

## Cass County CCC Camp Now in Operation

Camp at Weeping Water Opened with 185 Young Men Ready for Conservation Work.

The population of Weeping Water was increased by 185 Monday, August 26th, with the moving in of the Civilian Conservation Corps to their permanent winter encampment.

The company, a Kansas outfit, had been encamped at Nebraska City waiting for construction work at the Weeping Water quarters to progress to the point where the camp would be habitable.

The immediate objective of the CCC, organized by the administration as a relief measure, is to aid farmers in the control of soil erosion. They will have a working area of 20 miles from Weeping Water. This will include parts of Cass and Otoe counties.

The CCC camps and organizations are under the joint jurisdiction of the U. S. Army and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The local camp will have a directing staff of one captain, a first and second lieutenant, a project superintendent, junior and senior engineers, an agronomist, and four non-technical foremen. The second lieutenant is company doctor.

Eighteen local men have been employed for the past few days in completing camp construction work. As soon as the men are permanently located sixteen locally experienced men will be regularly employed.

Any farmer wanting aid and advice in controlling soil erosion on his farm may utilize the services of the CCC by making a request and application at the camp headquarters in Weeping Water. An agronomist will be sent to the farm. He will inspect the land and will take the soil boundaries. Engineers will then make base maps of the land.

The estimates and recommendations of the technical advisors will be presented to the farmer. If he accepts their plans he will be asked to sign a five year contract during which time he will offer his support and co-operation to the men working on his farm. In return the CCC will furnish the labor and advice required to check the erosion on his farm.

The estimates, recommendations, and contracts will be sent to the regional headquarters for confirmation and approval.

The only expense incurred by the farmers will be for materials used in conservation work on his farm. This might include, cement, stone, fence posts, etc.

A camp official stated that the permanency of the Weeping Water camp depended upon the co-operation of the town citizens and farmers of the surrounding territory. He added that the attitude of the Weeping Water people had been encouraging and pleasant. He stated that this atmosphere had not been enjoyed in all the places that he had been stationed.—Weeping Water Republican.

A navigable Missouri river by 1937 will increase the market outlet for eastern Nebraska farm products and help to raise prices.

## MADISON FAIR DRAWS 6,000

Madison, Neb.—Six thousand visited the Madison county fair on Friday. Madison defeated Meadow Grove in baseball Thursday by a score of 5 to 4. The displays of domestic articles, farm crops and livestock are creditable considering weather conditions, and representative of Madison county's resources.

## Summer Camps Show a Gain of 18 Per Cent

Well-to-Do Families Are Now Spending More Freely, According to Report Just Issued.

Minneapolis.—Many more American families were able to send their children to high grade summer camps in 1935 than in the previous year, boys' and girls' attendance at such institutions showing an average increase of 18% over 1934 figures, according to a report just issued by a leading life insurance company.

The summary covers 58 summer camps, 34 for boys and 24 for girls, widely distributed geographically, and charging an average rate of \$249. Of the 58 camps, 41 or 70% report increased attendance; only 7 experienced smaller attendance, while 8 report their registrations approximately unchanged since 1934.

More aggressive advertising by camps last spring found a ready response from well-to-do parents; inquiries directed to camps and to camp information departments of newspapers and magazines in which the advertisements appeared, revealed a far greater number of families interested in the higher priced camps than in the past several years.

Eastern camps reported a striking and consistent improvement in attendance, with 36 camps in eleven eastern and south Atlantic states showing an average gain of 21% in registrations over 1934. This compares with a 17% gain for 1934 over 1933 shown by a similar group, and is considered the more remarkable because a number of the camps suffered cancellations this year on account of parents' worry over the infantile paralysis outbreak. Twenty-nine of the 36 camps showed substantial gains; only three reported decreases, and four were unchanged. Of 22 camps reporting from central, south central, and western states, 12 showed improved attendance over 1934, while only four reported decreases.

Seventeen of the 58 camps reported changes in rates from the previous summer, of which 11 were increases and six were decreases. Few requests for rate concessions were met with in 1935, but higher costs, particularly of food, tended to offset greater attendance and better rates, camp operators complain.

In spite of the large volume of inquiries early in the season and sharply increased attendance when the season actually got underway, parents are signing registrations for their children later each year, camp directors report, reflecting a desire to see the settlement of personal business uncertainties before making commitments. Over 90% of the boys and girls come from cities and their suburbs.

## Drouth Said Reason for High Meat Prices

Gramlich Explains High Levels and Relation to Dry Season—Future Endangered.

