

When Birds are Driven from the Country

Feathered Residents Serve to Keep Down Many Pests That May Visit the Countryside.

Did you ever stop to think what might happen if the birds were driven away from our localities? It is true that, in the vicinity of large towns and cities, there are not as many birds as there were in former times and we see little ill effects; but let that occur in the country, where the birds are numerous, and the farmer would have a hard time raising any crops at all. The following incidents illustrate what happened, many years ago, before people realized the value of birds to mankind.

One of the most noted cases is that of Frederick the Great, famous king of Prussia. History states that he was particularly fond of cherries and one season he noted that the sparrow and other birds were destroying the fruit. So he gave an order that all birds must be destroyed. A campaign against all birds was carried out and it was apparently successful. Hundreds of sparrows, wrens, warblers, and other birds fell as victims to the fowling. The cherries were saved. Yes, they were saved for that season, but what next?

Another season came along and it was noticed that there were a great number of caterpillars eating the leaves of fruit and decorative trees. In two years there was scarcely a tree in good health in the royal domains. King Frederick the Great had no cherries at all. King Frederick the Great realized his error and imported sparrows at great expense to fight the plague of insects. It took several years to bring the cherry trees back to bearing.

Here is another case: In 1858, sparrows and other birds were attracted to the public park in Brussels, Belgium. People complained that they were a nuisance. Orders were given to destroy all birds. Those orders were carried out and the following year nearly every tree in the park was defoliated by insects.

An examination of the larvae and adult insects revealed the fact that a new insect pest had come to Belgium—the gypsy moth! The damage done in the next two or three years was enormous. It was remembered that about thirty years previously this same insect had appeared in the trees but had been kept down by the birds. So a law was passed forbidding people killing any birds in that or other public parks in the country.

In 1861 the harvests of France were unusually poor. A commission was appointed to look into the matter. It was found that fruit-eating and grain-eating birds had been trapped and shot all over the country, in an effort to save that fruit and grain. Rewards had been given to children for destroying nests and eggs. Now it was realized that a mistake had been made and people were ordered to let the birds live. Through schools and churches the bird was exonerated and from that time birds have been protected.

One of the most notable cases is found in Nebraska, right here in our own country. In 1865, the blackbirds were so abundant in that state that people deemed them a decided nuisance. It was claimed that these birds were doing great damage to the crops, especially to the corn. United efforts were made to drive away the blackbirds. They were shot, squared and poisoned with food set in

the corn fields. In one season more than thirty thousand birds were destroyed in Dakota county alone. Such was the reduction in the number of birds that few came there years later. What was the result? An almost state-wide failure of all crops! Then the people realize that, while some damage was done by those great flocks of blackbirds, a thousand times greater damage was done by insects, and birds were welcomed back again.

In the eighteenth century it was the custom for town authorities to make certain rules relative to the killing of blackbirds. In many of them a certain number of birds must be killed by each and every citizen and, if a young man wished to get married, he must first bring to the town clerk a double number of blackbirds that he had destroyed before he was allowed to take upon himself a wife. This went on for many years and birds were driven away. It is a historical record that, because of a legal reward of three pence per dozen birds, in 1749, there was such a complete loss of grain and grass that colonists of New England were obliged to send to England for hay and grass for their cattle.

When birds come, in any season, in greater numbers than usual, you may be sure that there is food to attract them and this food is nearly always insect life that is destructive to crops, fruits and shade trees. There are several interesting happenings to illustrate this and some of them date back to a time before the settlement of America, to any great extent.

In 1851 the marshes of Danesey, England, were infested with mice, and grass was destroyed as well as tender plants and shrubs. Suddenly, great flocks of owls were noted and in a few weeks there was scarcely a mouse left.

The records of Hilgay, Norfolk, England, show that, in 1648, a historian wrote that about every seven years an incredible number of field mice appear to destroy the grain and grass; but prodigious flights of Norway owls always occur and they tarry until the mice are entirely destroyed. Similar references are made in the years 1745, 1781, 1813, 1875, and 1879.

In our own country, laws allowing bounties on jack-rabbits, gophers, and prairie dogs have had to be repealed because of the fact that in places where great numbers of these mammals were killed, field mice became so numerous that it was impossible to raise crops of any kind.—By Walter K. Putney in The Watchword.

