

Seed Treating Campaigns Urged in Drought Area

Steps Taken to Minimize the Effects of the Severe Drouth of Last Summer.

Another step has been taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to minimize the ill-effects of last summer's disastrous drought. The department, through the Federal Seed Conservation committee, is using emergency funds to assist in seed-treating campaigns in drought states. In each state which co-operates the work will be under the immediate direction of the State Extension Service.

The danger of spreading smuts and other plant diseases by seed has never been greater. At least six mid-western states have little seed of the common grains. Others have partial supplies. Thousands of bushels of seed must be shipped in from other states, sometimes from as far away as 2,000 miles in order to get seed of reasonably well adapted varieties.

Treatments are recommended for seed—whether from federal or commercial supplies—at the point of delivery to the farmer. The federal seed stocks committee has considered carefully the question of treating their grain but decided it is impracticable. It is not advisable to use for human food or for animal feed grain which has been treated for seed borne diseases. Surplus grain must be saleable either as food or feed. Moreover, treating grain which will not be used for seed would be an unnecessary expense. In addition, treating seed in quantities is so new that many problems arise such as length of time treated grain may be stored, methods and equipment to be used.

Ever since last summer's drought investigators at the department's Arlington farm near Washington, D. C., have been doing emergency experimental work in treating seed in quantities, in testing commercial machines, and in devising better methods. Directions for treating seed grain are being published in pamphlet form and will be available to farmers in the drought areas through their county agents or through the State Extension Service. Another publication will list chemicals available for seed treatments as well as equipment for doing the work.

Treating seed has been a standard practice for some time on many farms and in some communities, but is recommended for all farmers in the drought states this year. Although much seed will be treated on farms in the rural way it is thought that a large proportion of emergency seed will be treated using large scale methods at points of delivery. Elevators and seedmen will be encouraged and aided in setting up large capacity treating equipment where the work can be done effectively, rapidly and at low cost.

R. J. Haskell, plant pathologist in the department points out that although seed treatments are entirely voluntary on the part of retail dealers and farmers, they are cheap insurance against introduction of plant diseases and against possible loss of a crop from high priced seed. Treating seed, he says, will improve both quality and yield.

States which will push seed treating campaigns in co-operation with the Federal Extension Service are North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska and Kansas. Others may decide to participate as the seeding season approaches.

The grains which are recommended for treatments are barley, spring wheat, oats and grain sorghum. Information as to the best chemical treatments to use and the diseases to be guarded against will vary for different states. Individual farmers can obtain definite information from county agents and extension workers.

FRENCH NEW DEAL LOOMS

Paris.—The new deal Premier Flandin promised France last November was presented to the chamber of deputies. A "modified American NIRA plan," the government-introduced legislation seeks adjustment of French industry to emergency conditions.

It was in line with the pledge Flandin took when he became premier early in November that his government would fight poverty and unemployment.

The plan, compared by Minister of Commerce Marchandeuau to President Roosevelt's recovery efforts, would force French industries to adopt self-made anti-depression codes to "save them from ruin."

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RUGS TAKEN FROM TRAIN

Alliance, Neb.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rathburn will be brought before a federal grand jury at Chadron next month on charges of possession of goods stolen from interstate commerce. Rugs billed from an Omaha wholesale firm over the Chicago & Northwestern railway to Casper, Wyo., were stolen from a train north of here. The Rathburns were bound over to the grand jury following a hearing before United States Commissioner F. M. Broom.

C. E. Sandall Recommends State Police

U. S. Attorney, Back From Crime Session at National Capital Addresses Omaha Lawyers.

Creation of a state police system by the Nebraska legislature was recommended to the Omaha Bar association Thursday by Charles E. Sandall, United States district attorney, in an address on Attorney General Cummings' recent crime conference in Washington, which he attended.

Formation of a state constabulary, he said, should be accompanied by a law giving the state attorney general authority over county prosecutors to assist the government's war on crime.

Looks to Legislature.

"I am interested in what the present state legislature is going to do about crime," he said. Attorney General Cummings planned his conference well, Sandall said, at a time just before congress and the state legislatures would convene. This, he believes, will focus attention on lawmakers and their efforts to curb crime.

"The conference made it apparent that the crime wave is a very serious menace," Sandall declared. "It revealed that there are 400,000 active criminals in the United States."

"It was generally agreed that the federal government has police power over cases of kidnapping, bank robbery and commercial racketeering."

