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ACCUSED OF PLURAL MATING

Kingman, Ariz.—The trial of Price Johnson, polygamy cultist accused of taking a barefoot 15 year old girl for his "plural wife," moved quickly along the road that led to the conviction of L. C. Spencer, Johnson, like Spencer, was charged with "open and notorious cohabitation," a legal weapon invoked by the state in its attempt to stamp out polygamous practices of the Sanhedrin cult in isolated Short Creek, Ariz.

Howard Roarke, federal relief investigator, produced birth certificates and relief applications showing the 40 year old Johnson and his young "plural wife," Helen Hull, were the parents of two children. Roarke also testified Johnson still was legally married to Esther Johnson who had borne him seven sons since their union in 1912.

The relief officer testified it was common knowledge that Johnson and the Hull girl had lived together in the socialistic colony of the Sanhedrin cult, whose members cling to the belief in plural wives despite the fact their forbears, the Mormons, dropped it. Officers said the Hull girl disappeared while they were proceeding against other colonists last summer.

SPENDING SURVEY PLANNED

Washington.—That family problem—what becomes of father's income—will be investigated by the government. Secretary Perkins said a survey of spending distribution—whether the income be derived from wage envelopes or clipping bond coupons—would be made as a work relief project. She said demands from both business and labor prompted the move.

The project will employ 4,500 persons taken from relief rolls and will require about 3,500 man-years of relief work. The cost has not been determined.

WARNS PRIVATE BUSINESS

Milwaukee.—Mayor Hoan, veteran socialist, said that if private business fails to pay the bill for feeding the nation's jobless, public ownership will replace it. Hoan who had a leading part in recent conferences which perfected plans to fuse socialists, La Follette progressives and seven other Wisconsin liberal groups said permanent unemployment confronts millions now on relief. He blamed mechanical advances which have abolished jobs in industry.

TO OPEN TRI-COUNTY BIDS

Hastings, Neb.—Officers of the central Nebraska (Tri-County) public power and irrigation project said Thursday night nearly twenty contractor have submitted bids for a 100 miles canal excavation job. The bids will be opened by the directors Saturday.

Project heads said they anticipate an unusually low price in view of the wide interest in the letting and the general suitability of the soil to be encountered. The letting includes also about eighty wood bridges to be constructed where the canals intersect highways.

The arrival of a PWA auditor is expected Friday. His presence is required before any money from the first allotment out of Washington can be released for any purpose.

NAVY RESERVES REQUESTED

Washington.—The navy high command asked President Roosevelt to sanction an increase in the naval reserves but a decision was deferred. The navy leaders who spent two hours at the white house left with some doubt, however, that their request would be approved because of the president's effort to reduce budget outlays.

"We are going to get all we can," said Secretary Swanson in speaking of the proposal to increase the reserves. There are now about 30,000 naval reservists.

GUIDE ROCK MAN HURT

Hastings.—Brewster Cray, 22, Guide Rock, is in critical condition at a hospital here as a result of injuries suffered when his motorcycle crashed into a car at an intersection near Guide Rock. His injuries include compound fracture of one leg, arm fracture, head and face lacerations and a lung injury. Cray hit a car driven by John Yung of Guide Rock. Yung and others in his car escaped injury.

MIDGLEY JURY DISMISSED

Gering, Neb.—District Judge Irwin late Wednesday night dismissed the jury deliberating manslaughter charges brought against Amos Midgley of Mitchell, after the automobile accident here last Oct. 19 in which Charles Swanson, aged Morrill resident, was injured fatally. The jury was unable to reach a verdict after thirty hours of deliberation. It was not determined immediately whether Midgley will be retried.

FARM HOUSE BURNS

Falls City, Neb.—Fire which started when Mrs. Ida Mundell was filling a kerosene lamp destroyed her farm home and practically all its furnishings. The loss was partly covered by insurance. Mrs. Mundell's husband, Steven Mundell, was crushed to death by a falling tree a few weeks ago.

