

KEEP CLOSER TAB ON LIVE STOCK

Government to Change System of Estimates.

WILL BE MORE THOROUGH

Instead of One Estimate a Year for the 48 States There Will Be 12 Covering the 3,000 Agricultural Counties in the United States—Statistics Will Show Age and Sex Classifications as Well as Quality.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Up to this time the United States department of agriculture has issued a single estimate, in January of each year, showing how many head of the various kinds of live stock there are in the United States, and one estimate a year showing losses by disease. Now the whole system is to be changed. As soon as the machinery can be got in operation by the bureau of crop estimates, there will be 12 live-stock estimates a year instead of one. Instead of being made for the 48 states they will be made for the 3,000 agricultural counties in the United States. Instead of showing merely that there are so many horses, so many cattle, so many sheep, and so on, they will be made by age and sex classifications. That is, they will show what proportion is breeding stock, what proportion growing stock, and what proportion "marketable stuff." They will show quality as well as numbers—the proportions of purebred animals, of grade animals, and of scrubs.

A great deal more than that, even, is to be done under the new system. These surveys will show, besides actual live-stock figures, a great many things pertaining to and affecting the live-stock industry. They will show how many silos there are and what they contain, how much feed is on hand and in prospect, available for feeding to live stock; and the condition of pastures and ranges throughout the United States. This showing will be made every month in the year.

Pasture Knowledge Vital.
The last-mentioned item, that of the condition of pastures and ranges, is of much greater importance than might appear at first blush. Leaving all of the others out of account for the moment, it should result in considerable increase of live-stock production as well as increased profits to a great many live-stock men. It will make possible quick shifts of live stock from sections where, for some reason, the pastures are short to other sections where for the time being the supply of pasturage is much greater than required by the live stock on hand.

Almost every year somewhere in the United States great numbers of cattle and sheep suffer for lack of pasture, fail to put on weight, and, if they do not die, are finally sold at a considerable loss to their owners. At the same time that this is going on, multiplied millions of dollars' worth of grass goes to waste in various other sections of the United States, because the supply of live stock on hand is not sufficient to eat it.

The average farmer who makes live stock a side line, or even one of his main lines, plays safe in the matter of pasture. The number of head of live stock he carries is the number he knows he can carry safely if conditions should happen to be such as to cut his pastures short. Very rarely does he carry the maximum number that would be possible with his pastures at their best or even at normal. It happens, therefore, when his pastures are exceptionally good and even when they are normally good, he has considerably more grass than is needed by his live stock.

With reliable monthly reports from the government each month, showing just the condition of pastures everywhere, the feeder or range owner who finds himself short of grass should have little difficulty in distributing his cattle where there is abundance of grass, keeping his young and poor stuff from going to the slaughter pen before they are ready and generally making his business more profitable and more satisfactory.

More Important Work Planned.
All of the other items in the new program of the bureau of crop estimates are equally important, and some of them are vastly more so. The publication monthly of reliable figures showing the live-stock situation the country over should result practically in putting the live-stock business of the farmer on a more secure basis. The live-stock dealer always has the means of getting, on his own responsibility, a pretty accurate survey of the situation, but the farmer has no access to those sources of information. When the government gives him the figures that are promised he will be on an equal footing with the buyer.

If there were ever any doubt as to the ability of the department of agriculture to obtain quickly and accurately country-wide information on present and prospective food supplies, the doubt has been dispelled. The war emergency demonstrated the matter very clearly. During the two years, 1917 and 1918, the department estimated in advance of the planting season the acreage that farmers intended to plant to feed crops. In both years these preplanting estimates came within 3 per cent of the final figures. In

1918, when for the first time it was possible to check up accurately on wheat, the department's estimates came within 2 per cent of the wheat production, as shown by the quantity used for seed and total receipts at mills and elevators as reported by the grain corporation of the food administration.