Would Ease Problems.

Sandall said a state police system would make it easier for the federal government to co-operate with states than with local authorities.

"Our state sheriffs have been handicapped by too few deputies," he said, "and no facilities for keeping records and data." "It seemed apparent at the conference that local authorities cannot cope with the modern criminal, especially in small communities."

Any legislation strengthening law enforcement in Nebraska, Sandall said, should make the attorney general co-ordinator of all enforcement agencies.

BRIDE STEALING OUTLAWED

Skopje, Yugoslavia. The Yugoslavia government outlawed bride stealing. In an effort to halt the practice, the authorities approved plans for exchange of marriageable girls between South Serbia and Herzegovina.

A death of marriageable women in southern Serbia previously had caused professional "bride snatchers," white slave traders and even parents to sell eligible girls at such high prices that the newlyweds often faced many years' economic bondage. In Herzegovina, on the other hand, husbands are scarce, available brides too numerous. Marriageable girls often go at prices less than those for goats or cows.

The government, therefore, has worked out plans for disposing of Herzegovina's surplus single women in southern Serbia where, owing to the excess of men, no girl over 16 goes long unwooded or unwed.

NO TRACE OF BANK BANDITS

Scottsbluff, Neb.—No trace of the four bandits who Tuesday robbed the Scottsbluff National bank of \$11,534 was found Wednesday by officers who scoured nearby hills and small canyons in hope of finding a secret hideout where the bandits may have taken refuge.

Pictures of suspects, mostly criminals who have participated in other bank robberies, were shown to bank officials and customers in the hope they might identify a member of the gang.

Only one suspect was identified, and Police Chief Carlson did not reveal his name. He intimated that the man was one of a gang that participated in the robbery of the banks at Sterling, Colo., and at Kearney, Neb., several months ago. Tactics used by that gang and the one in Scottsbluff were similar, he said.

Legislature Pushes Aid for Farmers

Hurry Enactment of Bill to Postpone Rent Payment Date to December 31, 1936.

Lincoln, Jan. 10.—Nebraska legislators Thursday came to the aid of farmers whose crops on state school lands were destroyed by drouth. They hurried toward enactment of a bill to postpone the date of rent payments.

Introduced in the senate Thursday, the measure postponed the delinquent date on notes given for school land rental to Dec. 31, 1936, however, 5 per cent interest must be paid on the delinquent rents. The measure was intended primarily to aid 241 farmers who were unable to meet their payments Dec. 31, 1934. The situation was called to the attention of the legislature by the state board of educational lands and funds which said approximately \$60,000 in rentals is delinquent.

Signs Two Bills.

Governor R. L. Cochran Thursday signed the first two bills passed the 50th legislature, appropriating \$200,500 to pay legislators and expenses of the last two-house legislature in Nebraska. In 1937 the state will inaugurate a unicameral legislature.

A move for ratification by Nebraska of the proposed federal child labor amendment was started in the senate Thursday despite receipt of petitions opposing such a step. Senators J. C. McGowan (R.) of Norfolk, John J. Brodecky (D.) of Howells, George T. Sullivan (D.) of Omaha and Charles D. Green (D.) of Sidney introduced a bill calling for a joint resolution for the ratification.

Few New Bills.

Nine new bills were presented in the house Thursday, bringing its total to 86. The senate received only two new measures. A few bills were reported to the general file today after legislative committees had acted on them.

The senate taxation committee approved a measure which would change the date of delinquency on first half payments of personal and property taxes from March 1 to May 1 and on the second half payments from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1. A measure requiring notice of criminal alibis at least 24 hours before the start of a criminal trial was reported to the general file by the house judiciary committee.

Both Meet Friday.

Both houses meet Friday. Representative William Worthing (D.) was elected vice chairman and Representative P. P. Gutoski (D.), was named secretary of the house judiciary committee. Both men and the chairman, Representative Edward J. Dugan (D.), are Omahans.

Ratification of the proposed federal child labor amendment was asked in a measure introduced in the senate Thursday by Senators McGowan of Norfolk, McMahon of Omaha, Brodecky of Howells, Sullivan of Omaha and Green of Sidney.

In the house Wachtler of Omaha was made chairman of the committee on engrossed enrolled bills; Herrick of Curtis chairman of the committee on school lands and funds in place of Carlson of Funk; Sutton of Omaha was transferred from the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills to the cities and towns group, and Dugan of Omaha was dropped from the cities and towns committee. The changes were made by the members involved.