RED CROSS CHAIRMAN

Washington.—Ernest J. Swift, wartime director of Red Cross relief in European countries, was named vice chairman of the American Red Cross in charge of insular and foreign operations.

Many Farms to Change from Crops to Ranch'g

Forestry Also Is Expected to Take Much Farm Land Over the United States.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 12.—Approximately 650,000 farms, comprising more than 101,000,000 acres of land, could be used to better advantage for stock ranching, forestry, and other conservation purposes rather than continued crop production, according to reports of state land planning specialists attached to the Division of Land Utilization, Resettlement Administration.

These estimates are based on farm by farm surveys of problem areas in each state. For the states of Nebraska, Kansas, North and South Dakota this work has been carried out under the supervision of the regional office of the Resettlement Administration at Lincoln, Nebraska.

In announcing these figures, Dr. L. C. Gray, assistant administrator in charge of Land Utilization, pointed out the extensiveness of the problem they indicated.

"All farms in the United States cover approximately 987 million acres of land," he said. "Thus, for more than ten percent of our total farm land, there is a need for working out means of converting it to uses that will be economically sound and desirable both from the public viewpoint and that of the individual families concerned."

In this number are included all farms which over a long period of time will have to be used for some other purpose than the cultivation of crops. The present land purchase program of the Resettlement Administration is limited to approximately 9,900,000 acres, on which 22,000 families are living. Other methods than public purchase are expected to bring about the improved use of most of the 101,000,000 acres.

Evidences of the unsuitability of these lands to arable agriculture include: considerable abandonment of farms; inability of farmers to support themselves; chronic tax delinquency; and extreme poverty. Erosion and exhaustion of the soil, as well as insufficient moisture and unfavorable physical characteristics are among the causes of these conditions.

In the eastern portion of the United States, most of the farms included in this list would probably be used for forestry or recreation—including summer homes—in the future, provided the obstacles standing in the way of such shifts are not too difficult. In the grass country of the west, most of the lands would probably be utilized for cattle ranches.

"The use of this poor land for farming" said Dr. Gray, "has a three-fold evil effect. It contributes to the existence of farm surpluses, although the families operating these farms do not make a satisfactory living thereby. Second, the occupation of many of these lands by poor families embarrasses local governments because of tax delinquency, and excessive costs for schools and roads. Finally, the continued cultivation of a large part of this area will bring about a further deterioration of the land and decrease its value for any purpose whatsoever."

Although the public purchase of land by both state and federal governments is now going on, partly to act as a demonstration of how poor land can be converted to better uses, this method is not advocated by wholesale application.

"Private enterprise, backed by normal economic influences," Dr. Gray states, "will bring about the change in the use of much of this land in the future, as it has to a certain extent in the past. The principal role of the government in this regard is to encourage trends that contribute to the sound use of land, and to carry out certain preventive and corrective work that is beyond the scope of private land owners. For example, several Wisconsin counties are encouraging the proper use of land by zoning rural areas—a method already widely used in cities. The blocking together of large areas for administration as forests and parks is another activity in which public action is bound to be extensive."

Various means of promoting better land use, other than through public acquisition, are being studied by the land use planning section of the Resettlement Administration. Revised taxation systems to encourage conservation, the development of county zoning programs, the prosecution of sound, vigorous policies in regard to tax-delinquent land are among the matters of policy which are now being investigated.

PROMOTE MARINE OFFICERS

Washington.—The marine corps announced Friday President Roosevelt had approved promotion of thirty-one officers recommended for advancement in rank by the special selection board. Heading the list were ol. John C. Beaumont, now commanding the fourth marine regiment at Shanghai, hina, and ol. James J. Meade, now commander of the first marine brigade of the fleet marine force of Quantico, Va., who were elevated to brigadier generals of the line. Meade, who was born in Charleston, Mass., in 1882, thereby became the youngest brigadier general in the marine corps.

Lieutenant colonels selected for promotion to colonel included Albert E. Randall, Omaha, now commanding the marine barracks, Mare Island, Calif.