FARMERS REAPING BENEFIT

Chicago.—What happens to the extra pennies rising food prices have forced housewives to pay for steaks and chops? Figures compiled by the Institute of American Meat Packers indicate that twice as many trickled back into the pockets of American farmers from each pound of beef and pork sold at retail in April as during the lean months of 1932.

Preliminary estimates by the institute for April showed that wily pork averaging 23c per pound at the markets, 12.2c per pound were returned to the farmer. In 1932, with pork selling at 12.4 cents, the producer got back only 4.2 cents a pound.

Charts prepared from figures of the institute, government bureaus and surveys of retail stores showed a similar return to the producer for beef. Each pound retailed at an average of 25 cents in April returned 14.5 cents to the farmer as compared to a 7.8 cent return in 1932 from an average retail price of 18.7 cents.

Journal ads bring you news of timely bargains. Read them!

Nehawka

William Obernault is building a wicker screen between the bank office and the office of Dr. Walters. Mrs. Will Gorder, of Plattsmouth, was a guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Troop, for the week end.

Mesdames Dollie Wehrlein, Victor Wehrlein and W. O. Troop were visiting and doing some trading in Omaha last Friday afternoon.

Warren Munn has been shelling a large crib of corn for James Palmer, which was part of the 1933 crop and is now being marketed.

George Troop was kept at home for three days with a severe attack of flu, but is at this time reported as being quite a bit better.

Little Miss Mary Catherine Gorder, of Plattsmouth, was visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Troop for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Pollard were in Pawnee City last Sunday, where they were visiting for the day at the home of a sister of Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. P. Johnson.

Mrs. Vilas P. Sheldon, who is a lover of flowers, was the winner of three first prizes at the flower show which was held in Plattsmouth June 1st and 2nd.

Clifton Trotter and family were visiting in Nebraska City last Sunday, being guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Chappell, the latter a sister of Mr. Trotter.

Mesdames C. D. Adams, Sadie Shrader and Fred Engelkeier visited with friends in Lincoln last Wednesday, where they also looked after some shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steffens and the children, accompanied by Frank Lemon and wife, were in Nebraska City last Sunday evening, where they were attending a show at the Overland theatre.

Mrs. Anderson Lloyd was hostess to the Pleasant Hill club on Wednesday of this week, a large number of the members being present and enjoying the fine program and the excellent dinner which was served.

A very fine young son came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Plunkett on last Friday, with the son and mother doing nicely. It is difficult to say who is the happiest, Grandfather J. W. Crouch, or Mr. Plunkett, the father.

Miss Mary Troop, aunt of W. O. Troop, who is matron of a home at Fairbury, has been visiting for the past week with the family of her nephew here and also with Mrs. Anna Rhoden at Murray and Mrs. Lou Troop at Plattsmouth.

Robert McConaha, who is an instructor in the Harvard schools and has been re-elected for the coming year, accompanied by his wife and little son, Bobbie, arrived here during the past week and will spend the summer here as guests at the home of Mrs. McConaha's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Stone.

Robert H. Chapman, the genial and efficient rural mail carrier is taking his fifteen day vacation at this time, before the close of the fiscal year on June 30th, as postal regulations no longer permit carrying over vacation time from one year to another, piling up a month or so, as was allowed in years past.

Graf Lundberg has been having a concrete pavement laid in front of his business properties, one of which is occupied by himself and the other by the Farmers Oil company and the J. J. Pollard implement store. The placing of this concrete pavement has materially helped the appearance and the utility of the street in all kinds of weather.

over the first time and some of it is now being plowed the second time. They were accompanied on their return by Mrs. Ben Benson and two little daughters, granddaughters of Mr. Rough, who with the mother will make their home here during the school vacation.

Feeling Some Better
Henry Wessell, who has been suffering for some time with an attack of lumbago, has been unable to look after the store. J. G. Wunderlich has been looking after the business during Mr. Wessell's enforced absence. However, we are pleased to report that the ailing man is considerably better at this time and is now able to be down town a portion of the time.

Visited in York Sunday
Mr. and Mrs. Herbie Kuntz and children and a sister of Mrs. Kuntz, Mrs. Roy Baum, who has been visiting here for some time, visited at York last Sunday. They were accompanied by Louis Kuntz, who will remain there until the beginning of school this fall.

