that if Cuyuana range's vast resource of he were to eat three or four small heavily overlain manganese ores meals a day instead of two large has not yet been worked to the same | meals, with the extra "bite" thrown in, he would not only lose weight

It is large meals and not frequent meals that put a burden on digestion. The lassitude-sleepiness or tiredness-and the disinclination for serve as a basis for an important thought or work that follow large industry. They are widely distribut- meals show that the blood is being used to digest food and absorb this

Now this same amount of food, used pink-dappled Kasota and Man- taken in four or five meals a dayinstead of two or three-does not cause this heavy, sleepy feeling, and the individual is not only brightthe granites of St. Cloud, which ri- er mentally at his work, but does not feel too lazy or tired to take some exercise. Thus all advantages as far as digestion is concerned

Thus with those who are overweight, if they would take or measestablishment as the plant at Cold ure out the amount of food to be Spring, in the St. Cloud district, will eaten in 24 hours, and eat it in five see Minnesota's stubborn, water-re- meals instead of three, they would sistant granite sawed into slabs per- not feel so "heavy" and would be more willing to be about on their feet or take exercise than when they ate just the same amount of whirling at such speed that they food in three meals. This feeling move in a path of fire despite the of "lightness" with its desire to take exercise instead of sitting or The pipestone quarry, famed in lying down, would mean that with legend, near Pipestone, is unique. It more exercise and less rest, more

> "Father of Electricity" William Gilbert, an Englishman

Known as "Citizen King" Louis Philippe, ruler of France from 1830-48, was known as the "Citizen King."

The little lady in the center, Book. Make yourself attractive, above, knows her heart's in the right place because Mommy put it there. Dolly Dimples is her swell little playmate and her make patterns. heart's in the right place, too. Ask your Mommy to send for Pattern 1203 and you'll have a great big

Ideal for Home.

wish. The collar in contrast and

the saw tooth edging piped to

match, make that difference be-

tween this dress and run-of-the-

mill. Of course, it's easy to run-

A Doll—a Dress.

Sew-Your-Own always has had

to the movies.

surprise in store. Yes siree! Her Heart Unattached. You will find Miss Svelt Seventeen (above right) is good to her figure! Her frock, an original Sew-Your-Own design, gives her real distinction - that different-in-theright-way look. It is the ultimate

in chic in rayon crepe with a satin Pattern 1405 is designed for Listen Sufferers, you can buy 30 days reatment of Nature's Minerals for \$3. Sat isfaction Guaranteed. Great sales opportu-nity. Reinmuth & Sons, Broadwater. Nebr. waist front.

practical and becoming clothes, selecting designs from the Barbara Bell well-planned, easy-to-© Bell Syndicate.-WNU Service.



REMEDIES





ies. But the placing was inevitable.

vania for smelting, steel mills have

