

MURDOCK DEPARTMENT.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE JOURNAL.

TRUCKING

Live Stock and Grain
WALTER STROY
Phone 1403, Murdock, Nebr.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Melvin and children were celebrating little Eleanor's birthday in Lincoln Sunday with Mrs. Laura Melvin and Miss Jessie. The young people of Murdock and surrounding vicinity, were enjoying a very fine dance which was promoted by John Eppings on last Saturday night.

Miss Florence Thimgan who is employed in a law office at Crab Orchard was a visitor at the home of her parents, E. W. Thimgan and wife for the week end.

G. Bauer was enjoying a visit at Louisville where he visited the Methodist bible school and church last Sunday and was accompanied by L. Neitzel as well.

M. G. Churchill of Murray was a visitor on last Tuesday where he was doing some interior decorating and papering at the home of Oscar McDonald and wife.

Messrs. and Mesdames H. W. Tool and Henry Angwert were over to Lincoln on last Monday where they were looking after some business in connection with their lines here.

W. O. Gillespie and wife, and Miss Viola Everett were over to Omaha on Thursday of last week where they were visiting with friends and also were looking after some business matters.

Fred Fry, the restaurant man, and by the way kept busy most of the time serving their large clientele, was a visitor in Lincoln on last Wednesday where he was making purchase of supplies for the cafe.

Harold W. Tool of the Tool Lumber Company of Murdock, was a visitor in Omaha on last Wednesday and Thursday where he was attending the convention of the Nebraska Retail Lumbermen's association.

Verner Hill of south of Elmwood, was a visitor in Murdock last Wednesday, coming for a truck which he had left a few days before for overhauling by A. H. Jacobson, and found it ready and waiting for him.

Henry Brockmuelier and wife of near Waverly were visiting in Murdock on last Sunday and were here, guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Buck, the being parents of Mrs. Buck. A very fine visit was had.

Miss Mary Tool spent last Monday, Lincoln's birthday, and St. Valentine's day at Lincoln with her friend, Miss Virginia Schewe. Miss Virginia is attending school there where the young ladies enjoyed the holiday very pleasantly.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Twiss and John Twiss, all of Louisville, were at Murdock on last Sunday and were the guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bowers where all enjoyed a very fine visit. Mrs. Twiss is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowers.

W. O. Schave was a visitor in Lincoln last week where he, after looking after the business which called him there, spent a portion of the day in the legislature and was much amused at the way they of the lawmakers proceeded in their efforts to make laws for us to obey.

August Ruge and Gus Stock were delivering wheat at the Farmers elevator on Wednesday of last week, while the prices are not to all our liking, and with the prospect for the coming crop they might not be much or any better soon the wheat might as well be sold as to remain in the bin.

Postmaster L. B. Gortney was very agreeably surprised one day last week when he went home to find the good wife up and about the house, for Mrs. Gortney had been quite ill and to be up and about the home

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RAY GAMLIN
Murdock, Nebr.

again was a very pleasant surprise for the Postmaster and for herself. Her many friends are pleased that she is now up again and hope it will not be long until she is entirely restored to her former good health.

Richard Tool was a visitor at home on Monday of last week, where he visited for the day, and returned to his home at Kingsley and was accompanied by his mother, who remained with him for the week. On Sunday Henry A. Tool, Mr. H. V. McDonald, Bryan McDonald, and Miss Florence Thimgan went over to Kingsley where they visited for the day and on their return were accompanied by Mrs. Henry Tool.

Dr. L. D. Lee Poorly.
Dr. L. D. Lee who has been very busy and active in the relieving of the illness of other people was himself stricken last week when he developed an illness of other people was himself stricken last week when he developed a very severe case of throat infection. He found it necessary to call Dr. Douglas of Elmwood in consultation. It is hoped he will soon be well.

Working On Foundation.
The excavation for the basement of the new home of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Ward, which was being done by W. O. Gillespie, has been completed and the work of the installing of the foundation is now progressing, the work being done by Frank A. Melvin, the contractor.