Mrs. John Opp Much Better
Mrs. John Opp, who has been at the Bryan Memorial hospital in Lincoln, where she has been receiving treatment since she underwent an operation some two weeks ago, is reported as getting better and has hopes of being able to return home in the future entirely well. Mr. Opp and daughter, Dorothy, were in Lincoln last Sunday to see the wife and mother, and were accompanied by Albert Ehlers.

Looks the Wheat Crop Over
On last Sunday, R. C. Pollard and wife made a tour of Cass county in their car, while he inspected the wheat and other crops. Mr. Pollard is greatly encouraged over prospects and especially with the condition of the wheat, which he says looks very fine all over the county and which will be ready for harvest before many more weeks.

Last Meeting for Summer
Mrs. W. S. Norris entertained the members of the Nehawka Woman's club at a picnic and dinner at her home last Tuesday. This was to be the last meeting of the club for the summer season as the heated season is now near at hand.

Visiting Friends in Nehawka
Mr. and Mrs. Robert McConaha, of Herman, who have been visiting friends at Ava, Mo., as well as other points in the neighboring state, were guests in Nehawka this week while en route home, at the R. B. Stone home. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McConaha, Jr., of Harvard, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stone, are also guests at the Stone home for the summer, having arrived here last week, so it has been a pleasant family reunion. They were all over to the county seat last Monday evening for a visit with their Plattsmouth friends and relatives.

U. B. Church Notes
NEHAWKA CHURCH
Bible church school 10 a. m. Evening gospel service at 8. Mid-week prayer and praise service Wednesday evening at 8. The Woman's Society will meet with Mrs. Schwartz on Wednesday. There will be no children's or young people's meetings this week.

OTTERBEIN CHURCH
Bible church school 10 a. m. Morning worship service at 11. Prayer and praise service Thursday evening. The choir and orchestra will rehearse on Thursday evening. The Woman's Society will be entertained by Mrs. Alice Plybon on Thursday. Our Summer Bible school closed on Friday with a program and picnic which was attended by about one hundred. Our Bible school was a decided success in spite of rainy and muddy weather. A number of the children found the Lord Jesus Christ as their Saviour. Is He your Saviour?

HOME HAS LARGE NUMBER
The Nebraska Masonic Home in this city has one of the largest population that it has had and which is filling the capacity of the Home, there now being 103 at the Home and several more expected in a short time. This great institution which is one that really deserves the appellation of a home, has cared for many of the aged in the years that it has been established here and under the thoughtful and efficient conduct of W. F. Evers as superintendent, it has truly fulfilled its mission as the comforting shelter of the aged members of the order.

Plattsmouth offers a splendid market for farm produce of all kinds.

Washington.—In case anyone still doubts the earth is round, Capt. Albert W. Stevens, stratosphere balloonist, hopes to show them a picture to prove it very soon. The commander of the 1935 stratosphere balloon of the National Geographic society and army air corps' joint expedition, which is ready to take off on the first favorable weather day, will attempt while at a distance of approximately fourteen miles above the earth's surface, to obtain a long range picture of the horizon showing its curvature. For the purpose he will use a special camera, a lens set in the side of the sealed metal gondola, and special plates sensitive to infra-red rays which penetrate any haze which would fog the ordinary negative.

While Stevens is taking the earth's picture from an angle, another camera operating automatically will be taking pictures vertically on the earth's surface as a check on the balloon's height and rate of drift.

Washington.—Announcement of the organization of the "Farmers Independence Council of America"—dedicated to freedom of agriculturists from governmental regulation—was made by Dr. E. V. Wilcox, secretary. The purpose of the organization as stated by Wilcox: "To protect the freedom of every farmer to operate his own farm according to his own judgment and to insist that the government shall not by law, by regulation or by subsidy regiment or attempt to control any farmer in the management of his farm."