H. J. Gramlich, chairman of the department of animal husbandry in the Nebraska agricultural college, has returned from Washington, where he spent about eight months as special adviser on feeds in the office of Chester C. Davis, administrator of the agriculture adjustment administration. Now that most of the 23 states comprising the 1934 drouth area have been wet down and are growing crops again, the necessity of drouth relief, drouth conditions will become serious for the moment at least, is over. There is, however, immediate danger that again in certain areas, especially the dust bowl. Prof. Gramlich is back in Nebraska, at present acting as dean in the absence of Dean W. W. Burr.

In the "dust bowl" (which includes parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado) the drouth extended into the early summer of the present year, when rains interrupted a period of several years of drouth. Feed, mostly lespedeza, corn fodder, and mixed feeds from the east and south, kept the livestock alive. Prof. Gramlich supplied advice on the feeds handled a load of correspondence, and prepared some circulars.

Part of the work was the making of preparations for future emergencies of the same sort. When one recalls that Nebraska, normally third among the states in corn production with 225 million bushels, ranked eighteenth last year with 21 million bushels, and that nearly all of the southern states ranged ahead of Nebraska, then one realizes how severe the drouth really was. Provision for the future, for the carrying over of a reserve, will have to be made.

### Fail to Understand

The whole effect of the drouth, upon prices and supplies, has not been completely understood, according to Prof. Gramlich. Speaking of the present high meat prices, he says that several factors should be considered in any effort to understand and weigh the causes. Among them the drouth is probably the chief one. The years of extremely low prices have also had their influence, and the AAA has had some bearing on the situation. The separation of these factors is of course an almost impossible task, but one can, he feels, at least look at all of them in a general way.

### Nature Boosts Beef

So far as beef prices are concerned, according to Mr. Gramlich, nature is largely the cause. The drouth caused a shortage of roughage and grain and as a result breeding herds suffered. Besides there was insufficient corn for fattening cattle. The rancher and the farmer were faced with these alternatives; They could let the cattle starve, or they could sell them to the government to be preserved for future use. Eight and a quarter million cattle were purchased and now, a year after the cattle-buying program went into effect, millions of people on relief have canned beef in their diet. Without the canning a large part of this beef would have been wasted.

The case is somewhat different with hogs. Three factors have had some influence on the present market situation. During a long period prior to the AAA and the drouth, hogs had been produced at less than cost of production. Certainly it was an unusual farmer who could make anything on them. As a result many had become discouraged and a large number had decided to quit raising pigs.

### Prices and Drouth

The low prices are one factor in the reduction in hogs; another is the drouth. The 1934 drouth cut feed-grain production and hiked the prices of feed. During the fall of 1934 large numbers of hogs were killed on the farms in order to stop the use of high-priced feed. One of the first effects of the drouth was the curtailment of breeding for 1934 fall litters, and many bred sows marketed in the summer. This resulted in a light fall and winter pig crop. The futher result has been the light receipts at the markets at the present time, because this is the season when many of them would have been marketed.

The third factor is the A. A. A. It could not have been responsible for more than 25 per cent (and probably was responsible for much less) of the reduction of hogs marketed in 1934 as compared with the previous year. Had there been no drouth in 1934 it is possible that the receipts of hogs

in 1935 would have proved sufficient to care for the demand and would at the same time have brought a fair price to the producer. Possibly the government reduction program would have been sufficient. But with one of the worst drouths recorded in history on hand, the voluntary reduction can not really be seen as a separate and distinguishable factor.

### Psychological Effect

One should not forget to include, in his estimate of influences, the low prices of 1932 and 1933, and the psychological effect of those prices. Mr. Gramlich would lay stress on this point. The highest price paid for a carload of corn in February, 1933, on the Omaha market was 19½ cents, and the highest Chicago price during 1932 for a carload was 42 cents. The top load of hogs in February, 1933, on the Omaha market sold for \$3.90 and \$5.10 was the highest price paid during the whole year. The resultant despair and discouragement have been of inestimable influence. The farmer, he feels, will compare cost of production with prices in the future and will insist on getting cost of production.

### WAS AIDED BY REPUBLICANS

Washington. — H. W. Kendall, Kearney, Neb., whose seeking of a home owners loan gained wide publicity, disclosed to newspapermen here his Washington trip was financed largely by members of the republican state and national committees.

"It was nothing official," Kendall said of the contributions which enabled him to come here in an old rattletrap automobile to press his loan application. "It was just that interested members of the state and national committees furnished \$90."

Kendall went back home with his case still unsettled. He came to Washington a week ago claiming his application had been "pending" with HOLC eighteen months. After conferences with several corporation officials during the week, he said he had accomplished little. "I don't feel as if I'd made any headway," he said.

