

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Despite damage by black rust and a reduction in acreage of approximately 19 per cent, the winter wheat production for Nebraska is nearly as large as last year, the August crop report of the state agricultural department says. The yield was placed at 52,366,000 bushels compared to 54,997,000 in 1919, a decrease of 2,631,000 bushels. Damage from rust was estimated to be at least 15 per cent and possibly 20 per cent. Spring wheat lost twenty-five points during July due to the ravages of black rust, the report states. Production is estimated at 4,421,000 as against 5,678,000 last year, a reduction of 1,257,000 bushels.

Dr. L. S. Fields and Mrs. Minnie Deyo, practical nurse, of Omaha, and P. W. Alexander, 19, of Hays Center, were bound over to the district court at Omaha for alleged complicity in the death of Miss Ruth Ayer, 20, who died at the home of Mrs. Deyo following an illegal operation, said to have been performed by Dr. Fields. The death of the girl has created quite a sensation in the metropolis.

One hundred and ten Texas farm boys, together with a number of agriculture specialists and members of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, making a party of 165, spent a day at the Nebraska college of agriculture at Lincoln. The party is on a tour of 18 agricultural states and will extend the tour as far as Canada.

Nebraska rural mail carriers, at their state convention at Lincoln, adopted resolutions opposing affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, declared for creation of a service court of appeals and petitioned congress to grant carriers \$900 a year for upkeep of equipment.

Sugar factories of western Nebraska will start the 1920 campaign September 2, two weeks earlier than in the past. This action, factory officials say, is due to the fact that the best crop in the North Platte valley is the largest in the history of the industry.

Complaint that action of the Federal Reserve bank in not permitting bankers to assist in financing the cattle industry is bringing financial ruin to cattle raisers throughout the middle west has been made by stockmen of Nebraska and adjoining states.

Ord has not grown a great deal in the past ten years, federal census figures recently announced, showing the city now has 2,143 people, compared with 2,060 in 1910, a gain of 9.3 per cent.

The Holt county board of supervisors has asked the taxpayers to vote an additional 5-mill levy for bridge purposes if they desire safe bridges for hauling the immense hay and grain crops to market this fall.

Ord's prospects for a new hotel were shattered the other day when a representative of the firm planning to build a new hostelry in the city announced that the plan had been dropped at least for the present.

Douglas county lands were sold for an average of \$267 an acre during the past year, the highest price in the state, according to figures used by the state board of equalization in determining assessment values.

Reports from several southeastern counties are that the sweet potato crop in the district will be almost a failure. Shortage of seed and unfavorable weather are the attributed causes.

Twenty-two issues of Nebraska bonds, amounting in all to \$348,187 have been purchased by the state of Nebraska as investments for its permanent school and other educational trust funds.

Many wheat fields in northeastern Nebraska are not worth harvesting due to black rust and scab, according to the August crop report issued by the state agricultural department.

A severe hail storm in the vicinity of Tassett killed many calves and hundreds of wild ducks and prairie chickens.

Grasshoppers and chinch bugs have damaged the second alfalfa crop around Superior, according to farmers.

J. Epsens, farmer near Postwick, reports a wheat yield of fifty bushels to the acre.

The state railway commission at Lincoln is being flooded with complaints from coal dealers throughout Nebraska that the railroads are consorting coal consigned to them.

Judge Dutton handed down an opinion at Nebraska City approving action of the Woodmen of the World in levying an increase in rates on all members as embodied in the schedule passed by the sovereign camp in 1919. Several Nebraska City members had petitioned the court to enjoin the organization from putting the increased rate into effect.

Announcement has been made that Midland college, during its first year in Fremont, just ended, enrolled 637 students in all departments.

Farmers of Douglas county are aroused over the 100 per cent increase in farm land assessed valuation over that of 1916.

Hall county citizens were severely shocked last week when Frank Teaper, farmer near Wood River, killed himself and his four-year-old son by slashing their throats with a razor. Poor health and financial difficulties are said to be responsible for Teaper's act.