Such figures, authoritative and unbiased, are a prerequisite to the most intelligent program either of production or of marketing. They prevent the issuance of biased and misleading reports by speculators. They tend to stabilize prices by giving advance information of overproduction or underproduction. The certainty of supply resulting from dependable government reports reduces the carrying risk of buyers and dealers, and enables them to pay better prices than would be possible otherwise. The government reports enable transportation companies to estimate tonnage and to provide cars when and where they are needed. They give bankers the information necessary in providing funds for financing farmers in the production of their crops and, after harvest, for buyers and distributors of crops. They enable manufacturers to know, months in advance, what materials should be contracted for in order that farm machinery, equipment, and supplies may be made available without annoying and expensive delays.

There is just one class of men injured by the government crop reports. They are the professional speculators who profit by the ignorance and uncertainty of others.

Those facts have long been realized as to the government reports on field crops. Now they are to become equally true as to live stock.

To Show "Commercial Production."
A number of other things are to be done under the new program. One will be to show, not merely total production, but commercial production as well. That is, the crop report will show not only how much of a given commodity is produced on the farms but how much leaves the farms and goes on the market. The price of anything is not determined by the quantity of that thing produced on the farm, consumed on the farm, or wasted on the farm, so much as by the marketable surplus—the portion that actually leaves the farm and becomes a factor in supply and demand in the open market.

Another important thing that will be a little longer in coming is the actual taking of a farm census every year instead of using as a basis of all figures the last preceding 10-year census. This is to be accomplished by using tax assessors as gatherers of basic farm figures. About 30 states have already passed laws requiring assessors to do this work, the returns to be made to the state commissioner of agriculture and to be checked up by the state field agent of the bureau of crop estimates. In states where such laws have been passed, they are for the most part, new and are not yet fully in effective operation. The department of agriculture expects, however, that similar laws will be passed in all other states and the plan put in complete effective operation throughout the United States within the next five years.

A great deal of work is being done, also looking to closer co-operation between the federal department of agriculture and the state departments. Such co-operation results in combining the facilities of the two organizations and using them for the issuance of a single monthly crop report for the state instead of two. Co-operative agreements have been entered into in Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, West Virginia, Arkansas, Utah and Idaho, and are under consideration in many other states.

MRS. ENOCH ARDEN BOBS UP
First Wife of Civil War Hero Reappears After Fifty Years.
At eighty-one years of age, James Wainscott of Richmond, Va., is the unhappy possessor of two wives, 13 children and two divorce suits—all as the result of a romance in 1865.

In 1865, Wainscott was in a hospital suffering from wounds received in one of the last battles of the Civil war. He married the nurse who brought him back to health. After six months they separated, and Wainscott was told later that she had died. So in 1870 he married again, and has since then been a wealthy resident of Richmond, and has a family of 13 children.

And now of the dead past comes Mrs. Wainscott No. 1 from Kansas City, very much alive and angry, to secure a divorce. Wife No. 2 also considers herself a victim of Wainscott's marital zeal, and has also asked for a divorce. Both demand heavy alimony.

SAVING KAISERS' STATUES

Germans in Thorn Fear Poles Will Destroy Them.
The Germans are carefully removing all bronze statues of former kaisers from Bromberg and Thorn lest the Poles destroy them on their arrival.

The statue of Frederick the Great at Bromberg already has been taken to Schneidemühl and re-erected there. That of William the Great will be removed in a few days and the former kaiser's statue at Thorn will be taken from the market with a festival parade. The German government will be asked to erect it elsewhere. Memorials of Bismarck and other German chiefs also will be removed from the bridge across the Vistula river.

HUGE SUMS IN BANK ACCOUNTS ARE UNCLAIMED

\$500,000,000 in Britain Said to Await Claimants.

WANT BANKS TO DISGORGE

H. W. Bottomley, M. P., Revives Bill to Give Government Benefit of These Funds—In London a Woman Deceased Deposited \$140,000, and Years of Search Fail to Find Her or Her Relatives—Interesting Tales of Other Accounts.

