

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

Timely News Culled From All Parts of the State, Reduced for the Busy.

Strike of the 500 patrons of the Union Telephone company at Bloomfield in protest against the 25 cents a month increase granted last February by the state railway commission, caused the company a loss of \$6,000 in operation the last nine months, according to an application of the company filed with the commission for new rates to replace the other rates which expire December 31. The application says the company has left only seventy subscribers on an exchange whose capacity is 630 subscribers.

The defunct Farmers State bank of Hadar, was entered by robbers and the two vault doors were blown open with nitroglycerin and the vault shattered. The inner safe had been removed and sold some time ago and the robbers contented themselves with rifling personal deposit boxes, which netted them but 38 cents. Two liberty bonds were overlooked. Damage to the interior of the bank and vault is estimated at about \$300.

The Big Chief oil well, just north of the state line, near Hay Springs, is the basis of nine-tenths of the conversation in this section. Many oil operators from different sections of the country are on the ground and are endeavoring to secure leases. Whether or not oil in paying quantities will be secured will not be known until the well of the Big Chief is recased so as to stop the flow of water.

The trial of Gustav Bahr, a squaw man, charged with the murder of Percy Steifer of Niobrara at Pierce on August 12, is scheduled to start when an adjourned term of the district court meets. The shooting is supposed to be the outcome of alleged improper relations of Steifer with Bahr's daughter whose mother is an Indian.

Earl Kinnannon, who is charged attempted to kidnap Miss Ophal Kilion, teacher in the Bradish school near Albion, will be given a preliminary hearing this week. Kinnannon was a former sweetheart of his alleged victim.

Miss Katherine Pendew of Pawnee City was perhaps fatally burned when kerosene which she poured into a cookstove exploded. Her face, hands and body were severely burned and doctors hold no hope for her recovery.

Nebraska won fifth place in the stock judging contest at the International Live Stock exposition at Chicago. Ohio won first place, Oklahoma second, Purdue third, Kansas fourth, followed by Nebraska, fifth.

In a review of the unemployment situation in Omaha, the industrial bureau of the chamber of commerce, reported that nearly 4,000 men are out of work in the city, half them common laborers.

The North Platte high school football team lays claim to the championship of Nebraska by defeating the Lincoln high eleven at North Platte Thanksgiving Day by a score of 27 to 3.

In an endeavor to prevent, so far as possible, depredations and losses by fire, the Nelson city council and business men are providing night watchmen for the city. The city also will be kept brilliantly lighted.

After a hotly contested campaign residents of Tamora voted to consolidate the schools. The vote was 186 to 146. The consolidation will affect several rural schools.

The Nebraska cement plant at Superior is running full capacity. Twenty-five hundred barrels are being turned daily. Much of the product is being stored for spring.

What is believed to be a new corn-husking record in the vicinity of Wakefield was made when Harvey Hass husked 127 bushels in one day.

Work has been begun on the erection of an electric transmission line from North Platte to Sutherland, and, according to plans, it will be finished by January 1.

A fire that started in the Wroes Variety store at Fremont caused a \$35,000 damage. Two firemen were hurt while fighting the flames.

Donald Hubbard, 22, of Beatrice, had his right arm almost severed in a circular saw while at work on the farm of his uncle.

Governor McKelvie will speak on "Agricultural Credit" before the conference of governors at Charleston, S. C., December 5.

Twenty-three blocks of brick paving have been completed at Clarks. A "white way" lighting system also has been installed.

Anton Sundquist of Dallas, S. D., while at South Omaha last week with a couple of carloads of cattle, said farmers in his section were all burning corn in place of coal because corn is bringing only 18 cents a bushel, while the cheapest grade of soft coal costs \$15 a ton.

Beatrice retail butchers have asked the city commissioners to pass an ordinance levying a tax of \$25 on parties who peddle fresh or cured meats in the city. This proposition is strongly opposed by many and the commissioners are being deluged with protests.