### PACKERS' CASE POSTPONED

Washington.—Final hearing of charges against about a dozen meat packers, alleged to have combined to control retail prices, was postponed from Sept. 3 to Sept. 16. The hearing will be held before Secretary Wallace. Charges were filed against the companies in February, 1934, and several hearings have been held. The companies were charged with violation of the packers and stockyards act prohibiting unfair trade practices.

Work-relief money should be spent only on worth-while projects that will be of benefit to the greatest number.



### DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK -

No one with intelligence can look around the world today and imagine for one moment that there will be no war in the future or imagine that conditions are anywhere the better for the World War having been fought, won or lost, as the case may be. It is, however, no fault of the men who composed the army and navy. It is no fault of theirs that the air in Europe is thick with rumors of war and those nations are converting every means dire economic conditions allow to arming themselves in preparation for what may come.

It seems strange under those conditions that some of our politicians imagine that by setting the rest of the world an example by reducing our defensive forces to a mere police force, other nations will follow in their footsteps, notwithstanding the years of experience to the direct contrary. Their persistence continues with pious platitudes from those who never wore a uniform and know not what war is.

It seems to be beyond their conception to realize that having a small army and navy is a positive temptation to foreign countries. It is equivalent to removing a policeman from his beat when it is known that robbers are merely awaiting his withdrawal before commencing operations.

That does not mean that we rank ourselves among those advocating war. Quite the contrary. A strong army and navy are the greatest protection and assurance of peace that we can have.

### BUTLER REFUSES BILL

Omaha.—A \$27.60 bill from an Omaha hospital for care of the late Police Commissioner Frank Myers following the auto accident that caused his death, was refused by Finance Commissioner Butler and sent back to Police Commissioner Knudsen and Police Chief Samardick, who had approved it.

Butler said he refused the bill on the theory that payment by the city might be an admission of city liability for death of Myers under the compensation law.

## Work Shortage is Sure Unless Rush WPA Jobs

Nebraska Needs About \$21,000,000; Only Has \$2,500,000 of Projects Submitted Now.

Announcement by PWA Engineer Latenser, Omaha, Tuesday that the deadline for application of WPA funds has been moved up to Sept. 3 has the WPA offices worried, according to WPA administrator Smith. At the present time not quite \$2,500,000 worth of projects have been submitted to Washington. By general figuring, it is believed it will take at least \$21,000,000 worth of projects approved at Washington to take care of the Nebraska caseload for a year.

Since the first batch of projects went in July 24, Nebraska has been very slow in waking up to the need for speedy application for funds at the WPA offices, officials there say. Both FERA Administrator Witte and Smith urged again Wednesday that state, county and local officials over the state rush sufficient projects to cut the relief rolls. Since FERA direct relief will be cut out shortly unless projects are ready to absorb the load, a serious state problem will ensue, they believe.

"Unless small villages and towns wake up immediately," said Witte, state fair.

MANY a person has faced a law suit for an automobile accident. Many cars have been converted into piles of junk through collision. Automobile Insurance will make good your losses.

**Searl S. Davis**  
OFFICES: 2ND FLOOR  
Platts. State Bank Bldg.

"they will find themselves by about Nov. 1 at the lates with a local unemployment problem on their hands. The works program is built to head off such a situation and should be taken advantage of immediately."

### BUFFALO COUNTY BOY, GIRL ARE 'HEALTHIEST'

Kearney, Neb., Aug. 28.—Laura Taubenheim, Amberst, and Bernard Merryman, Kearney, today were chosen as the healthiest girl and boy in Buffalo county. The awards were made at the county fair which was held despite a pelting rain. They will represent the county at the state fair.

Your **FIRST** Fall Frock

DO YOU LIKE the Tunic Frock? If so then you should see the smart Fall models we are showing. . . . Do you want a daytime frock, a dinner dress or a smart all-purpose frock in newest fabric and smartly designed? We have them, too.

\$5.95 \$7.95  
\$10.95

**Silks — Satins**

THERE are cloky crepes, roughcrepes and sleek satins. There are blacks, greens, browns, peacock and rust. There are wine shades, reds, blackberry and winter green. The styles are the forerunners of early Fall fashions. . . . Also, there are velvets, metal shot woollens, rich and luxurious and for all occasions. Misses sizes, 14 to 20. Women's sizes, 34 to 50.

**LADIES TOGGERY**  
The Shop of Personal Service  
Plattsouth, Nebraska

## Modern Bathroom



The built-in shelf which hides the plumbing in back of the tub is an interesting feature in this up-to-date bathroom. A floor covering, which looks like marble, and washable wallpaper form a fitting background for modern accessories. The central light throws its rays evenly, thus avoiding shadows in the room. This type of improvement may be financed through financial institutions under the Modernization Credit Plan of the Federal Housing Administration.