Visited at Huntley.
Rev. H. R. Kousp and the family were spending a number of days last week at Huntley where they both have relatives and where the time was spent in having an excellent visit. They made the trip via way of their auto.

Has Caught Third Wolf.
Turner Zink, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Zink, one day last week caught in a trap a wolf which makes the third one to bag this winter. It looks like Turner has done his stunt in getting the varment which harasses the flocks and herds of the farmers.

Takes Charge of Elevator.
W. T. Weddell who was elected to the position of manager of the Farmers elevator at Wabash, some time since went over to assume charge of the business on last Monday and has been looking after the affairs since. Mr. Weddell is well versed in the grain business and being absolutely honest in every particular will make an excellent manager for the position to which he has been called.

The Slave of Mammon.
The young people of the Trinity Lutheran church, two miles north of Murdock, gave a most interesting play of three acts, which attracted much interest at the auditorium of the Murdock high school on last Tuesday, and which was listened to by a large and well pleased audience. On account of illness of some of the players two substitutions had to be made and the cast of characters were:

John Grider, a slave of Mammon, Martin Blum; Catherine Grider, his daughter, Irene Rau; Ralph Geider, his son, Norman Rau; Nellie Aen, his servant, Albert Kupke; Olaf Nissen, a blacksmith, Clarence Christensen; Sam Pierce, his helper, Verner Lenhard; Angel of Death (personifying Conscience) Freda Schuelke; Mail Carrier, Louis Roeber; Long Hank, gypsy, Louis Kupke; Shorty, gypsy, Leonard Roeber; Bill, gypsy, Walter Neuman; Liza, gypsy, Ida Schuelke; Other Gypsies.

Family Reunion.
A reunion of the McCrory children was held at the Frank Buell home Sunday. Mrs. Buell's brothers and sisters and families being present. Those from a distance were Mrs. O. H. Allen and daughter, Hope, from Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. William McCrory and daughter, Janet, from Mount City, Missouri; and the V. E. Perry family, who have just returned from California.

J. L. Carnicle, who is a breeder of fine stock whether it be hogs, cattle or sheep always give strict attention to his stock, and at this time has some very fine hogs, of the spotted Poland China variety, three saws just now bringing them some thirty-eight fine young pigs. The writer was at the home and found all enjoying fine health on last Saturday, and all busy with the farm work.

Always a Good Worker.
W. T. Weddell, who recently held a sale and accepted a position at Wabash as the manager of the Farmers elevator at that place, has been in the business for something near a quarter of a century, and many years in Murdock. Mr. Weddell entered the dairy business with his elevator work in 1924 and during the time never missed a delivery of milk, and during the entire time was never more than an hour off the same time. This with the excellent quality of milk which he has furnished has made it almost impossible to stop on account of the satisfied customers, he is continuing to serve the people of Murdock in this line even while he has to work at Wabash. Many now come for their milk to whom he delivered before.

For Sale.
English White Leghorn hatching eggs, 8c per doz, above market price.—F. G. Brunkow, Wabash, Neb. f23-Stmp.

The Sower.
I—Math. 13: 1-23.

This parable of Jesus was spoken on the shores of the Lake of Genezareth. A great multitude of people had gathered, among them were certain women, besides the twelve, there was Mary Magdalene, Joanna, the wife of Chuza and Susanna and many others that had been healed of evil spirits and infirmities; when there was a chance of sowing, the sower, Jesus asked Simon Peter for the use of his boat, which was used as a pulpit, pushed a little ways off shore, and there the Master sat and spoke this parable to the people standing on the shore. These fables folk could readily understand this saying:

"The fields of the farmers in Palestine were not fenced, paths would lead through them; there is much stony ground, and soil infested with foreign seeds, such as thorns and briars. Hence the four different kinds of seed. This Sower had good seed, which he intended to increase; thus we find him sowing, throwing the seed and scattering it broadcast, in this way it fell on the path, on stony ground, among thorns and on good ground. This the people could understand, but the truth it was to convey was hidden. At the close of the discourse Jesus exclaimed: "Who hath ears to hear, let him hear." This was to set the people to thinking. Then came the disciples and asked the question: "Why speakest thou in parables?" The answer is given in Math. 13: 11-17. The essence of the parable is the word effect of the sowed word, on the different hearers.