The contemplated action of the state board of equalization in placing from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 on the state assessment list by taxing hospitals, Y. M. C. A. schools and colleges, has been temporarily postponed. Under resolutions adopted by the board there will be no attempt to add these institutions to the tax list this year.

Seven prizes for essays on "How Limitation of Armaments would Help Our Schools" and seven prizes for posters illustrating Nebraska League of Women Voters, will be awarded by the State League of Women Voters according to an announcement sent to every school superintendent and county superintendent in Nebraska by Mrs. C. G. Ryan, president of the league. The contest will close December 23, 1921, at which time the best essay from each school where students compete must be in the hands of the county superintendent.

Nearly two weeks of strenuous work in district court at Auburn in the trial of Mrs. Lucy Neal, charged with the murder of her husband, Ben Neal, went for nothing when District Judge Raper entered a finding that, because of the misconduct of one of the jurors, Russ Rozean, a mistrial has resulted and the whole case must be tried over again. The court charged Rozean, who has been cited for contempt of court, had discussed the evidence during the trial.

Emphatic denial was made by Attorney General Davis, of Lincoln, of a report made in Omaha that he was considering dropping charges now pending against F. H. Claridge, former president of the banking house of A. Castetter, Blair. "Instead of dropping them, I probably will prefer other charges in the near future as soon as the books of the bank have been audited," he said.

The cornerstone of Polk county's new \$250,000 court house at Osceola has been laid. The Masonic grand lodge officers had charge of the program. This is the third courthouse erected in Polk county. The first building, built in 1870, burned, and was replaced in 1881. The second structure became inadequate and was razed last year.

The American Legion of Nebraska, through ten-law firms of the state, has filed application with the Nebraska supreme court to appear as a friend of the court in the state's appeal of Judge Burton's interpretation of the anti-foreign language law, passed as the Reed-Norval act by the last legislature.

Harry Knabe of Nehawka won the Armour & Co.'s trip to the international stock show at Chicago by raising the pig that ranked highest among those raised by boys' and girls' clubs in the state.

Nebraska may have \$38,000 available for the present biennium under the Shepherd-Towner maternity bill, just passed by congress, according to Chief I. H. Dillon of the state bureau of health.

Ruth Thompkins, 5, was crushed to death beneath two tons of earth at Scottsbluffs when the sides of a cave, dug by the children, in which she was playing, fell in.

A state railroad spur nearly a mile long from the Burlington tracks to the new capitol building at Lincoln is being advocated by George Johnson, state engineer. Johnson says the track will save the state \$150,000.

The Culbertson irrigation district, comprising 10,000 acres of fertile land in the Frenchman valley adjacent to Culbertson, has voted \$125,000 bonds on the district to build a storage reservoir above the intake of the ditch.

The N. M. M. O. highway association which will supervise a road from North Platte to Oberlin, Kas., traversing Lincoln, Frontier, and Redwillow counties was organized at a meeting at Maywood.

So much land has gone into the Missouri river the last few years in the neighborhood of Stella that consolidation of some of the school districts has become necessary.

Nebraska Central college at Central City has been endowed with a farm of 300 acres near Crossville, Tenn., by Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Marshall of Westington Springs, S. D.

Henry Freudenberg of near Madison has lost nearly 100 head of swine from hog cholera and reports say many other farmers are losing stock from the same cause.

The vault in the Knox county courthouse at Center has been blown by robbers. The yeggs failed to crack the inner safe and got no money.

It is rumored around Lincoln that H. G. Taylor, member of the state railway commission, is slated for a place in the interstate commerce commission.

Preparations are being made at Pawnee City to begin paving the streets of the city next spring.

A movement is under way for the establishment of a large cement factory in Alliance.

The Nebraska University football team won the Missouri Valley championship by winning from Ames, Iowa, 35 to 3, last Saturday.