Following is the verdict rendered by the coroner's jury at Hebron at the end of the resumed session of the inquest over the death of Frieda Bostelmann, 19 year old Stoddard girl: "That Frieda Bostelmann came to her death at her home near Stoddard on June 7, 1920, by strychnine poisoning, the said strychnine being feloniously administered by her father, Fred Bostelmann." The Bostelmann girl died the day before her scheduled wedding to W. F. Butzke, professor of the Lutheran seminary at Chester. Her father, who has been in jail since her death, was known to have opposed the proposed marriage. He is being held without bail for trial at the fall term of the district court.

The State Board of Equalization at Lincoln announced the general state assessment for 1920 at \$778,000,000, with a reduction of the levy for last year by 2.61 mills. The reduction was made possible by the increase in valuation of the state. Levy for the various state funds follows: General fund, 3.44 mills as compared to 4.80 mills last year; capital building fund, 1.10 mills; general university fund, 1 mill; university account, .75 mills; special university fund, .75 mills; normal school fund, 1 mill; state aid road fund, 2.21 mills, and the state and bridge fund, 15 mills. The total levy for 1920 is 10.39 mills.

The farmers' union of Nebraska has issued a warning to its members to beware of the activity of a Non-partisan league organizer in that vicinity representing that the union is co-operating with the league in the latter's program. The association, the statement says, is in no way connected with the Nonpartisan league or any other political organization.

State and federal crop experts estimate that the Nebraska corn production will be 214,964,000 bushels this year, compared to 184,186,000 last year, or an increase of 30,778,000 bushels. This forecast is based on condition of the crop August 1.

The Nebraska Potato Growers' association was organized at a meeting at Alliance the other day with representatives present from a score of counties, and the decision was reached to market this year's crop collectively.

Omaha's daylight parade in honor of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, will be held September 23 instead of September 21. Postponement was made because of the special election.

Increase in passenger rates effective August 26 will keep many civil war veterans from attending the national reunion in Indianapolis in September, veterans throughout the state declare.

After being several months without an official head, during which time its work was practically discontinued, the bureau of markets established under the code law is being reorganized.

A report of the examiners for the Woodmen of the world, fraternal organization, submitted to the state insurance department at Lincoln, shows the society in a flourishing condition.

Lincoln has inaugurated a campaign against automobile speeders as the result of numerous severe accidents lately. The city's police force is to be doubled in an effort to curb the menace.

In spite of the fact that hail damaged wheat severely around Arnold and Callaway and a greater part of southwestern Custer county the yield is turning out splendid.

Five Stapleton sportsmen were fined \$5 and costs each for hunting prairie chicken prior to the opening of the season October 15.

It is reported that drilling for oil on the Hamilton farm east of Blue Springs will start as soon as the necessary machinery arrives.

Bohemian Catholic Sokols of the United States will hold their quadrennial national convention in Omaha September 2-7.

Several buildings were blown down and crops damaged somewhat by a terrific wind and rain storm that swept Scottsbluff and vicinity.

James Coleman and his aged mother, Mrs. Katherine Coleman, were crushed to death when a Burlington train hit their Ford car at Creston.

Arrangements have been made for an automobile show in connection with the fall festival at York September 20 to 26.

Omaha ex-service men of Greek origin have formed a branch post of the American legion.

A movement is on foot to secure land for a play ground and public park at Pawnee City.

Endicott's new brick plant, with a capacity of 100,000 brick a day, began operation the past week.

Twelve counties of central Nebraska were represented at a monster homecoming celebration at Mason City.

Conrad Schneider, founder of the village of Snyder and its mayor for 25 years, died the other day at the age of 75.

Explosion of a kerosene stove caused the fire which destroyed the Wagner farm home near York and which resulted in the death of Mrs. Wagner and her 16-year-old daughter, Meta. The young girl was burned to death in the house, while her mother died from injuries.

Methodist churches of Nebraska will hold their annual state conference in Omaha September 8.

Several private airplane owners have made application to enter the Omaha-to-Crawford 473 mile air race September 10.

Western Nebraska counties proved to be the leaders in wheat production this year, Cheyenne leading all counties with a yield of 2,832,000 bushels and Scotts Bluff having the largest average yield per acre, twenty-eight bushels. The southeastern part of the state showed the second best yield.

FORECAST HUGE CORN YIELD

August 1 Condition Indicates Production of 3,000,000,000 Bushels, Spring Wheat Less.

Washington, D. C.—A three billion bushel corn crop for the third time in history was forecast by the department of agriculture on conditions existing August 1.

