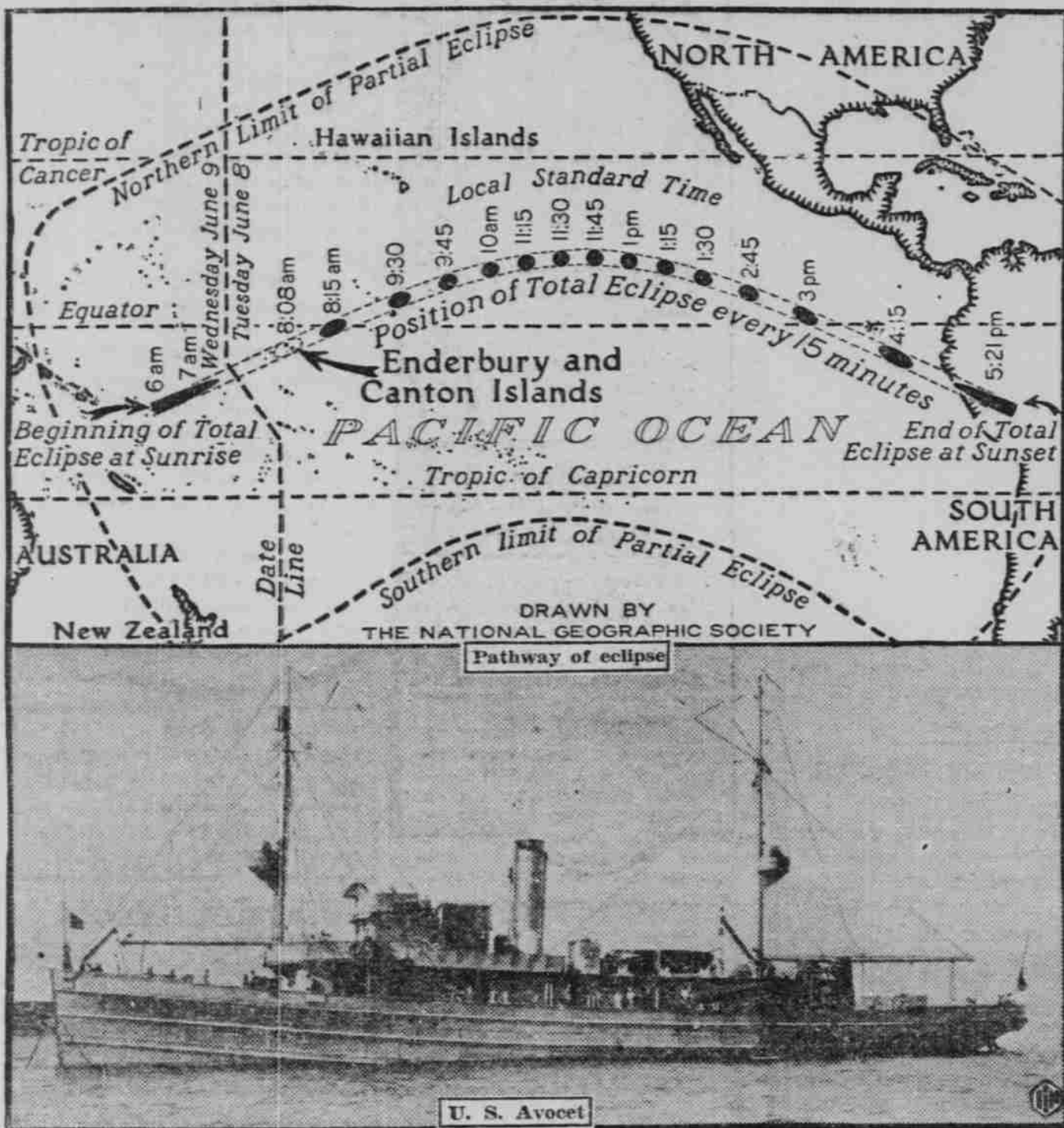


Radio Broadcast of Sun's Eclipse Planned From Lonely Pacific Isle



U. S. Avocet

By CHARLES GRENHAM
International Illustrated News
Feature Writer

NEW YORK.—Three men, in pursuit of a 15-minute radio broadcast, are traveling almost one-third of the distance around the globe in order to witness the longest total eclipse of the sun since the year 699 A. D.

Soon after sunrise on the morning of June 8, George Hicks, Walter Brown and M. S. Adams of the National Broadcasting Company will attempt a broadcast from the lonely little Phoenix islands in the mid-Pacific ocean.

Should the sky be overcast, the expedition will be a failure, but scientists from the U. S. navy and National Geographic society are joining the radio men in what may prove to be merely an extended spring vacation.