MORE ALFALFA EMBARGOES

Governor Cochran received a call Wednesday afternoon from State Senators Allen of Cozad, Brady of Atkinson, and O'Brien of Grand Island, who informed him that Missouri had quarantined Nebraska alfalfa and that Iowa is to do the same, following the example of Wisconsin and Kansas, for the reason that the former governor raised the quarantine on alfalfa from Idaho and Oregon. The delegation later said they believed the governor will reinstate the quarantine lifted by Governor Bryan.

L. M. Gates, state entomologist, said he thought the chances were favorable that Missouri, Kansas, and Wisconsin would rescind their alfalfa hay embargoes against Nebraska if Governor Cochran restores the Nebraska embargo against certain Idaho and Oregon counties.

About ninety tons of Idaho hay has been shipped into Nebraska as far as he knows, Gates said. He added all this hay is being consumed in Nebraska and is not being reshipped to other states, as feared by the states which have set up quarantines against Nebraska.

"See it before you buy it."

FEED ALLOWANCE BOOSTED

Washington.—More money to help distressed farmers carry their work horses thru the winter and early spring was assured.

Senator Burke was notified by farm credit administration officials that an increase in the monthly allowance for feed loans on horses from \$4 to \$6 a head had been approved. This 50 per cent increase corresponds to the increased allowance granted a few days ago on cattle, from \$3 to \$4.50 a head.

Birth Rate Lower in All of the World

American Native Stock Seems Destined to Shrink According to Figures of Experts.

New York, N. Y.—Practically every civilized country in the world, including the United States and each state comprising it, has a declining birth-rate according to statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who declare that conditions now prevailing in this country are such that "our native stock seems destined to form an ever smaller fraction of the American people." The birth-rate in the United States, the statisticians say, is falling twice as fast as that of Canada, while the rate of decline in Germany is now four times that of France, where the statisticians explain the rate is no longer dropping.

"The decline in the birth-rate," the statisticians say, "extends to practically every civilized nation in the world. It has been going on for more than half a century; and the latest available data, which relate to 37 countries, and with every continent save Africa represented, show that the rapidity of the fall has been accentuated in the last five years."

Of the 37 countries covered by the statisticians' study Roumania and the Philippine Islands alone fail to show a decline in the birth-rate since 1928. Roumania has experienced what is described as an "inconsequential" rise, while the "high birth-rate of the Philippine Islands has been stationary for five years."

In 1923, only nine of the 37 countries had birth-rates lower than that of the United States, while the rate for that year in this country—17.4 per 1,000—was 28 per cent lower than the average of 24.2 for the entire group of 37 nations. Moreover, the drop of 12.1 per cent in the birth-rate of the United States compared unfavorably with the average fall of 8.7 per cent for the whole group.

With the exception of the slight rise in Roumania and the high rate in the Philippine Islands, decrease in the birth-rate since 1928, the statisticians say, have been in evidence in all the civilized countries, and have ranged from a maximum drop of 21.6 per cent in Chile to a minimum decline of 2.7 in Venezuela.

"The greatest drops, in America," the statisticians continue, "have occurred in the northwestern states, where the population is highly industrialized. With few exceptions, the agricultural states have shown below average decreases in their birth-rates."

SANDHILLS A DUCK HAVEN

Secretary O'Connell, of the game, forestation and parks commission, Friday said the Nebraska sandhills are now coming into prominence as a duck breeding area.

O'Connell made this statement in expressing his elation over the favorable report to the federal bureau of biological survey concerning a group of Cherry county lakes.

"It has only been recently that we have been able to convince federal authorities that the many sandhill lakes were not only important as 'filling station' in the annual migration but for breeding grounds as well," the secretary said.

O'Connell said we have one large sanctuary in Garden county and that the addition of the Cherry county sanctuary "will make us able to do our part in conserving the waterfowl of North America."

ENTIRE FAMILY WIPED OUT

Somerset, Ky.—An entire family of seven persons was wiped out by a fire that destroyed their two-room cabin home, sixteen miles east of here. The victims were Othel Harper, 35, farmer and miner; his wife, Nellie Harper, 34; their five children, Milton, 10; Wanda, 8; Elmer, 5; Denver, 3, and Beryl, 1 year old.

Neighbors raked the charred remains of the family from the embers of the little park log house at Public, a small settlement east of here.