As far back as the beginning of 1909, Horatio W. Bottomley, independent member of parliament for South Hackney, one of the boroughs of London, owner and editor of John Bull, became prominent in pushing the dormant bank balances bill, whose object was to force the banks to disclose the nature of unclaimed securities they hold, and the amount of unclaimed money, in order that they may be utilized by the government for public purposes. The bill failed of passage at the time, but it was recently revived by Mr. Bottomley.

Mr. Bottomley said in support of the bill that at least 100,000,000 pounds sterling would be recovered. Going into details he told the following story: "There was an old lady with 28,000 pounds (approximately \$140,000) to her credit at a well-known London bank. Every year she would drive up in her carriage and ask to see the manager, examine her passbook, and then draw a check for the full amount. While the manager entertained her in the bank parlor a cashier would slip around to the head office and get notes for 28,000 pounds. The old lady would carefully count them, and then being satisfied that her money was safe, put it back into the account and go away. After a time her visits ceased. For fifteen or sixteen years now she has never been heard of and her relatives are unknown."

Another Piquant Morsel.
A member expressed incredulity, but Mr. Bottomley replied that he could give the name of the bank. Austen Chamberlain, chancellor of the exchequer, said the story was not entirely new to him, and added another piquant morsel to the bill of fare. Stirred by the talk about dormant balances, a banking firm decided to investigate and discovered an account for 20,000 pounds that had not been touched for 30 years. That account also stood in the name of a lady presumably no longer young. The bank communicated with her and asked if she was aware that the sum stood to her credit. She replied rather tartly that she was perfectly well aware of what her property was and where it was, and since she could not leave it with that bank without being worried about it she had taken steps to transfer it to another.

Major Lovther, member for North Cumberland, added to the entertainment as follows: "Early in the nineteenth century the old banking company of Du Vane was wound up, and I understand there is reason to believe much of the stock and the funds of the bank were transferred to the Bank of England, and also valuable securities standing in the name of the senior partner, William Noble, I think his name was. I have seen the correspondence between the solicitor of the beneficiaries of one of the trusts and the Bank of England, wherein the bank has declined to give any information as to what there is lying in that trust, although there is good reason to believe the claimant was entitled to a certain sum of money now held by the bank."

Accounts of Refugees.
Mr. Bottomley said it was notorious that in the days of the French revolution the refugee families deposited large sums of money, jewels and securities in the old banks of London. If a committee could gain admission to the vaults of Courts' bank they would find boxes bulging with every kind of security. Some years ago the postmaster general admitted that even in his small accounts the post office savings banks held half a million of money belonging to persons who had disappeared. The mother of a young fellow lost in a submarine, he said, had told her he had a considerable sum of money in a bank, but she did not know which bank, and every one of them had refused her information.

The government accepted the bill after Mr. Chamberlain had said: "The hunt for buried treasure has always fascinated the minds of the youthful. It seems that it also touches the imaginations of those of us who are no longer youthful. But the realization of the hopes put forward is more often confined to romance than reality. If I were a sporting man I would be prepared to wager that nothing like 100,000,000 pounds is at stake.

He put the sum at 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds by multiplying the largest estimate given to him by those in his position to know. The bill went to a select committee for consideration as to its practical working. It will not apply to accounts which have lain dormant for six years or less.

It was noted in the beginning that Mr. Bottomley has long been prominent in this "buried treasure" quest. It must not be overlooked that he has also been long a figure in the courts.

He has been called the stormy petrel of English politics and journalism. He has often been defendant in lawsuits growing out of financial transactions. As far back as the nineties he was tried with former Lord Mayor Isaacs of London on a charge of conspiracy to defraud in connection with the failure of the Hansard Printing and Publishing union. Bottomley was managing director. Both, however, were acquitted. Bottomley defended himself with so much skill as to win the designation of "the best lay lawyer in England."

Paid \$1,000,000 Voluntarily.
It must be said to his credit that years after he voluntarily paid \$1,000,000 over to the stockholders of the failed concern. In 1909 a treasury prosecution was brought against him by the government in connection with the London and Joint Stock Trust and Finance corporation, of which he was the principal promoter. The action failed, the magistrate deciding there was no case against him. Again Bottomley defended himself.