(1) The wayside ground: We find the man of God, after earnest preparation, going into the pulpit, with a prayer in his heart, that the seed he is about to sow, may be fruitful before him are the hearers, all were a chance to strike root. The devil is more prompt in church going than many people. The wayside heart is hard and dull. What is the cause? The feet of the world have tramped over it, bad examples, and the following after evil companions, the long practice in sinning, the long resistance against the voice of conscience—no fruit—wasted effort.

(2) The stony ground: A little more hopeful. Here is some soil, the word strikes root, it springs up, shows life. These are the people that are impulsive, quick to respond, they are superficial, have no depth, no deep roots, are easily overgrown, they cannot withstand a storm, they wither away—no fruit—short lived.

(3) The thorny ground: Here is good soil, they hear the word, they have good impulses, they start out well, but the heart is not thoroughly cleansed; there is the seed of evil lusts, and desires, anxious cares to gain worldly possessions, even under the preaching of the word, these thoughts choke the word, the seed cannot grow. How many do not give heed, how they hear, but let their business or occupation crowd in upon them, and they bring no fruit.

(4) The good ground: Thank God! there are some that know what they hear; that meditate on the word, they consider what was said, they feed on the word, they grow strong, they are the "dependables" in the church, they are they that uphold the preacher in the pulpit, like Aaron and Hur upheld the arms of Moses, they are the salt of the earth, they brighten the corner where they are, for such is the kingdom of heaven.

L. NEITZEL.

POISON VICTIMS MENDING

Elkton, S. D.—Sandwiches and coffee served to 500 persons at the Ed Ziebart farm sale were examined by chemists at the University of South Dakota to learn why they made 160 persons ill. Physicians at Brookings, where sixty victims were treated, and at Flareau, where forty others were cared for, said nearly all had recovered sufficiently to be dismissed from hospitals. Similar reports were made by doctors here and at Bushnell and Lake Benton, S. D., and Pipestone, Minn.

The food poisoning at first was believed to have seriously affected six of the victims, most of them elderly persons. They showed much improvement, however, and physicians expressed confidence that all would recover.

Bryan Finds Old Statute on Welfare

Contents Code Law Section, Passed Last, Does Not Govern, and Is Void

Governor Bryan called attention Friday to a section of the statute adopted in 1919 placing child welfare under the state superintendent, just where he now recommends that this work be placed. He said the statute was signed April 15, 1919, by the governor, and that four days later the big administrative code bill passed and was signed by the governor. The code bill placed child welfare under the state department of public welfare, along with a bureau of health, and other work.

The governor contends that the work is now being done illegally by the bureau of welfare, altho attorneys state that the courts usually hold the state superintendent conflicting laws, the one passed last governs. This sort of holding would validate the code law provision and invalidate the provision placing the work with the state superintendent.

The act placing the work in the state superintendent's office also provides that the governor shall appoint three directors of the work for the state superintendent. The section cited by Governor Bryan reads: 81-5701. State Child Welfare Bureau, Establishment. There is hereby established in the state department of public instruction a bureau to be known as the state child welfare bureau. The superintendent of public instruction is hereby authorized to provide sufficient quarters and equipment for the said bureau in the state department of education. (1919 p. 333, C. S. 192, § 322.)

"The legislature made an appropriation for the welfare work in the health bureau," said Governor Bryan, "but in my judgment the work has been illegally conducted there ever since. The child welfare bureau is largely an educational department and has no place in an administrative department. I have recommended that it be transferred to the state superintendent who has an organization in control of all children from five to sixteen years of age and in close touch with parents."