DOWN-HEARTED? A UNANIMOUS NO!



It may be hard to teach your legs to do things after they've had a battle with a flock of infantile paralysis germs, but little Carrie Surak of New York isn't downhearted about it, as the picture (lower left) plainly indicates. Carrie is showing her legs a thing or two with the help of Miss Constance Huerstel. Nor has she anything on the 15-year-old lad smiling from a respiration (right). He is Herbert

Fuchs, also of New York. Two smiling youngsters (upper left) their midday luncheon at Camp Alyn for Crippled Children in Cincinnati, Ohio. These four and more than 200,000 fellow-sufferers throughout the nation will be beneficiaries of the 1935 Birthday Ball for the President, Jan. 30, when more than 5,600 communities from coast to coast unite to raise funds for

fighting what Col. Henry L. Doherty, national chairman of the Birthday Ball committee, calls "the most dreaded disease menacing the nation." Seventy cents of every dollar raised will be retained by local communities to rehabilitate infantile paralysis victims, while thirty cents of every dollar will be turned over to a Birthday Ball Commission for Infantile Paralysis Research appointed by the President.

World Court Movement in the Senate

Resolution for U. S. Adherence Approved in Committee in Split Party Vote on Measure.

Backed by a 14-to-7 vote in its favor by the United States senate foreign relations committee, a resolution that would bring the United States into the world court under strictly prescribed conditions was started Wednesday toward a long-sought senate decision.

The committee approved of American adherence "with the clear understanding" that the court "shall not, over an objection by the United States, entertain any requests for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest."

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the majority leader and ranking democrat on the committee, offered the resolution, evidently with administration approval. He said he would call it up in the senate "whenever I think the time is opportune."

Makes Old Reservation.

The condition attached was the same language of the old fifth reservation

which led to strong opposition abroad and the ultimate formulation of the Root protocol of American adherence.

Conflict of opinion immediately arose over whether other signatories would have to accept the committee-approved conditions before America joined the court.

Administration senators hinted that while other major powers refused to accept the reservation before, they probably would give implied consent now.

Johnson, Borah Opposed. Senators Johnson (rep., Cal.) and Borah (rep., Idaho) said preservation of the old fifth reservation was what they were striving for, but they remained fundamentally opposed to American entry under any conditions.

The committee vote split through party lines. Those supporting the resolution, with protection against advisory opinion, were: Pittman, Robinson, Harrison, Wagner, Connally, Bachman Black, Thomas (Utah), Van Nuys, Duffy, Pope, Buckley, democrats; and Capper, Vandenberg, republicans.

Opposing it were: Lewis and Murray, democrats; Borah, Johnson, Cutting, republicans; La Follette, progressive, and Shipstead, farmer-labor.

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DENY OWNING STILL

O'Neill, Neb.—Four men arrested by federal agents in a raid on a big liquor still near Wood Lake Sunday, entered pleas of not guilty to charges of violating internal revenue laws when arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Frank J. Dishner here. Officers said the still was capable of producing 300 to 400 gallons daily. It was destroyed. The men gave their names as William C. Heckman, Joe J. Stone, Clarence E. Stauffes and Owen Scott. Stone's bond was set at \$1,000 and bond for the others at \$5,000 each. None supplied bond and the quartet was placed in the Holt county jail.

LEGISLATURE ASSAILS FERA

Jefferson City, Mo.—Disclosure that the federal emergency relief administration is employing a \$150-a-month "observer" at the Missouri legislative session, brought criticism from both democrats and republicans. "I think it wholly unnecessary for the FERA to have a paid lobbyist to observe and report the action of the general assembly in regard to public welfare work," said Phil M. Donnelly, democratic floor leader of the senate. Lawrence H. Presley, republican leader of the house, observed "the money could be better used to feed the hungry and clothe the naked."

Stars in Quandary as Court Rules Divorces Void



A ruling of the district court of appeals at Sacramento, Cal., declaring that Mexican divorce decrees are void has left many Hollywood luminaries not knowing if they were married and if so, to whom. Some of the more prominent film folk who were wondering about their Mexican divorces and, in some cases, subsequent marriages to others, include: Richard Dix and Winifred Coe, Katharine Hepburn and Ludlow Smith, Gloria Stuart and Newell Blair, Jack Holt and Margaret Wood Holt, Dorothy Dunbar and Max Baer, and Norma Talmadge and Joseph M. Schenck.