Not all of his legal defenses, however, were successful. In June, 1911, he was ordered to refund \$250,000 to the estate of R. E. Messer, a Madras civil officer, on the ground that he had sold the latter worthless securities. On another occasion he was made to pay \$2,500 damages to Miss Louvima Knollys, daughter of Lord Knollys, private secretary to King Edward VII, for having stated in one of his publications that she had eloped with a cavalry officer.

As a journalist he came into notice by founding the London Financial Times. Later he established John Bull, a weekly that attained an enormous circulation. In recent years he has made a great deal of money in mining operations. Since then he has appeared on the turf as the owner of a stable.

AMERICAN PILOT SETS NEW ALTITUDE RECORD



Battling against odds, with his Curtiss triplane bucking a 100-mile wind in a temperature of 25 below zero, Roland Rolfs climbed 30,700 feet at Mincola field, shattering all American aviation records. In the air just five minutes less than three hours, Rolfs claims that had not the cold affected his radiator, he would have surpassed the world's unofficial altitude record of 33,136 feet made by Adjutant Casale, the Frenchman. Our photo shows Rolfs in the Curtiss wasp, ready for the flight and garbed for his six-mile flight into the air.

REMOVE 2,350 KISSES

Japan's Police Censor Obliterates Osculations and Embraces.
Japan does not like to see kissing in public, therefore American film stars are not permitted to osculate on the screen. In six months up to March 1, the police censors removed 2,350 kisses and 353 embraces from films imported from the United States.

Only one kiss was allowed to remain. It was a kiss granted to Columbus by Queen Isabella and was shown in Tokyo only, as the censors deleted it before permitting the photoplay to appear in the provinces.

VIMY RIDGE NOW MEMORIAL

French Battleground Formally Transferred to Canada.
Vimy ridge, allotted by the French government as a gift to Canada, has now been formally transferred.

Great interest has been aroused among the Vimy ridge community as to what the Canadian authorities propose to do with the site. It is understood a memorial building will be erected by the Canadian government to house Canadian records relating to that sector.

Bolsheviks Kill 75 People Daily.
Twenty thousand hostages are reported to have been arrested in Petrograd recently. Russian newspapers publish almost daily lists of from 50 to 100 persons who have been executed for various reasons.

KEPT 200,000 FISH IN PRIVATE HOME

Ichthyologist Raised Them in Flat and Made Money.

DECIDES TO QUIT BUSINESS

Had One of Most Remarkable Aquatic Collections in the World and Students of Fish Life Came From All Parts to See New York Man's Collection—Clear Profit of \$2,000 in Summer Season by Raising Fish.

C. D. Pullen of 1604 Crotona Park East, has gone out of the fish business, and New York thereby has lost a place of pilgrimage, the New York Evening Sun says. Mr. Pullen's home in the east has housed one of the most remarkable aquatic collections in the world, and students of aquatic life and fish fanciers have come from distant parts to this Bronx home to compare notes with Mr. Pullen and to see his collection.

There were casual features about this collection, however, which to the average man were even more remarkable than the collection itself or the deep knowledge of fish life possessed by the collector. In former years, before the breaking up of the collection was begun, the story of an exhibit of more than 200,000 fish in a private home brought many curious to Mr. Pullen's door.

It may be judged how great was the surprise of these visitors when they found their way to a small double house, with a narrowly confined back yard, that so large and famed a collection could be contained therein. Their surprise was still greater when they found tanks containing thousands of fish stowed out of the way in the living room, in the kitchen and on the porches, and nests for the breeding of mesquitues—fish food—by the billions tucked away in the back yard and under the back porch.

Kept Them in Close Quarters.

It was the aquarist's thorough and intimate knowledge of fish life that enabled him to keep such an enormous collection in such confined space. He kept the fish healthy and active by the tens of thousands in space where the amateur could not have kept hundreds. But Mr. Pullen has been a fish fancier and collector since 1884 and he had opportunity to learn many of nature's aquatic secrets.