The coming total eclipse, of great scientific interest, will sweep across a giant arc 8,800 miles long, but in all that vast distance there are but two spots where it can be observed satisfactorily. These are the two uninhabited islands of Canton and Enderbury, part of the Phoenix group.

End Before Beginning?

Engineers have made elaborate plans for announcer Hicks' second-by-second broadcast of the magic spectacle, which no man has witnessed in the last 45 generations. The U. S. mine sweeper Avocet will carry the men and equipment to the islands where short-wave broadcasting will be undertaken.

A feature of the eclipse which will puzzle the layman is the fact that it begins on June 9 and ends June 8. This is true because the sun's shadow will cross the international date line from west to east, making it appear that the phenomenon ends before it starts.

Moving at a speed of about 25 miles per minute, the giant shadow will sweep eastward at a velocity that would carry one from Los Angeles to New York in less than two hours. Completing its journey by sunset, the shadow will have moved from Australia to Peru.

Scientists accompanying the expedition will check movements of the sun and moon to determine whether they are measuring the length of the day and year correctly. Also, they will study chemical composition of the sun. Helium, the safest known airship inflator, was discovered in

the sun's atmosphere before it was found in the earth. If the show goes on as predicted, the broadcast will be heard in the United States at 2:15 p. m., E.S.T. Stenographers in New York will record transcripts of the comment, and these will be part of the permanent scientific report of the expedition.

A CHOICE OF CITIZENSHIP

London.—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh is almost ready to leave the maternity hospital where she gave birth to her third baby boy May 12, members of the hospital staff said. She and the child are convalescing in a seventh floor room of the fashionable nursing home, where the flying colonel comes to see them regularly. The fun of coronation day traffic, it was learned, almost kept Mrs. Lindbergh from reaching the home before the baby was born. She and the colonel, motoring from their home in Kent, had to make a wide detour and arrived just in time. Colonel Lindbergh and his other surviving son, 4 year old Jon, were said to be living temporarily in London.

(Washington authorities said the child, being the son of American parents, but born on British soil, would be entitled to both British and U. S. citizenship all his life unless he chooses one or the other nation as his own when he reaches 21).

DIES OF TETANUS

Stella, Neb.—John Gillespie, farmer near here, died from tetanus, caused by a scratch on his arm suffered while at work. The disease spread thru his system rapidly and he died soon after he was taken to a hospital at Auburn. Gillespie was employed at one time by the Missouri Pacific railroad at Howe as a section foreman.

UNHURT IN UPSET

Falls City, Neb.—Deputy Sheriff Ralph Ramsey escaped injury in an automobile upset which wrecked his car near here. Driving over the crest of a hill, Ramsey said he swerved sharply to avoid a road grader and a farm wagon which were passing each other. His car overturned three times.

Small factories will find welcome and the opportunity to expand (through river transportation) in Plattsmouth.

Merle Eveland, of Elmwood, and Marie Anderson, of Nehawka. One of the big 4-H club meetings of the year, more than 350 farm boys and girls and local leaders from all parts of the state will take part in Club Week. Throughout each day they will attend educational and recreational meetings. Banquets, picnics and dinners are planned for the evenings. Friday the delegation goes to Omaha by special train to inspect the livestock industries.

Soil Conservation Tour—Contour cropping, buffer striping, pasture furrows, and all types of erosion control and soil conservation practices will be on exhibition June 18th for Cass county farmers to inspect the work. The practices will be viewed on a tour scheduled to start from Weeping Water on June 18th. The Cass County Farm Bureau is co-operating with the Soil Conservation Service in the sponsoring of this tour. All farmers and interested parties are invited to attend.

The tours, held around the area being worked by the CCC camp, will give farmers and other land owners an opportunity to see control practices in operation that may be applied to their own farms without the aid of trained technicians.

Nebraska Rural Church Leadership Institute—For a number of years a need has been felt for a closer understanding and relationship between the various organizations having to do with rural people. Not enough emphasis has been given to spiritual values in these organizations. In an effort to bring about a closer correlation of plans and efforts, Dean W. W. Burr of the college of agriculture called together a group of men from the campus and it was decided to attempt a Rural Church Leadership Institute, to be held on the Agricultural College campus June 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. A general committee was appointed to work out the unique program, and to this committee were added the services of Rev. John C. White, Rev. W. L. Ruyle and Rev. Ray Magnuson. The co-operation of the Nebraska Council of Churches was also secured.

The program planned for the institute includes special addresses, discussion groups, community singing, recreation, seminars, devotional assembly, field trips, music and dramatics. W. H. Brokaw, Director of the State Extension Service, is scheduled to speak, also A. Drummond Jones, from the Washington Extension office, who will deliver an address and lead several discussion groups. James E. Lawrence, Marketing Specialist of the Nebraska College of Agriculture, will talk about "Co-Operatives that I have Visited in Europe."

