

# The Plattsmouth Journal

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## New Farm Program Goes into Operation Soon

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace to Carry on Administration of Measure.

By FRED BAILEY  
United Press Staff Correspondent  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (UP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced plans today to place into immediate operation the new farm program designed to stabilize agricultural production, protect farmers against low prices and consumers against food shortages.

He said he would make acreage and production allocations and call for a referendum on marketing quotas for cotton and tobacco within "the next few days." Marketing quotas will become effective unless rejected by more than one-third of the farmers voting in the referendum to be held before March 15.

President Roosevelt, in signing the bill for which he called congress into a special session last November, said it "represents the winning of one more battle for an underlying farm policy that will endure." He promised it would be placed in operation "as quickly as possible."

The new program broadens and strengthens the present soil conservation act. It provides, in addition, marketing quotas, crop insurance on wheat beginning in 1939, and increased loans to farmers for storage of surpluses in good years for use in years of scarcity.

President Roosevelt said the new program does not entail any greater annual cost than the present soil conservation program with the exception of "parity" payments. Parity payments will be made "if and when congress provides additional revenue to finance them," Wallace said.

Mr. Roosevelt described objectives of the program as "to assure to agriculture a fair share of an increasing national income, to provide consumers with abundant supplies of food and fiber, to stop waste of soil, and to reduce the gap between huge surpluses and disastrous shortages."

Wallace said the act "makes possible a good beginning toward setting up a workable ever normal granary (the shortage of farm commodities in good years for use in poor) which will give consumers greater protection than they ever had before."

He announced a six-point program embodying the "basic principles of the broadened farm policy as follows:

1. Continuation of the AAA soil conservation program as a part of the permanent farm policy.
2. National acreage allotments for corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco and rice at levels designed to meet domestic consumption and export demands and establish reserve supplies.
3. Federal loans to encourage systematic storage of surpluses in big crop years for use in years of shortage.
4. Marketing quotas backed by penalties on sales in excess of quotas to secure general participation of farmers in holding surpluses off the market.
5. Release of corn supplies from storage under marketing quotas to meet farm shortages or in the case of national need.
6. Crop insurance for wheat to protect producers against drought and consumers against high prices resulting from shortages.

The act gives the secretary of agriculture increased powers to control production through acreage allotments and to regulate marketing through establishment of quotas for individual farmers.

The secretary is empowered to allocate production and acreage on the basis of "national need." Marketing quotas, however, must be approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum before becoming effective.

Farmers failing to comply with acreage or production orders would be deprived of soil conservation benefit payments and barred from participating in loan programs. Cash penalties will be imposed on farmers who market in excess of their quota.

Penalties for marketings in excess of the amount allocated would be 50 per cent of the market price on tobacco, two cents a pound on cotton, 25 cents a hundred pounds on

rice and 15 cents a bushel each on corn and wheat.

The act authorizes appropriation of \$440,000,000 for the 1938 soil conservation program—\$60,000,000 more than was paid under the 1937 program. Additional aid to small farmers is provided through automatic increases up to \$200. Beginning in 1939 individual payments will be limited to \$10,000.

Acreage allotments will be made this year on all of the five major crops—cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco and rice. Announcement of marketing quotas—subject to referendum—is planned for tobacco and cotton immediately. AAA officials said a quota is "possible" for wheat and "probably" for corn. The act specifically prohibits a marketing quota this year for rice.

## List Annual Flowers and Their Uses

Consider All of These Flowers Before Making Up Spring Seed List—Now is the Time



Garden planning is best done in the winter when the gardener has most time for it. Here is a list of flowers, classified according to type, color and habits, which may be a valuable aid in planning a garden on paper:

For Edges and Borders—Sweet alyssum, dwarf nasturtiums, lobelia, dwarf marigold (tegetes signata pumila), ageratum, Virginia stocks and forget-me-nots.

Long Stems for Cutting—Asters, calliopsis, mourning bride or scabiosa and cosmos.

Short Stems for Cutting—Marigolds, snapdragons, calendulas, annual chrysanthemums, sweet peas, bachelor buttons, sweet suitans, ten weeks' stocks and gypsophila.

For Color Masses—Petunia, zinnia, marigolds, calendulas, phlox, Drummondii, verbena, stock, aster, salvia and poppies.

For Light or Poor Soil—Nasturtiums, Clarkia, godetia, poppy, portulaca and zinnias.

For Fragrance—Mignonette, heliotrope, nasturtiums, alyssum, ten weeks' stocks and sweet peas.