The announcement said formation of the organization was effected at a recent meeting of farmers from several states. It listed Dan D. Casement of Kansas as president.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC
The dental offices of Dr. P. T. Heineman will be open each Saturday evening from this date until September 1, 1935. a6-11w

Chicago.—The 3,400,000 pound west tower of a Century of Progress sky ride crashed to earth with a roar Saturday morning, jolted from its moorings by a blast of 130 pounds of dynamite. A twin tower was not disturbed. A relatively small crowd saw the enormous pile of steel lean slowly to the east, then crumple forward and stretch its 268 feet length toward the lagoon. The steel will be sent to mills for refabrication. The blast shattered windows in the nearby Soldier field and a few dents were made in its concrete wall. The towers were 1,850 feet apart, the cables connecting them forming one of the longest suspension bridges in the world. The project cost \$1,250,000.

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WHOSE WORD WILL YOU TAKE FOR BLOWOUT PROTECTION?

Low wheels, larger tires, and the high speeds of today make blowout protection in your tires vital to your safety as never before. Are you accepting exaggerated and unsupported advertising and sales claims—or are you accepting the judgment of men who risk their lives on their tires and know from experience the tire that gives them the greatest blowout protection?

Thirty-three race drivers and their mechanics lined up for the dangerous, gruelling grind of the 500-Mile Race at the Indianapolis Speedway May 30th. Firestone Tires were purchased and used on every one of the thirty-three cars.

Kelly Pettilo won the race at an average speed of 106 miles per hour. Wilbur Shaw was second, flashing across the finish line just behind the winner. Both drivers broke the track record without tire trouble. In fact, not one of the thirty-three drivers had tire trouble of any kind.

Gum-Dipping is one of the outstanding reasons why Firestone Tires give such amazing performance. By this process every cotton cord is soaked and every strand is insulated with pure liquid rubber, preventing internal friction and heat, the main cause of blowouts. Gum-Dipping is a patented extra process not used in any other make of tire.

When you consider that there were 882,000 automobile accidents in the

United States last year, and of these, 43,000 were caused by blowouts, punctures, and skidding, you will more fully realize how very important it is for you to protect your life and the lives of others by equipping your car with Firestone Gum-Dipped High Speed Tires—the safest tires built.

It will be worth your time to read these three questions and their answers:

QUESTION 1—"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"
ANSWER—Leading university tests show Firestone High Speed Tires stop your car 15% quicker than the best of other popular makes of tires.

QUESTION 2—"Are they built to give me the greatest blowout protection?"
ANSWER—Unequaled performance records for sixteen consecutive years prove that Gum-Dipping gives you the greatest blowout protection ever known.

QUESTION 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"
ANSWER—Thousands of car owners report unequaled mileage records—evidence of the longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires.

Volume—Direct Purchasing—Straight Line Manufacturing and Efficient and Economical System of Distributing to 500 Stores and to 30,000 Dealers, enables Firestone to give greater values at lowest prices

1 University tests show Firestone tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.

2 Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.

3 Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear.

The MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION

\$7.45 HIGH SPEED TYPE
4.50-20 Gum-Dipped

We select from our enormous stocks of raw materials the best and highest grade rubber and cotton for the High Speed Tire. In our factory we select the most experienced and skilled tire makers to build this tire. It is accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	\$7.30	4.50-21	\$6.65	4.50-21	\$6.95	30x3 1/2	\$4.05
4.75-19	7.75	5.00-19	7.55	4.75-19	6.40	4.00-21	4.75
5.25-18	9.20	5.25-18	8.40	5.25-18	7.60	4.50-21	5.25
5.50-18	10.40	5.50-17	9.20	5.50-19	8.75	4.75-19	5.55

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Century Progress Type
Gum-Dipped
Built with high grade materials—equal or superior to any so-called First Grade. Super or De Luxe lines regardless of name, brand or manufacturer.

Oldfield Type
Gum-Dipped
Built of high grade materials equal or superior to any special brand tire made for mass distributors' advertised first line without the maker's name or guarantee.

Sentinel Type
Good quality and workmanship. Carries the Firestone name and guarantee—equal or superior to any tire made in this price class.

Courier Type
For those car owners who need new tire safety at a very low price this tire has no equal.

Sealtite LEAKPROOF TUBES
Sealed against air leakage to give greater mileage.

BATTERIES
As Low As \$5.55 EXCHANGE
Quick spark—withstand heat—longer life.

SPARK PLUGS
58c Each in Sets

SIZE	PRICE
4.40-21	\$2.45
4.50-21	2.85
4.75-21	
5.00-17	
5.25-17	

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