With a small back yard—say one about 15 feet by 40, which is about the size of the widely known Crotona Park yard—one may well clear profits of more than \$2,000 in a summer season in the raising of fish. Mr. Pullen says, that is, if he possesses the necessary information, and at the same time may make this business one of the most fascinating of hobbies.

There are a few aquaria left in the home, and a mosquito plant with a capacity of many hundreds of millions of mesquitues is still working, but Mr. Pullen has decided to dispose of the aquaria and give up the study to which he has devoted more than 30 years.

And he has come to know water life. Interested in his hobby, he ventures even to interpret the language of the fishes and recently, explaining the peculiarities of the life that has so long been under his sympathetic observation, he illustrated many of his points by hypothetical fish dialogues.

Bubble Nest of the Hellerie.

He told of the bubble nest building of the little hellerie—a species of fish that brings its young into the world alive—and told of Mr. Hellerie's fussiness about this business. Pa Hellerie blows bubbles for the nest, he said, without taking na into his confidence, and when he does invite her to see the work his surprise goes for naught—Ma Hellerie turns to and bursts his work all to bits. This always, according to Mr. Pullen, annoys Pa Hellerie so that he forgets himself and chases na in and out among the seaweeds until one or the other breaks down. He is then brought to reason and docility follows his wife's advice as to the proper site and architecture of the nest—when he begins his work anew.

Mr. Pullen showed an aquarium with many hundreds of those little fish. He said that the water in this aquarium was 28 years old and, for the purposes of growing healthy and vigorous fish, was invaluable. It was planted thick with seaweed, and it showed through the glass the same thick green that water scooped from a natural pond would show. It was evidently the same sort of water that nature uses for the growing of fish, and not the crystal clear water of the conventional aquarium.

Most fish in captivity are "starved" to death by their unnatural surroundings, Mr. Pullen says. The economy of nature is ignored and the result is that fish in captivity die after short keeping and are always sickly. The glary white sand, the crystal water and a limp conventional weed or two spell a prolonged death for the regulation aquarium denizens.

Rules for Aquarium Keeping.

These rules are given by Mr. Pullen for the success of the home aquarium: In the first place, never change the water of the aquarium. Be sure that the circulation of oxygen through the water is sufficient and thorough by planting seaweed and grass reaching from the sand in the globe above the surface of the water. Allow life breeding decay to accumulate in the water—cut up, now and then, lettuce

22—Monopipes—Sold This Summer!

133 SOLD TO DATE



Jess Warga,

TELEPHONE 400
Heating! Plumbing! Wiring! Tin Work!

RED CROSS CHAPTERS OF CO. TO MEET

WILL CONVENE IN THIS CITY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT DIST. COURT ROOM.

TO DISCUSS CIVILIAN RELIEF

All Branches in the County are Urged to At Least be Represented at This Meeting.

EXCURSION TO CHASE COUNTY

W. E. Rosencrans to Leave with a Party Next Sunday Evening in Private Pullman.
Next Sunday evening, October 12, W. E. Rosencrans will leave Platts-mouth with a private Pullman car for Imperial, Nebraska. There will be at least twenty people with him on this trip. He is making a reduced rate of \$20.00 for the round trip. This includes railroad fare, Pullman car accommodations, automobiles and all meals from the time you leave Omaha until returning to Platts-mouth on Thursday morning. Better join this excursion party and see the best land bargains in Nebraska. If you have a wife, take her along. If not, go anyway. Thrashing is now in full blast and it's a good time to see the country. Advise Mr. Rosencrans by Saturday morning if you desire to make the trip. Remember \$20.00 pays all expense for the entire trip.



EVEN WITH BUILDING COSTS HIGH the prosperity of the next few years is certain to make profitable the building of today. As sure as the sun shines this is good business advice and you will regret it if you wait for better building conditions.

Come to Us for Your Estimates—We will Help to make Your Plans Interesting

E. J. RICHEY,

PHONE 40
Lumber and Building Material
Platts-mouth, Nebraska