For Shady Places—Pansies, torcenia or wishbone plant, godetia, forget-me-not, nemophila, the musk plant and other varieties of the handsome monkey flowers (minulus).

For Hot Situations—Sunflowers, heliotrope, portulaca, ice plant, petunias, balsam and annual gaillardia.

To Grow After Frost—Sweet alyssum, bachelor's buttons, petunias, marigolds, calendulas, candytuft, stocks and phlox Drummondii.

Color Harmonies—For yellow and deep blues: white cosmos, annual sunflower, centaurea, blue larkspurs, Swan river daisies, lobelia tenuiflor and the dwarf forms, burnt orange shades in the zinnias and the California poppies.

Lavender, Violet and Orange—Ageratum, African marigolds, asters, lilac, larkspur, heliotrope and the dwarf marigolds.

Pink and Blue—Lustrous carmine larkspur and blue shades, the lighter blue lobelias, Swan river daisy, phlox Drummondii and zinnias.

For a Fragrant, All-Season Border, with material for cutting, you should include most of the following: Ten weeks' stocks, petunias, French and African marigolds, calendulas, annual larkspurs, cosmos, zinnias, sweet peas, portulaca, summercypress or kochia, flowering tobacco, calliopsis, phlox Drummondii, ageratum, sweet alyssum, poppies, asters, balsams, bachelor's buttons, sweet sultan, coccumb and annual pinks.

## Villages Built for Migratory Harvest Labor

California Leading State in Providing Camps for Thousands of Migratory Workers.

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—The thousands of migratory agricultural workers who come to California annually for the seasonal harvests hereafter will be cared for in permanent camps that will afford high standards of housing and social organization.

In addition to seven camps constructed the last year, six more have been started. These will give California the largest number of such camps of any state. Still other camps are also being constructed in various western states that have seasonal crops which exceed the local labor supply for harvesting, including Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

The problem of the migratory agricultural worker has become of such importance, not only from the standpoint of the worker but of the national agricultural economy as a whole, that it has been taken over by the federal Resettlement Administration. Without this permanent body of migratory farm workers which has gradually been built up in the United States, millions of dollars worth of seasonal crops would be lost owing to the inability of farmers and fruit growers to get sufficient help at harvest time.

Total Workers Set at 350,000  
According to latest statistics, it is estimated that the total number of migratory farm workers in the United States is 350,000. These are not included in the 6,000,000 people who are estimated to be engaged in agriculture.

With this increase in numbers, there has also been a marked increase in the character of the workers, so that the problem has become a social as well as an economical one.

The old-time agricultural worker carried a blanket, which was all that was necessary for sleeping out wherever a harvest gave him work. The box car or bumpers offered him transportation.

Today, the migratory agricultural class consists almost exclusively of families. They own automobiles which are indispensable for quick transfer from one class of crop harvesting to another that develops in some other state or in different parts of the same state.

The great variety of crops in the United States, and especially in California and the west, maturing one after another, makes it possible for these families with their quick means of transportation, to follow a crop schedule that gives them virtually permanent work for six or eight months of the year.

Average \$450 Yearly  
While their average income is only \$450 a year, nevertheless California authorities declare that under more favorable economic conditions they constitute a class of people that would be ranked here as tourists.

It is this higher standard of workers as well as their indispensable services to agriculture that has made it necessary to provide them with improved living conditions.

The campus being built in California will house from 100 to 200 families. Some of them will consist only of tent platforms and tents, while others will have cabins of wood or adobe brick.

There will be adequate cooking, drainage and bathing facilities, a utility building, an isolation unit, a "delousing unit," an assembly room, nursery, first aid room and child clinic, a garage pergola, a grease rack, a kitchen unit, incinerator, laundry, and clothes lines and adequate water supply.

From the standpoint of social organization, each camp will have a camp manager appointed by the Resettlement Administration, a campers' committee, acting as the governing body; an adult recreation committee, a child welfare committee and a good neighbors' women's club.

Every member of the camp must contribute two hours' work each week to keeping the camp clean.

Poor To Be Aided  
Various methods of payment for the use of the camps will be used. As a rule they will be open the year around to all migratory at the rate of 10 cents a day. Families who are too poor to pay will be permitted to occupy them by contributing two days' work each week to their maintenance.

How important this migratory agricultural worker is in California is indicated by the number of workers needed in taking care of crops while they are growing and then the immense number needed for only a short period of time for harvesting.

## Game Refuges Give U. S. New Wildlife Era

Millions of Acres Set Aside Under Country Wide Land Program for Nation's Sportsmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (UP)—America is being restored to the hunters' paradise of a hundred years ago under an expanded Federal wildlife conservation program, according to Department of Agriculture officials.