The governor said the section placing the work with the state superintendent has been grouped by past compilers and revisers along with the health bureau. "If the last act on the subject placing it in the health bureau does not govern and the section placing the work in the state superintendent's office is found valid, no change is made by the present legislature, then the governor would have power to appoint three directors to do the work in the state superintendent's office."

Objects to Eradication.

Governor Bryan announced that he had received the following letter from Joe Thoenes of Hartington: "Mr. Charles Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. 'Just read in the papers the stand you are taking in regard to the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle. 'I and the farmers of Cedar county surely appreciate your efforts to stop this damnable grant the state is trying to put over on the farmers here in Cedar county filed an injunction and stopper them when they started testing here two years ago. We beat them in the lower court. The case is up in the supreme court now. 'We figure on writing to our legislators requesting them to uphold you on this question.'"

FREMONT PIONEERS TOGETHER IN DEATH

Fremont—While the bodies of Mrs. Adelaide Wilcox and Mrs. Melissa Fuller lay side by side in a mortuary here, older residents of Fremont recalled events during the seventies when the two were prominent in affairs of the city. Both were early residents of the region Mr. Fuller arrived in 1861 and married the following year. In 1870 Mrs. Wilcox, wife of Lee H. Wilcox, lived near the Fuller home. Mrs. Wilcox was a sister of Railway Commissioner Randall and the Wilcox farm was only a short distance from the Randall ranch. Several years ago Mrs. Wilcox moved to Roseburg, Ore., where she died. Five hours after her body arrived here Mrs. Fuller died at the home of her son-in-law. They were placed side by side in the mortuary.

KOSTER APPOINTED ON SENATE GROUP FOR GAME INQUIRY

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 20.—At the suggestion of Senator Gus A. Dworak (dem.) of Omaha the Nebraska senate's fish and game committee today order an investigation of the state game, forestation and parks commission.

Chairman Kenneth S. Wherry (rep) of Pawnee City appointed Senators George G. Koster (dem.) of Niobrara, Dworak, William Randall (rep.) of Omaha and Henry Pedersen (dem.) of Guide Rock to conduct the inquiry. All are members of the senate fish and game committee.

In requesting the investigation, Senator Dworak made specific reference to the commission's activities in the propagation of fish. Senator Koster formerly was chief state game warden.

Large map of Cass county on sale at Journal office. 50c each.



NEBRASKA COWS PAY NO ATTENTION TO THE PRICE OF BUTTERMILK

Whatever may be the effect of butterfat prices on their owners, the 619,000 milk cows in Nebraska are not worrying about it. They just proceed on their daily duty of converting alfalfa and silage, and an occasional nip of growing wheat, into milk. Steadily they are advancing the place of Nebraska in buttermaking and manufactured dairy products.

In 1930, according to the State and Federal Division of Agricultural Statistics, 78,841,829 pounds of butterfat were marketed. The average price for the year was 33.8 cents and the total value \$26,658,649. These totals do not, of course, include the amount of butterfat that was drunk in milk on the farms or manufactured into dairy products on the farms.

The average value of milk cows in 1930 was \$79.00 per head. The 625,000 head, then on the farms,

totalled in value the imposing sum of \$49,375,000. The value of dairying in Nebraska, the agricultural statistics division believes, is \$100,000,000 annually. In that estimate is included all dairy products, the calf crop and the value of the manure that goes on the land.

These figures enable us to see how the cream check has become so important a factor of farm income. If the income from butterfat in 1930 were equally apportioned to the 619,000 farms in the state the income of each would be \$295.86. Add that to the money received for eggs, which was \$13,937,689, and for chickens sold, which was \$9,617,517, and distribute that income equally to the farms of the state, and it is discovered that the income from butterfat, eggs and poultry sold is \$388.10 per farm.