United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for auditor. Income Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, to be held December 14 in the following cities of Nebraska:—Alliance, Beatrice, Broken Bow, Chadron, Columbus, Fremont, Grand Island, Hastings, Holdrege, Lincoln, McCook, Nebraska City, Norfolk, North Platte, Omaha, O'Neill, Scottsbluff, Sidney, Superior, Valentine.

Miss Mary Aden, of Lincoln has assumed the duties of county nurse for the south Madison county chapter.

The frame school building, situated in District No. 40 near Ord, was totally destroyed by fire just the other day.

Alleging unjust valuation as the basis for 1921 tax levies, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroads started suit in federal court at Omaha against the state tax commissioner, asking restraining orders to prevent the collection of taxes based on such alleged excess valuations.

CARLICKY WHEAT IS UNDESIRABLE

Millers Unanimous in Saying Presence of Weed Seed Greatly Reduces Its Value.

FLOUR YIELD IS DECREASED

Great Risk of Spoilage Is Due to Fermentative or Germicidal Action Started by the Absorption of Moisture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

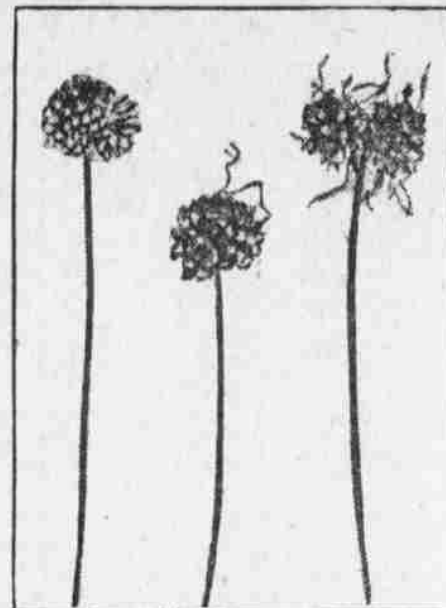
Because the presence of garlic or wild onion in wheat decreases its market value materially, a special study of the problem of marketing wheat so tainted has been made by the bureau of markets and crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the study was to ascertain how such wheat is purchased from producers, as regards grades and price at the primary grain markets of Maryland, and the effect, if any, on the producer.

The average garlic content of 47 samples of Maryland wheat taken from wagons, elevators, bins, and mills was 40 bulbs to a pound. Millers were unanimous in saying that the presence of garlic greatly decreases the milling value for a number of reasons, such as the greater risks from spoilage, the extra cleaning and preparation required for milling, the lower flour yields, the greater cost of manufacturing, and the lower market value of the resultant flour.

Bulblets Vary in Size.

Garlic bulblets range in size from that of a kernel of wheat to that of a pea seed. The specific gravity of the bulblets is less than that of the wheat kernel, though it varies with the season and with the weather conditions. The bulblets are heaviest at harvest time, as later the moisture evaporates and they lose weight. The greater risk of spoilage in garlicy wheat is due to the fermentative or germicidal action in wheat started by the absorption of moisture from the garlic bulblets. As this is a slow process, the danger of spoilage is slight where grain is handled or moved frequently.

None of the special cleaners for removing the garlic is entirely satisfactory. Some of them remove too small a part of the garlic, and some remove too much wheat when removing the garlic. It was noted that the condition of the bulblets had more of an



Wild Garlic, Showing the Bulblets That Are So Difficult to Remove When Mixed With Wheat.

effect on the resulting odor than the number of bulblets. Those full of juice contaminate flour more readily than drier ones.

One of the serious results of the presence of garlic in wheat is the clogging of the corrugations of the rolls in the mills so that they cannot function properly. Under such conditions it is sometimes necessary for the mills to shut down two or three times a day in order to scrape and wash the rolls. This slows up the work, reduces the output, and increases the cost of production per unit. There is little demand for flour made from garlicy wheat, therefore mills have to discount it when it is sold from 25 cents to \$1 a barrel. It is used chiefly for blending with sweet flours.

Should Be Eradicated From Fields.