They described the program, calling for expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000 a year, "epoch making in the history of wildlife conservation." Game—animals, fish and fowl are being afforded refuge and protection.

The program was begun on an expanded scale in 1933 and is not yet half complete. Hundreds of new game and fish refuges have been established in every part of the country. The Biological Survey and the Soil Conservation Service are co-operating in the program.

Vast Acreage Set Aside  
Since July, 1931, the Biological Survey has purchased 1,500,000 acres to be converted into wildlife sanctuaries. In the same period of time more than 4,000,000 acres of public land were reserved by executive orders as refuges.

The Survey has established about 250 refuges comprising 11,500,000 acres. Of that amount, 7,000,000 acres are in the United States and 4,500,000 acres in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. When completed the program will include about 20,000,000 acres.

Public co-operation and more stringent game laws are necessary if the wildlife restoration program is to succeed, Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Chief of the Survey, said. Private as well as public lands must be made attractive for wildlife, he believes.

"There is no magic way," Gabrielson said, "to restore the new and former breeding grounds for waterfowl. Either an increasing number of birds must be allowed to return each spring or the sport of duck hunting will vanish. The necessity for severe restrictions on hunting has not passed."

The Soil Conservation Service is co-operating by providing additional cover and feeding grounds. Under the service's program 83,975 acres of land were planted to trees and protected by fencing, providing a haven for wildlife.

Feeding Stations Set Up  
The Civilian Conservation Corps has established 10,813 feeding stations in areas where winter makes wildlife survival difficult. Hundreds of water-conserving and controlling structures also have been built, and trails and buildings improved.

State agricultural conservation offices, in co-operation with the Biological Survey, distribute thousands of bushels of cracked corn each winter in areas where snow makes feeding difficult. Rural mail carriers distribute much of the corn during regular mail delivery trips.

Department of Agriculture officials attribute much of the increased interest in wildlife conservation to the work of J. N. "Ding" Darling, the cartoonist, as chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey in 1934 and 1935.

Others have carried on the fight begun by Darling. He urged broader state-federal co-operation and the 1939 agriculture budget provides \$1,000,000 added Federal aid to states for wildlife restoration.

Federal Program Enlarged  
Darling fought for an expanded program of Federal refuges. Last year the survey purchased 600,000 acres for establishment or expansion of 70 refuges in 32 states. Options were obtained on another 500,000 acres.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A.

## Kidnaped Priest is Found Dead in Manchukuo

American Priest Taken by Bandits Killed When Cannot Keep Pace Set by Captors.

TOKYO, Feb. 18 (UP)—The Rev. Father Gerard R. Donovan, kidnaped by bandits from the Catholic mission at Fushun, Manchukuo, last Oct. 5, was strangled on Jan. 21, the Japanese foreign office spokesman said today in quoting official reports from Mukden.

He said that the priest, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., and member of the Maryknoll order, was strangled because chillblains prevented him from keeping up with the pace set by the fleeing bandits.

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## Wallace, in paying tribute to the work of Darling, said:

"Now we know that there is cash income for many in wildlife, there is sport for many more, there is quiet enjoyment for millions and millions of others, and there is now a secure place for wildlife conservation in our developing national program of wise land use."

## MISSOURI GIRL INJURED

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 17 (UP)—Marie Louise Smith, 19, St. Joseph, Missouri student was in serious condition today from injuries sustained when she lost her balance and fell from the third floor balcony of the girls' dormitory at Rollins College where she is a student.

## Naval Circles Weigh Utility of 18-Inch Guns

Research as to Efficacy of Huge Weapon Carried On—Would Sacrifice Speed.

WASHINGTON (UP)—Speculation has been revived here as to whether the United States eventually may equip its fighting ships with 18-inch guns.

This type gun has never been mounted on any battleships of this nation, and navy officials insist the weapon exists only on paper. Despite the strict secrecy that surrounds all matters of ordnance, however, it is known that research concerning the efficiency of the 18-inch gun is being constantly carried on.

It is admitted that a weapon of this type would possess enormous destructive power, but many naval officials doubt whether its use would be worth the sacrifices that would have to be made along other lines.

Guns Now Weigh 128 Tons  
It is pointed out, for example, that the largest gun now used in the United States fleet, the 16-inch, 50-caliber weapon, weighs 128 tons. The 16-inch, 45-caliber gun weighs 105 tons. Each projectile or shell used in the 16-inch guns weighs 21,000 pounds.