Spring wheat was adversely affected during July, principally by rust, and the production forecast was reduced somewhat. The preliminary estimate of winter wheat was 15,000,000 bushels larger than forecast in July, making the combined wheat crop only 14,000,000 bushels smaller than estimated a month ago. The total of 795,000,000 bushels was predicted.

Tobacco has shown additional improvement, and probabilities are that it will exceed the record crop of 1918 by about 200,000,000 pounds. Total production is forecast at 1,544,000,000 pounds.

The preliminary estimate of wheat production by principal wheat producing states follows: Pennsylvania, 25,581,000 bushels; Indiana, 27,040,000 bushels; Illinois, 29,950,000 bushels; Missouri, 29,350,000 bushels; Nebraska, 52,366,000 bushels; Kansas, 123,600,000 bushels; Oklahoma, 39,136,000 bushels.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Seventeen Persons Killed in Single Day in Five U. S. Cities.

Chicago, Ill.—Fatal accidents seem to be on the increase in the United States. During a single day, Sunday, August 8, reports from five cities chronicled the death of seventeen persons and the injury of many others. Near Orion, Mich., five persons were killed when an automobile was struck by an interurban car; two persons were killed, five missing and several injured in a railroad wreck near Huntington, W. Va.; in the vicinity of East Liverpool, O., five men were instantly killed and another died later, when a Pennsylvania passenger train struck an automobile in which they were riding; three boys were drowned in a reservoir near Butte, Mont., and two boys were drowned in the Mississippi river at St. Louis while assisting in the rescue of three companions who had got beyond their depth in the water while swimming.

PONZI'S GAME A FRAUD.

Man Who Engineered "Get Rich Quick" Scheme Is Under Arrest.

Boston, Mass.—Charles Ponzi, who claims to have made millions by operating in international postal reply coupons, surrendered himself to federal authorities when the state authorities were about to arrest him on a charge of larceny.

Ponzi has admitted having served two penitentiary terms. The Securities Exchange company, in which his funds are deposited, has been closed by the state bank examiner.

Some 40,000 investors entrusted a total variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 to Ponzi in a money-making scheme which postal officials declared impossible of fulfillment.

Auditors who went over the books of the Securities Exchange company for the federal authorities, announced that it already had been shown Ponzi owed \$7,000,000.

Express Workers Get Raise.

Chicago, Ill.—The railway labor board handed down a decision increasing wages of employees of the American Railway Express company, \$30,000,000 yearly. Eighty thousand men not provided for by the recent \$600,000,000 railway award, are affected.

The award is retroactive to May 1, 1920. The wage increase, amounting to 16 cents an hour, will give messengers and other train service employees an increase of \$38.40 a month. All other employees will receive an increase of \$32.64.

Many Newspapers May Quit.

New York.—Many newspapers will have to suspend publication because production and shipment of print paper must cease, unless the interstate commerce commission modifies its priority orders in allocating coal and wood cars, Phillip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper company, declared here. In a letter appealing to the commission for relief he said that more than 400 newspapers of the United States directly dependent upon the International Paper company for their paper stocks now are "living from hand to mouth."

Dry Candidates Accept Honor.

Gerantown, O.—Before an enthusiastic crowd here Rev. Aaron S. Watkins, standard-bearer of the prohibition party, and D. L. Colvin, his running mate, accepted their nominations, both asserting enforcement of prohibition laws, and especially the Volstead act, are vital issues.

Tennessee Senate Surprises Suff.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Tennessee state senate, 25 to 4, adopted the resolution providing for ratification of the suffrage amendment. Even the most optimistic of the suffrage forces were surprised at the large majority.

Going After Landlords.

Chicago, Ill.—Two petitions requesting Governor Lowden to call a special session of the legislature to take some action toward curbing profiteering landlords are being signed by thousands of Chicago tenants.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By Mary Graham Bonner

THE BUG.

"Hello," said the bug to the grasshopper.

"Hello," said the grasshopper. "I'm going for a few hops. Had you anything special to say to me? I'd like to know if you had."

"If you have anything to say I'd like it too, if you would say it now, as it is not far from dinner time."

"You seem more anxious to go than to stay," said the bug. "I don't want to keep you if you wish to leave me, you know. I only thought if you wanted to have a little talk I had something to start the ball rolling with."