Nebraska's rank in manufactured dairy products steadily advances. The state ranks second in powdered buttermilk, fourth in creamery butter, fifth in condensed buttermilk, thirteenth in cottage cheese, fourteenth in whole milk cheese, four-

teenth in powdered skim milk, twentieth in ice cream, twenty-third in sweetened condensed skim milk and twenty-fifth in unsweetened evaporated skim milk.

The amount of manufactured dairy products in 1929: Creamery butter, 97,110,000 lbs.; American cheese, 3,302,000 lbs.; All other cheese, 12,000 lbs.; Cottage cheese, 1,287,000 lbs.; Sweetened condensed milk, 182,000 lbs.; Unsweetened evaporated milk, 524,000 lbs.; Condensed buttermilk, 8,735,000 lbs.; Powdered buttermilk, 6,556,000 lbs.; Powdered skim milk, 1,295,000 lbs.; Ice cream, 3,051,000 gals.

Nebraska dairy herds constantly improve in quality. Keeping books on quantity and quality of milk given is rapidly eliminating the boarders and filling the herds with producers. Next in importance to the quality of the milk cows themselves is the feed. Nebraska has an abundance of cheap rough feed, such as alfalfa, clovers, forage crops and silage, which with plenty of good water insures Nebraska's advancing rank as a dairy state.

Home Option Plan Offered to Solve Liquor Problem

Woodcock Made Proposal as Investigator for Chairman Wickersham; Other Highlights.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Home option is the solution of the prohibition problem advanced by Prohibition Director Woodcock.

He advanced the proposition to the Hoover law enforcement commission in concluding his report as its special investigator. That was before the prohibition enforcement director. The report was made public in the senate tonight in response to its request.

"It could be put into effect," said Woodcock, "by a simple administrative policy—to make no effort to overcome the difficulties that legally exist in getting evidence as to violations of the law."

"The citizen could not claim the right to buy or sell liquor. But if he possesses liquor, or makes liquor in his home, and in such way as not to be observed by the public and he properly supports his family, this policy would require that he be not disturbed."

"This plan makes unlawful all commerce in liquor, does not compel the dry to support a state dispensary, leaves the wet in full enjoyment of any rights he believes he has, which may be exercised without affecting any one else."

"I make this suggestion as seemingly logical but which may run counter to the fundamental principles of government that any plan must be practical."

Woodcock expressed conviction that the government could not shift the burden of enforcement to the states. He believed that conditions can be improved. He said there was no reason why substantially all smuggling of liquor into the country should be stopped. He said corruption among prohibition agents "is on the wane."

Fifty Years for Trial.

He quoted Federal Judge A. S. Van Valkenburg at Kansas City as asserting that 50 years will be required for a fair trial of prohibition.

As to the effectiveness of enforcement, Woodcock said beer consumption is only 23 per cent of what it would have been; homemade wine has increased "indeterminably"; consumption of distilled spirits has decreased.

"Unquestionably," he reports, "conditions can be improved. All leaks from industrial alcohol can be stopped substantially. All smuggling can be stopped. The amount of unlawful distilling can be reduced with more careful, intelligent and determined investigating and prosecution."

Other Highlights.

Some highlights of the mass of data were: The prohibition bureau reported less consumption of liquor under prohibition than in saloon days. It estimated the nation consumed 1,705 gallons of liquor per capita in pre-prohibition days and only .692 gallon per person in 1929.

A two-volume statement from Henry S. Dennison and Albert Sawyer, the commission's chief investi-

Home Option Plan Offered to Solve Liquor Problem

gators, denouncing present dry law conditions but concluding: "There has not yet been any true test of prohibition laws."

A statement from Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former assistant attorney general in charge of prohibition and now counsel for a grape concentrate concern, that it was the "clear intent" of congress to "exempt from prosecution the manufacture of limited quantities of wine in the home" and that prohibition officials had taken this stand as far back as 1925.