The next smaller size, the 14-inch, 50-caliber gun, weighs 81 tons, while its projectiles weigh 14,000 pounds each. Thus, it is pointed out that because of the great amount that an 18-inch gun would weigh, fewer of these weapons and their projectiles could be carried. In addition, smaller, more "flexible" weapons would have to be sacrificed.

The present 16-inch, 45-caliber guns such as are used on the battleships Colorado, West Virginia and Maryland can fire their projectiles a distance of about 16 miles when the guns are at an elevation of 30 degrees—the elevation at which the longest distance can be obtained.

At the same elevation, the 14-inch, 50-caliber guns have a range of more than 16 miles. Guns of this type are used aboard the battleships California and Tennessee.

Smaller Guns On Four Ships  
The battleships Pennsylvania, Arizona, Oklahoma and Nevada use 14-inch guns of 45 caliber. A maximum range of 21,000 yards can be obtained at a 15-degree elevation.

The penetration power of an 18-inch gun undoubtedly would be higher than that of any gun now in use. The 14-inch, 45-caliber gun alone is said to be capable of piercing 18 inches of armor plate at a distance of 9,000 yards.

In addition to the considerable extra weight that an 18-inch gun would involve, the turret upon which the gun is mounted also would have to be heavier and stronger to absorb the terrific recoil such a gun would have.

Great sacrifices in speed also would have to be made, it is said, if guns much larger than those now used were put into commission.

See the goods you buy. Catalog descriptions are alluring enough, but how about the goods when you get them?

## Railroads Make Purchases in Many Counties

Figures Show That Much Supplies and Materials Used Are Purchased in This State.

The railroads in 1937 bought materials and supplies or fuel in 172 cities and towns located in 69 of the 93 counties of Nebraska. This fact and the nationwide spread of railway purchases was revealed in a series of exhibits which J. J. Peiley, president of the Association of American Railroads, recently presented to the special senate committee now investigating unemployment and relief.

For the nation as a whole, these exhibits showed that last year purchases of materials, supplies and fuel amounting to a total of \$900,000,000 were made by the railroads in 12,174 cities and towns located in 2,657 counties of a total of 3,972 counties in the 48 states of the nation. These purchases included approximately 70,000 different items and thus affected industry and agriculture everywhere.

In 1929 and 1930 railway purchases of materials, supplies and fuel averaged \$1,184,000,000 annually. In the five years from 1931 to 1935 this yearly average dropped to \$559,819,800. In 1936, railway purchases of materials, supplies and fuel increased to \$803,421,000. Encouraging traffic volume in the first half of 1937 resulted in a further increase in railway purchases of 1937 resulted in a further increase in railway purchases of materials, supplies and fuel, the total for the year amounting to approximately \$900,000,000.

The subsequent sharp decline in traffic volume and revenues, especially in the fourth quarter of the year, has resulted in a necessary and drastic reduction in railway purchases.

Mr. Peiley, in presenting these exhibits to the senate committee, pointed out that increased revenues and a return of normal traffic would bring about a resumption of railroad buying in large volume which, in turn, would stimulate industrial activity throughout the nation and the re-employment of thousands of workers.

To build one freight car, he said, requires materials from 31 different states and provides 1,987 man-hours of employment—approximately a year's work for one man. To build one locomotive, he added provides 50 men with full time work for one year, and requires materials drawn from more than thirty states.

HOOPER IN BELGIUM  
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Feb. 17 (UP)—Herbert Hoover, on his first visit to Belgium since he was food relief director during the World war arrived today and held a brief reception at the United States embassy.

Then he motored with Ambassador Hugh Gibson to Laeken to lay wreaths at the tombs of King Albert and Queen Astrid. Today was the anniversary of Albert's death.

WHEN COLDS BRING SORE THROAT

Relieves THROAT PAIN RAWNESS

Enters Body through Stomach and Intestines to Ease Pain

The speed with which Bayer tablets act in relieving the distressing symptoms of colds and accompanying sore throat is utterly amazing... and the treatment is simple and pleasant. This is all you do. Crush and dissolve three genuine Bayer Aspirin tablets in one-third glass of water. Then gargle with this mixture twice, holding your head well back.

This medicinal gargle will act almost like a local anesthetic on the sore, irritated membrane of your throat. Pain ceases promptly; rawness is relieved.

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15¢ FOR 12 TABLETS FULL DOZEN 25¢ Virtually 1 cent a tablet

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**CLEAN AND WHITEN TEETH** with Calox, the Oxygen tooth powder which penetrates to the hidden crevices between the teeth. Pleasant, Refreshing, Protects the gums and is economical to use.

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