University Leader Discusses Corn Problem

Dr. F. D. Weim, Chairman Agronomy Department, U. of N., Says the Seed Situation Serious.

The Nebraska seed corn situation for 1936 now appears like it may be even more serious than in 1917. The drought of the past three years has depleted the old corn supply to almost a minimum and the cold, damp weather during the past six weeks has added to the difficulties of curing this year's corn crop.

Farmers in many sections are face to face with a real seed corn problem. As one means of helping the situation, the seed corn supply for next spring should now be located. It is even possible that fairly good seed corn can be picked out of a field or crib that on the whole does not look good.

I have made it a point during the past three weeks to examine every possible crib of corn. In Practically every case, I was able to pick out a few ears that will grow. It is not necessary to have a perfect ear in order to have good seed corn. I would much rather use seed corn selected in this manner than to buy corn from distances south and east.

To take the guessing out of the problem, the corn should be tested for germination. It may not be necessary to make an individual ear test, but a representative sample of seed corn should be obtained by taking a few kernels from a large number of ears and getting the per cent of germination. If the corn tested out 85 per cent or better, there should be no need for an ear test. The kernel type of test can be made in the state seed laboratory located in the state capitol in Lincoln, free of charge.

Farmers certainly should guard against the purchase of seed corn of trucks that deliver it promiscuously over the country. This is about the most certain way of obtaining unadapted seed possible.

If old corn cannot be found or if this year's crop is out of the question, it may be necessary to go 50 or 60 miles north and east in order to get a seed supply. The lines of equal growing seasons runs northeast and southwest and hence it is much safer to buy seed corn from the north and east than from the south and east.

Live stock feeders in a community shipping corn in at all times might be able to furnish a good seed corn supply for their section by buying feeder corn that would be adapted and allowing their neighbors to pick seed at a reasonable price. This corn should be purchased in the ear and its location definitely established.

Farmers in looking for their 1936 seed corn should remember that ears having the following qualities usually are unsound: (1) If the ear is rubbery and easily twisted or the kernels are loose on the cob; (2) If the kernels or ear are dull, dark or badly discolored; (3) If the hulls of the kernels are blistered on both the back and germ side; (4) This is by far the most important—if the germ instead of being waxy in appearance and of a dingy cream color is lark yellow, brown or otherwise discolored.

Sometimes ears that are rubbery and easily twisted though will grow provided they are hung in a good dry, warm, ventilated place. When the seed is selected, it should be taken care of and not thrown in the oats or wheat bin until next spring, when it is time to plant.

The seed corn situation is not going to be an impossible problem but will need some very careful planning between now and corn planting time.

Outstanding Men Live to a Ripe Old Age

Figures Show That Men of Achievement in Past as Today Have Record of Long Life.

New York, N. Y.—Men of achievement lived, on an average to as ripe an age 2,000 or 3,000 years ago as do the outstanding men of modern times, even though for the general population the average length of life is by many years greater today than it was in antiquity. This statement by the statisticians of a leading life insurance company is based on an unselected sample of 52 famous men of antiquity, whose age at death is fairly well authorized.

The 52 famous men of old lived an average of 65.7 years, which, the statisticians point out, is not much different from the average age at death of a sample of 82 noted mathematicians of modern times, namely 64.3 years, and of a sample of 75 poets, namely 64.1 years. The average age at death of American presidents also is not very widely different—68.4 years for the entire list and 61.7 years for those who held office since the Civil war.

The list of the men of antiquity includes three monogamians and eleven octogamians. But on it are the names of Alexander the Great, Persius and Terence, three men who died under or just over 30 years of age. This brings to mind the names of Shelley, Keats and Schubert, among the noted of more modern times who have had their careers cut short at an early age.

"That there should be more uniformity in the average age at death of eminent men than in that of the general population is to be expected," the statisticians comment. "The list necessarily excludes infants and young children, and, as we know, it is chiefly at the very early ages that modern times have seen the greatest reduction in mortality."