"What? What? What?" asked the grasshopper. "What ball do you mean to roll. And would it be a very light one?"

"I'd prefer to have nothing to do with a ball. It might roll over me. I wouldn't like that so much. I would just as soon you didn't start any ball rolling."

"Dear me, dear me," said the bug. "That doesn't mean anything."

"Then why did you say it?" asked the grasshopper. "With all the hopping and eating one has to do in life, it is silly to waste time with idle and useless conversation."

"It isn't idle and useless," said the bug. "You simply don't understand it, that's all."

"Then explain it to me," said the grasshopper.

"I meant," said the bug, "that I would start the conversation with something to say."

"The expression of starting the ball rolling means not only to start a ball

rolling, but to start anything rolling one is planning to do, like conversation or game playing or anything like that."

"But," said the grasshopper, "one doesn't roll a conversation or a game or anything like that."

"It means to start it going, that's all," said the bug.

"Then," said the grasshopper, "it means that we must not think of a ball being used or of anything rolling when we say that we can start the ball rolling. But instead, it means the starting of anything that was planned."

"Quite right," said the bug, "quite right."

"Still it's a foolish saying with but little sense," said the grasshopper. "I wouldn't think up such sayings if I were creatures. That is, if I were creatures who did think up things."

"I would think up things which meant what they said, I would. But Bug, you were going to start the ball rolling, and by that you didn't mean any ball at all, nor did you mean any rolling."

"Tell me the conversation you meant to start, for that was what you said you had ready to start."

"Ah yes," said the bug, "I simply cannot understand why creatures will say 'as snug as a bug in a rug,' when a bug isn't at its happiest in a rug at all. Maybe a bug is very snug in a rug, but a bug might be able to properly breathe at all, and besides, a bug greatly prefers other things besides rugs. Moths, on the other hand, are different."

"Just what I said," the grasshopper grinned, a funny green grin. "Just what I said," he repeated, "the creatures who make up these sayings have very little sense at all."

"They don't stop to think. They say the first thing that comes into their heads."

"That might be all one would expect of a grasshopper or of a bug, but not of a person."

"And so the saying grows—people hear it and use it, though in the first place it means but very little."

"Well," said the bug, "there is more sense to the expression about starting the ball rolling than we thought at first. When a ball starts rolling it goes along so easily, and that is the way a conversation should go too, and does go when someone starts it off entertainingly."

"I see, I see," said the grasshopper, "well, I'm greatly relieved to think there is more sense to sayings than one would imagine at first."

Would Spank Herself.

Dorothy's mother was very ill, and, calling the little miss to her bedside one day, she said: "Dorothy, what would you do if I should die?"

"Oh," answered Dorothy, "who did not realize the gravity of the situation, 'I s'pose I'd have to 'pank myself.'"

KEEP YOUNG PIGS IN CLEAN PENS



Young Porks Should Not Be Housed in Pens Contaminated by Other Swine.

Investigations reported in a recent technical publication of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, disclosed additional evidence of the importance of keeping young pigs in clean pens that have not been contaminated by other swine.

A roundworm of pigs, known as *Ascaris suum*, is held responsible not only for many deaths among swine but for a large proportion of the runts among these animals. Development and perpetuation of the roundworms is fostered by badly drained and manure-covered hog lots, which are on this account dangerous to young pigs and not good for pigs of any age.

Soil May Become Infested. Eggs of the parasite may remain alive in soil for five years and even longer. Places occupied by pigs harboring the adult worms in their intestines will become badly infested with the eggs. Pigs farrowed and kept in such places are certain to pick up many of these eggs, and even suckling pigs are liable to swallow eggs present in dirt adhering to the teats of the sows.

Investigations by the bureau have proved that after the eggs have been swallowed and have hatched in the intestine the young worms do not immediately settle down, but penetrate the wall of the intestine and travel to the liver and the lungs. From the lungs they crawl up the windpipe and then down the esophagus and return to the intestine. Only after they have passed through the lungs do they establish themselves in the intestine and grow to maturity.

May Cause Pneumonia. In passing through the lungs the young worms cause more or less damage to these organs. Pneumonia may result and the animal may die about a week or ten days after infection. Symptoms of this pneumonia among pigs are commonly known as "thumps." Not all cases of "thumps" come from this source but the worms are frequently the cause. Young pigs are more susceptible than older pigs to infection and are also more likely to suffer severely from migration of the young worms through the lungs.