Every rural minister is invited to attend. Ministers' wives and a few laymen will be welcome at the institute. Enrollment cards and further information regarding the program, etc., may be obtained at the Farm Bureau office if desired. These cards must be returned by June 5, so that arrangements may be completed for housing the delegates.

Local Leaders Have Program at Club Week

Monday, May 31, the opening day of the twenty-second annual 4-H Club Week at the Agricultural College at Lincoln, will be local leaders' day and the program is arranged to interest not only those that are registered for the entire week, but every local leader of a 4-H club and all the public who have been taking part in any of the general Extension programs. Those who cannot attend the full week are invited to attend Monday, May 31, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Change Dates for Organized Agricultural Meeting

Attention of Cass county farm people to the change in dates of Organized Agriculture to December 13-17 for this year has been called to mind this week. The meetings usually are held the first week in January. The change was made in attempting to get away from severe weather usually coming the fore part of January. Present plans call for the regular schedule of meetings to be moved up to the first three days of the week with the Nebraska Farm Bureau Extension meeting Thursday and Friday.

Following on Contour—

Inproper summer following may cause great soil losses, experimental work has shown Cass county farmers. In a recent test, 195 tons of soil were lost annually per acre on ordinary summer following where the average annual rainfall was 32 inches. In direct contrast, contour ditched corn fields lost only one-tenth as much soil as the old method of summer following.

By blank listing on the contour, Cass county farmers can use their present machinery and yet greatly lessen their soil losses while summer following. Many are doing so under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation program. The basin listing attachment further minimizes soil erosion losses. Slopes of 3 per cent or more require contour operations if serious soil losses are to be prevented.

Club Week—

Four 4-H club boys and girls leave this week end for Lincoln, where they will attend Club week at the University of Nebraska college of agriculture, May 30-June 4. They are Virginia Pollard, of Nehawka; Robert Wagner, of Cedar Creek;

Laughing Around the World

With IRVIN S. COBB

Working While Others Slept

By IRVIN S. COBB

A WELL-KNOWN public lecturer occasionally tells this story on the platform as illustrative of the enterprise and instinctive commercial sagacity of the young American. He vouches for it as an actual personal experience. His version of it runs somewhat as follows: "Two summers ago I was motoring in New England. Taking a short cut over a dirt road late one afternoon I ran into a miry place and the car bogged down in it and stuck fast. Providentially, as it



would seem, a farmer boy immediately hove in sight, leading a team of big horses. I entered into negotiations with him and the upshot was that for a dollar he agreed to undertake the job of rescuing me from my predicament. The price seemed reasonable and we closed the bargain.

He hooked his horses to the axle of the stalled automobile and soon had my car upon the ground. I was struck by the brightness of the lad and the skill he had shown in extricating the heavy machine from the mire. After I had paid him I led him into conversation, taking occasion immediately to compliment him upon his smartness.

"Well," he said, "I've had considerable practice. Mister. Your'n makes the sixth car I've pulled out of this here mud-hole today."

"Did each one of the owners pay you a dollar?" I asked.

"Yep," he said. "That's my regular price for this job."

"Then you've earned six dollars today? Pretty fair wages for a boy your age, I should say," I commented.

"Before answering me, the youngster withdrew from my immediate vicinity and mounded one of his horses."

"Well," he said "this has been a 'specially good day. I don't always take in this much; and anyhow, 'tain't as easy as you might think for me to earn this money. All day I've got to be hangin' 'round waitin' for one of you city fellers to get bogged down and start callin' for help. That ain't the worst of it neither. Except when it rains, I have to be around here a good part of every night."

"What do you do here at night?" I asked.

"He drew his team off the road and started away through the woods. Then, over his shoulder, as he vanished, he replied:

"Oh, night-time I have to draw water and fill up this here mud-hole so's it'll be all ready for business the next day'."

(American News Features, Inc.)

Scientists Baffled by Old Age Problem

While Mortality Checked, There Has Been No Certain Means of Extending the Life Span.

New York, N. Y.—Old age has put present-day scientists to rout, according to statisticians of a leading life insurance company. They say that no method as yet has been evolved by which the span of life can be materially increased, through extending the outstanding improvement in mortality attained during the past twenty years to include the group of persons past 75. They base their conclusions on the reduction in mortality affected since 1916 among the insurance company's industrial policyholders who number in the millions. While this decline has been "remarkable," it has not been shared equally by all age groups, for the improvement ranges from 75 per cent for young children to less than 5 per cent for the group past 75 years of age.