"In the case of a president of the United States, the situation is even more extreme, since there is very little chance for anyone to obtain this office before he reaches the age of 40 at least. But the close similarity in the average ages of prominent men throughout the ages probably comes as a surprise to anyone who has given thought to the matter without actually carrying out the arithmetic."

"It is a familiar fact that the life span, that is the extreme limit attainable by most sturdy individuals, has been practically unchanged in all historic times, even though the average length of life of the population at large has changed very materially. But to find this degree of similarity in the average age at death of a fairly representative list of men who became eminent 2,000 or more years ago, on the one hand, and those of the very recent past, is probably to most of us a somewhat unexpected result."

Some of the famous men of ancient times and their age at death were: Aeschylus, 69; Anacreon, 85; Aristotle, 62; Casto, the Elder, 85; Democritus, 90; Demosthenes, 62; Diogenes, 89; Dionysius, 65; Epicurus, 71; Euripides, 77; Herodotus, 59; Hippocrates, 85; Horace, 57; Isocrates, 98; Juvenal, 80; Livy, 76; Nepos, 75; Pindar, 79; Plutarch, 78; Plato, 80; Plautus, 70; Protarch, 74; Protagoras, 70; Pythagoras, 82; Seneca, 69; Solon, 80; Sophocles, 89; Themistocles, 65; Theophrastus, 85; and Xenophon, 73.

OMAHA JUDGES DISAGREE

Omaha.—A meeting of municipal court judges, called to consider a plan for a moratorium on garnishment writs during the holidays, broke up Thursday when the discussion turned to constable's fees. No action was taken on the garnishment recommendation of Judge Holmes after he charged Judge Nebde with permitting his constable to cut fees.

Judge Holmes recently issued an order to the municipal court clerk he would recognize no applications for garnishments between Dec. 11 and 25. The other four judges declined to sign the order and Presiding Judge Battin called all the judges together in an effort to determine a policy.

WRECK KILLS A FIREMAN

Dearing, Ga.—A fireman was killed and two engineers were injured when two trains of the Georgia railway crashed head on. A. J. Kirby, fireman on an Atlanta-bound train, was killed. Ed Ewing, his fireman and W. H. Wallace, engineer of an Augusta-bound train, were injured.

STOCK RAISERS CHEERED

Denver.—Rain and snow after one of the west's worst drouths have nurtured prospects in seventeen western states for a winter livestock season that may exceed the ten year average.

The United States department of agriculture estimated that cattle are in better condition in most western grazing regions than at any time since 1932 and the sheep prospects are better than for five years. Slight improvement was noted even in the big dust bowl of the southwest.

The agricultural department's report said western ranges "generally have a good supply of winter feed" except in a few regions. These regions include western Montana, western Kansas, southeastern Colorado and parts of western Oklahoma, northern Texas and eastern New Mexico.

Condition of ranges was estimated at 81 percent of normal in the seventeen western states, compared with 82 percent last month; 58 percent a year ago and the ten year average of 79.6.

Cattle condition was estimated at 87 percent of normal, compared with 71 percent a year ago and the ten year average of 85.2. The sheep figures were 90, 75 and 88.2.

SNOW TIES UP HIGHWAYS

Sheridan, Wyo.—A sudden two-foot fall of snow marooned a huge passenger bus and scores of private cars. Highway traffic was interrupted for six hours twenty-five miles north of here on the highway to Billings.

Reports from Parkman estimated seventy-five automobiles including the Billings-Sheridan bus, and freight trucks were caught in the drifts.

LAND, FARM and RANCH BARGAINS

HORSES for sale. Call at yards at Heisel Mill, Plattsmouth. d16-4w

Farm Loans, 4 1/2%, First Trust Co., Nebraska City, Nebr. d9-1mw

FINDS ETHIOPIANS BRUTAL

New York.—Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, Harlem's familiar "Black Eagle," returned from the wars a disillusioned man. He said so. Also, it seemed obvious to impartial observers from his words, his formal morning coat, his striped pants, and the correct ascot scarf tucked about a wing collar.