The field should be planted to a tilled crop the following spring. Any crop so planted should be carefully tilled, preferably with the knife or sweep type of implement. This will destroy the plants arising from the hard-shelled bulbs. As the hard bulbs last two years it will be necessary to repeat fall plowing, followed by another tilled crop. Rye may be sown after the late fall plowing and turned under for green manure the following spring.

Many farmers make a practice of throwing weeds of various sorts out of the bundles at the time of shocking wheat. It has been found that if the entire product of the field is removed from the land at harvest time, great care taken in planting only seed that is free from garlic and other weeds, and proper crop rotation practiced considerable progress in garlic eradication can be made within a few years. It is believed by department officials that if this is done it will be possible in time to eliminate, or at least greatly reduce, the garlic in the fields.

FALL PLOWING AIDS IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Prevents Piling Up of Work at Critical Period.

Only Disking or Harrowing Is Necessary to Put Land in Shape for Early Planting in Spring—Insects Are Dislodged.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

For various spring-sown crops, especially grain, the United States Department of Agriculture has found fall plowing a profitable operation in many sections. As an economic measure, it prevents the piling up of work at a critical period. Spring grain usually can be sown to advantage as soon as the frost is out and the ground is dry enough to work, and it is to the farmer's advantage to have it in the ground as early as practicable. The greatest obstacle to early planting is getting the ground in shape. On large operations, where either plowing or seeding takes a month, waiting for the man and horsepower to finish plowing before it can be used in seeding often means a delay that is disastrous. If the ground is plowed



Fall Plowing Serves Many Valuable Purposes.

In the fall, when other work is not pressing, only disking or harrowing will be required in the spring.

Fall plowing serves valuable purposes. It permits the ground to store up moisture from winter snows and rains, and often dislodges eggs and larvae of insect pests which had found snug winter quarters in the soil, exposing them so they will be killed by the cold. Stubble and other vegetable matter left from the harvest, if turned under in the fall, has many more months to rot and become incorporated with the soil.

Whether to plow in the fall is of course largely a question of local conditions and individual judgment. Sandy soils, for instance, may be rendered liable to blowing if plowed and left unseeded all winter. Heavy soils are usually benefited by fall plowing.

MANURE SPREAD OVER FIELD

Sun's Rays Get at Every Part of It When Scattered Evenly, Destroying Bacteria.

When manure is spread evenly over the surface of a field the sun's rays get at every part of it. This is a factor of much importance, since sunlight is one of bacteria's greatest enemies. Through it they are either killed or rendered dormant. Furthermore, the waste begins to dry up—a fact which, even without the action of sunlight, would render the bacterial life inactive. Thus, the formation of ammonia is checked in short order as a result of the breaking up of the conditions which are favorable to bacterial life. It should be remembered in this connection that no loss ensues when manure spread as a thin layer over the surface of a field is permitted to dry out. It loses nothing under such conditions save moisture. If, while lying in this fashion in a field, it becomes wet through rain or melting snow nothing worse happens than a washing of the soluble portions directly into the soil where it is desired they should go. All possibility of further decay and heating has been eliminated by the simple process of rearranging the waste from that of a heap to that of a thin layer spread over the surface.

BARLEY GOOD FEED FOR HOGS

Use of This Grain for Pork Production Has Increased in Importance—Is Carbonaceous.

With the cessation of the extensive malting of barley, the use of this grain for pork production has increased in importance. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the market price of barley per pound, as compared with corn, has frequently been less, and it has been found profitable to convert it into pork. Whole barley is not desirable as a stock feed on account of the hardness of the grain. However, when the barley is soaked or ground and soaked its feeding efficiency is greatly increased. Although barley contains a little more protein than corn, it is, primarily, a carbonaceous feed, and must be used with a protein concentrate as a supplement. Generally, however, barley is a less satisfactory feed than corn for fattening hogs. The rapidity and economy of gains from barley depend largely upon its quality.

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You can buy the Hupmobile today in the certain knowledge that its low costs, steady service, and long life, will more than repay you, over and over again.

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