There is no treatment for the lung stage of the parasite. If the pig survives he may later be treated with worm remedies to remove the worms from the intestine. In such cases, however, it commonly happens that the animal has been so seriously injured by the worms during their migration through the lungs that even after their expulsion from the intestine the pig is unable to make up for the setback he has received, although he does better than if allowed to go untreated.

CO-OPERATIVE GRAIN CONCERNS ASSISTED

Bureau of Markets Ready to Make Timely Suggestions.

Furnishes Specimen Copies of By-Laws and Indicates Proper Methods of Organization and Administration of Companies.

In the United States there are some 14,000 co-operative marketing associations. To many of them the bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, has given valuable assistance by furnishing specimen copies of by-laws and by indicating proper methods of organization and administration.

"The Organization of Co-operative Grain Elevator Companies" is the title of Bulletin No. 800, issued by the United States department of agriculture upon this subject. The bulletin is addressed to those who desire assistance in the formation of co-operative grain elevators, but the subject matter is treated in a manner that makes the bulletin of interest to those engaged in other lines of co-operative endeavor as well. The scope of the pamphlet is limited to matters regarded as fundamental and general, and it is intended that the suggestions and recommendations be considered with reference to and in connection with special co-operative laws and the laws governing corporations in each of the several states of the Union.

The bulletin points out that the success of any organization, whether co-operative or for private profit, rests upon social or economic need, a sound organization plan, and efficient management. It then details the various factors that produce these basic conditions. It dwells upon the organization of joint stock companies, private corporations of the capital stock form, and co-operative associations incorporated under special co-operative law, the three common forms of organization of farmers' elevator enterprises in the United States.

Under the chapter of preliminary survey, matters of local conditions, prospective membership, capital, volume of business, and methods of survey are covered. Then the processes of actual organization are discussed and a suggested form of by-laws given.

The bulletin also contains some general suggestions regarding the selection of the plant, the choice of directors and a manager, a maintenance agreement, emergency capital, and speculative tendencies.

The pamphlet has been written by experts in matters of co-operative associations. It is the composite result of actual experience, and should prove of valuable assistance to those interested in co-operative marketing. The bulletin may be had upon request of the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SUNDRY ADVANTAGES OF FALL-SOWN OATS

Department of Agriculture Gives Timely Hints in Bulletin.

Under Climatic Conditions in Many States Crop Usually Yields Better and Matures Earlier—Poor Land Can Be Used.

Fall seeding of oats has numerous advantages over spring seeding where the fall-sown varieties can be successfully grown, as in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana; in Virginia and North Carolina, except in the Piedmont and mountain sections; and in southern and eastern Texas, announce specialists of the United States department of agriculture. In Farmers' Bulletin 1119, entitled "Fall-Sown Oats."

Under climatic conditions in those states the fall-sown crop usually yields better and matures earlier. The land can usually be prepared in better shape in the fall than in the spring. Fall seeding interferes less with other work. Poorer land and less fertilizer can be used. The fall-sown crop furnishes a cover for the soil during the winter and prevents washing.

The bulletin sets forth the varieties of oats that can best be grown in the South and details the soils and fertilizers that should be used. It is recommended that, wherever possible, oats should follow a cultivated crop. One of the best rotations for the cotton-growing sections is: First year, cotton; second year, corn with cowpeas planted at the last cultivation; third year, fall-sown oats, followed by cowpeas. Outside the cotton-growing section a good rotation, including oats, is: First year, corn with cowpeas in the corn; second year, oats, with clover or grass seeded in the oats; third year, meadow or pasture. Other arrangements are also suggested.

The bulletin details the preparation of the land, the preparation of the seed, the treatment of the seed for smut, the sowing of the seed, methods of seeding, treatment of the land after seeding, methods of harvesting, and the utilization of the crop.

Farmers' Bulletin 1119 can be had upon request of the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Watch the horses and see that they do not have sore necks.

An acre of alfalfa or clover, when properly fed, is said to make as much pork as an acre of corn.

The cleaning and disinfection of railroad stock cars is an important means of preventing the spread of infectious diseases of live stock.