Julian's arrival in a first class cabin of the liner Aquitania concluded a military phase in his career which hastened him to Ethiopia eight months ago to fight for his adopted country and, between times, to give setting-up exercises to Haile Selassie's warriors.

After a tussle with the ascot tie and doing things to a bottle of eau de cologne, he asserted the Italian invasion of Africa was "an act of God in answer to the suffering cries of humanity." He said he had sacrificed a military career to return to the United States and tell the truth about "inefficiency, lack of discipline and brutality in Ethiopia." When Harlem hears about it, he said, the Ethiopian flag will be anathema north of 125th st.

Watch for messages of Christmas values in Journal ads. Home town merchants are able and eager to serve you at a smaller margin of profit than city stores charge.

Campbell's Soups
TOMATO, 2 Cans 15c
Assorted Varieties (except Chicken) 25c
3 Cans ----- 25c

HINKY DINKY
Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 17-18

NECK BONES, lb.	5c
KRAUT, Wisconsin Bulk, lb.	5c
HAMBURGER, 2 lbs.	25c
CALF LIVER, Swift's Diamond 'C', lb.	25c
BACON, Hinky-Dinky, 1/2-lb. pkg.	18c
BEEF STEAK, Round, lb.	23c
PORK STEAK, lb.	22c
VEAL STEAK, Round, Sirloin, T-Bone, lb.	23c
FRANKFURTS, lb.	15c
MINCED HAM, lb.	15c
OSTYERS, solid pack, pint.	23c
BACON SQUARES, lb.	25c

ATTENTION FARMERS: We are in the market for fancy fresh dressed poultry and will pay highest market prices. See our store manager for further information.

Glenn Valley Catsup Lge. 14-oz. Bottle -----	10c
Michigan or Northern Navy Beans 5 lbs. -----	25c
Fresh Italian Prunes No. 10 Can -----	29c

LETTUCE, 5 dozen size, head.	8c
U. S. Grade No. 1—Large, Firm, Fresh Arizona Iceberg	
YAMS, Louisiana Porto Ricans, 6 lbs.	19c
U. S. Grade No. 1—Fine for Baking	
POTATOES, 100-lb. bag, \$1.39; 15-lb. peck.	25c
U. S. Grade No. 1 Nebraska Red Triumph	
GRAPES, Red Emperors, lb., 7c; 3 lbs.	20c
Fancy, Sweet California	
GRAPEFRUIT, medium size, doz., 38c; 6 for.	19c
Sweet, Juicy Texas—Genuine Mursh Seedless	
ORANGES, 176 size, doz., 39c; 216 size, doz.	33c
Fancy California Sunkist Navel.	
APPLES, Roman Beauty, 5 lbs.	25c
CELERY, large, fresh, tender, well bleached, stalk.	10c
ONIONS, Red or Yellow, 3 lbs.	10c

Santa Clara PRUNES 90-100 Size 10-lb. Box -----	53c
Quality Mixed Nuts 1 lb.	19c
Christmas Hard Candies 2 lbs.	25c

Post Bran Flakes 2 Pkgs.	23c
Sunlight Margarine 1-lb. Carton -----	16c
Casco Creamery BUTTER 1-lb. Carton -----	38c

DEL MONTE COFFEE
FOR DRIP PERCOLATING OR BOILING

lb. 27c
Can 53c
2-lb. Can. 53c

OTOE CHIEF FLOUR \$1.79
48 lbs.

Pancake Flour
GEM BRAND
4-lb. Bag 17c

White or Yellow
Corn Meal 18c
5-lb. Bag -----

Latin Beauty Wins Film Role



Rosita Delva

Her dancing at the San Diego exposition won Rosita Delva, 'belle of Old Mexico,' a part as a dancing goddess in a new moving picture starring Gloria Swanson.

Keep in touch with Christmas merchandise values by reading the ads in the Journal.

Journal Christmas advertising will bring you messages of value from your home town stores.

Phone news items to No. 6.