"There are two factors responsible for this," the statisticians say. "First, certain diseases which were formerly common among children have been practically eliminated, whereas in the control of the degenerative conditions characteristic of later life there has been little progress. Second, death is inevitable. Those who do not succumb to acute disease or to external causes must sooner or later die from bodily deterioration. "And the span of life—that is, the extreme limit of human longevity—seems to be essentially fixed, not amenable to prolongation by any means known to present-day science."

The decline of 75 per cent in the death rate among children, ages 1 to 4, was accomplished, the statisticians explain, because medical science and practice succeeded in dealing with the diseases peculiar to this period of life, such as diarrhea and enteritis and the communicable diseases of childhood, while mortality from tuberculosis, pneumonia and accidents—all common causes of death among children—also showed outstanding improvement during the period. Deaths from diarrhea and enteritis were reduced by 90 per cent in the past 20 years, the death rate in 1916 having been 212.1 per 100,000 as compared with 21.3 in 1936. The diphtheria death rate dropped during the same period from 128.4 to 10.3, while the rate for measles de-

clined from 89.9 to 6.2. The tuberculosis death rate among these children in 1936 was less than one-fourth of that in 1916, while the rate for pneumonia was less than one-third and the accident rate about one-half.

During the safest years of life—ages 5 to 15—the mortality improvement has amounted to approximately 50 per cent since 1916, due in large part to an 80 per cent drop in deaths from tuberculosis. The age group—15 to 35—also experienced a 50 per cent improvement in mortality, with the greatest decline in the death rate—75 per cent—shown in tuberculosis, while pulmonary causes came next with a drop of about 55 per cent. Tuberculosis, however, is still the chief cause of death among that group.

While a sizable decline in the death rate occurred among the group 35 to 55, during those years the diseases of old age begin to put in their appearance, and cancer, diabetes and the degenerative diseases are important causes of death.

From age 55 to age 75, the mortality of the policyholders has declined less than 20 per cent in the 20 years since 1916. At this time of life, heart disease ranks as the first cause of death, and is responsible for over one quarter of all deaths. Cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, chronic nephritis, and pneumonia also rank high.

"But beyond age 75," the statisticians state, "there has been less than a 5 per cent decline in the death rate since 1916. The mortality from cancer, heart disease, and accidents has actually increased during the period—1916-1936. There have been drops, however, in the death rate from influenza, pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage and chronic nephritis. But there is, of course, little chance of any considerable improvement in the mortality in late life where the degenerate diseases predominate."

Plattsmouth is the ideal large town shopping center for all Cass county people. Values here are the equal of those found anywhere—read the ads for bargain news.

Heavy Hatching is Reported in Various Regions

Farmers Advised to Mix Own Poison Where the Federal Allotment May Fall Short.

With Nebraska receiving a definite allotment of poison bran mash for use in fighting the grasshopper invasion, the "war" moved ahead thru-out the state, declared O. S. Hare, extension entomologist at the college of agriculture.

The Minneapolis regional office has allotted the state 5,940 tons of bait materials consisting of mill run bran and sawdust, and 59,400 gallons of sodium arsenite for use in the eradication campaign. The major shipment is expected this week. Mixing of the poison will be done at either the county or regional points under the direction of agricultural agents.

Hatching of the hoppers over the state continues, altho the hatch is still delayed because of weather conditions. He received reports of extensive hatching in Banner, Kimball and Dundy counties.

The presence of millions of little leaf hoppers or jumping plant lice is disturbing some Nebraskans, the entomologist also reported. The leaf hoppers do not damage crops but are sometimes mistaken for grasshoppers. No control of these pests is necessary.

Norfolk.—With Grasshoppers hatching in large numbers and reports of alfalfa fields being damaged, Madison county farmers are enlarging their organization to combat the pests by use of poisoned bran, Agricultural Agent J. H. Williams, Battle Creek says.

Farmers are being advised to buy their own materials for poisoned bait and not wait for the federal allotment. There are 2,000 farmers in Madison county and if each one gets one sack of bran five carloads would be needed.

"The county won't be able to get more than two cars of federal bait at the most, and that won't be enough to meet the demand," he said.

North Platte.—Grasshoppers are now hatching in great numbers in Lincoln county, says County Agent Kellogg. He will make several engagements to speak to farm groups in reference to the destruction of the pests.

The hatch now taking place is one of the greatest in the history of this section of the state. Kellogg is being advised by farmers in every part of the county.

Farmers listing corn the past week have reported clouds of the tiny insects covering the fields. A Wallace farmer reported that the grasshoppers had already destroyed a field of sweet clover on his farm.

"Many of the farmers," Kellogg said, "contend that the hoppers are hatching in such great numbers, due to the drouth and ideal hatching conditions, that the situation is hopeless. But these insects can be destroyed, or at least controlled, if each will do his part."

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