A statement from James M. Ertz, former general counsel of the prohibition bureau, that the dry law scored a meeting here on next Thursday which will include representatives of Nebraska City, Fremont, Blair, Auburn, Falls City, Weeping Water and other cities in this part of the state, gathering here to discuss a uniform occupation tax in the several cities that will be fair and just to the local business concerns of the several communities.

In the past the cities have had varying ordinances that have provided different ranges in the different cities and especially in dealing with the inroads of outside dealers that track into the various cities and compete against the taxpaying local merchants with but little return in tax that goes to support the communities.

A large number of responses have been received and city officials of the various communities will be here to discuss the ordinances that are in force in the different communities and also to plan if possible a general uniform regulation for the east Nebraska smaller cities.

PAYS FOR HIS PROTECTION

Chicago—Two state's attorney's investigators making raids on speak-easies in connection with the special grand jury investigation of crime and the police were attacked by an irate proprietor, who challenged their right to arrest him because, he said, he paid "protection money." The investigators, Arthur Walchoiz and Robert Bennett, reported they entered the establishment of Julian J. Vlanynek, in the Englewood police district, and told Vlanynek he was under arrest.

"Listen, you dirty bums," the investigators quoted Vlanynek as shouting at them, "I pay my protection. If you don't get out I'll get your jobs, and I'll be too bad for the police department!"

Words let to blows, but the two raiders subdued Vlanynek and took him to an outlying police station. Police said they found eighteen cases of whisky, a quantity of bottled beer and a large selection of wines in the place.

McKelvie Advocates Cut in Wheat Crop

Thinks July 1 Surplus May Be 275,000,000 Bushels or More—Board Is Defended

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—Wheat farmers were warned today by Samuel R. McKelvie, grain member of the farm board, that they now must adjust production to domestic demand "or depend upon world prices."

McKelvie defended wheat stabilization operations but asserted "the farmer realizes better than anyone else that such a policy can not be continued."

"To get onto a safe domestic basis," he declared, "means an acreage reduction of at least 25 per cent."

The conviction of the farm board that the American farmer can not afford to grow wheat for export was strongly re-emphasized. McKelvie cited an expansion of at least 20 per cent in world wheat acreage in recent years, and said Russian exports this year of 80 million or 90 million bushels might be greatly expanded next year.

The possibility that the domestic carryover of wheat on July 1, will be as much or more than the "enormous" figure of 275 million bushels last year also was seen by McKelvie.

Financed by Board. He said as a result of the new stabilization operations, together with the 60 million bushels of wheat carried over from the first stabilization operations, the government is now financing over 100 million bushels of cash wheat.

"It is altogether probable," he added, "that by the first of next July the grain stabilization corporation will have more than twice as much wheat as it carried over a year ago. It costs a cent and a half per bushel per month to carry this wheat."—World-Herald.

COMPROMISE IS DESIRED

Washington—With the end of the session in sight, independent oil interests attempted to reach a compromise with the administration in limitation of oil imports. Meanwhile, the house ways and means committee continued hearings on a bill to bar Russian goods from this country and approached final action on the Capper-Garber bill to limit foreign oil entries to 16,000,000 barrels annually for the next three years.

No action was taken by the unofficial republican steering committee on giving embargo legislation a place on the legislative program. Speaker Longworth has said, however, the bill has the only one of the group having a "chance" for house consideration.

A letter from Secretary Mellon was referred before the ways and means committee by Representative Williamson, of South Dakota in which the treasury head refused to commit himself on any of the embargo bills.

"As to the policy involved," Mellon said regarding the proposed ban on soviet products, "the department doesn't care to express an opinion and feels that this is a question for congress to decide."

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Yours very truly,
THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MUSIC.
By GEO. P. KIMBALL, Secretary.

Phone Ruth Miller, 42-W, Murdock

J. E. Moore

6518 Francis Street — Phone M-1878
LINCOLN, NEBR.