

## Vote is Urged on \$30 Weekly Ohio Pensions

**Movement Starts With Two Rival Groups Opening Drives—Need 300,000 Signers.**

COLUMBUS, O. (UP)—The seed of Sheridan Downey's \$30 a week plan that first bloomed on the sunny slopes of California has been transplanted in Ohio. In this state, sponsors of the idea, however, are divided on the questions: shall we pay it on Wednesday or Thursday and must recipients be at least 57 or only 50?

As yet, no politician in Ohio has campaigned on the \$30 a week plan as Downey did successfully for the democratic senatorial nomination in California, but rival groups have taken steps to write the proposals into the state constitution by way of initiative petition.

Considerable amusement was occasioned over the difference of opinion as to the proper day for "pay day." One Ohio editor ran this headline over a news story heralding the advent of the different timed pension plans—"Let's all wait until Saturday night."

**300,000 Signers Needed**

Both groups have obtained the approval of the attorney general of the form of their proposed amendment. The next step is to get perfunctory designation by the secretary of state of the proper type petition. Then the proponents are free to circulate petitions for signatures and they must obtain 300,000 before the voters will be asked to decide whether they want to support the plan.

One group hopes to have the issue voted on next year. The other has not signified its intentions, but experience has shown that it is difficult to put proposed amendments on the ballot in Ohio by initiative petitions.

Spokesman for the "\$30 every Wednesday" organization is Dr. Frank H. Fagan, who operates a dental X-ray laboratory in Cleveland. The General Welfare League of Ohio, of which E. L. Lansing, Cleveland, is secretary, is urging adoption of the Thursday alternative. Under the latter scheme applicants for pensions would be eligible only if they were 57 or older. Dr. Fagan would have the state pension those over 50 who could meet other requirements.

**Pensioners Could Not Work**

Essentially, the plans are the same. Pensioners could not work. They could not hire anyone to work for them. They would be forbidden to use their pensions to support anyone over 18. Present state old age pensioners would have the option of remaining on the rolls or subscribing to the new pension plan.

As the state is now having difficulty of paying awards of less than \$25 a month, it would not be difficult to decide which to take—provided the new system would work.

The financial details? Pensions would be paid each week—either on Wednesday or Thursday—in pension warrants issued by a state administrator. To the back of the warrants would be affixed each Wednesday or Thursday—a 2-cent warrant repayment stamp. Hence at the end of 52 weeks the back of the warrants would be covered with the stamps at a cost of \$1.04, and the warrant could then be redeemed for \$1.

The pension warrants would be negotiable and transferrable. Political subdivisions would be required to accept them in payment of taxes and other obligations. State employees would be paid one-half their salaries in them. But Dr. Fagan has faith in the idea. His plan provides that he shall be the first administrator until one is elected, and the proposed amendment stipulates that the administrator shall accept his \$7,000 annual salary in warrants.

That the weekly pension plan people are not too optimistic over the chances for immediate successful operation once the scheme is launched is indicated by a clause in one proposal which allows the administrator to borrow \$700,000 from the state's general funds until the pension system begins paying for itself.

Of course, officials say the general revenue fund cannot stand further drain, particularly since the state has had to borrow from it three months running to meet existing old age pension demands. This summer, in fact, the state auditor said it was "broke."

### "BLACK BOOK" BEST SELLER

PRAGUE (UP)—One of the publishing successes of this season is the "Black book" of Prague's tailors which contains the addresses of 8,670 customers who have refused to pay for their clothes. It has now run into the 11th edition.

## SCREEN DEVICE TRACES PLANE ON TO LANDING

NEW YORK (UP)—Airline officials here have been testing a new method for locating airplanes in flight—a frosted glass screen with a tiny green speck moving continuously across it to represent the plane in flight.

The screen was developed by Bell Telephone Laboratories for the Western Electric company and will be used in connection with the Civil Aeronautics Authority's beacon system. The board is said to follow precisely the flight of an oncoming plane. By return radio telephone airport officials can guide the pilot to the field.

As a pilot talks through his radio, the green light moves with the plane's position on the circular screen of a cathode ray tube. Compass markings on the screen's edge enable the airport dispatcher to give the pilot his exact bearings even though visibility may be obliterated by fog or rain.

## WORK SPEEDED ON 100 BRITISH NAVAL VESSELS

LONDON (UP)—One hundred warships are under various stages of construction in British shipyards for the Royal Navy, and the Admiralty has given orders for their completion to be speeded.

The order is the British government's answer to Mussolini's decision to build 12 extra large cruisers. The British navy now is twice as big as Italy's, and when the present program is completed the margin will be even larger.

Ships now being built provide work for 250,000, and include: five battle-ships, five aircraft-carriers, 12 cruisers, three fleet leaders, 35 destroyers and 17 submarines.

Other vessels under construction include submarine depot ships, Admiralty surveying ships, and a large number of new-type submarine chasers equipped with motor engines.

## BEAVERS GO TO WORK ON EROSION PROJECT

WASHINGTON, (UP)—Beavers nature's greatest dam-builders, have gone to work for Uncle Sam.

The interior department's division of grazing "transplanted" beavers to Idaho streams that were threatened with erosion. Attaches said the paddle-tailed animals immediately began building dams across the small streams.

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes said "transplanting" the beavers "had the benefit of two outstanding results—restoration of beaver population and arresting stream-bed erosion and the consequent loss of soil and water."

## YOUTH, LOST IN LAKE, MERELY WADES ASHORE

PORT ARTHUR, Tex. (UP)—John Rainey, 22, dived overboard to swim in Lake Sabine while sailing with Caleb Hammond. This resulted in the fright of his life.

Hammond brought the sailboat about to pick up the youth, but foot-high waves concealed the swimmer. Hammond returned to Port Arthur to organize a searching party.

Meanwhile, almost exhausted, Rainey discovered that he could touch the bottom of the lake with his feet. He waded half a mile to shore, hailed a tugboat and was brought home after being lost 10 hours.

## DEER HUNTERS SHAMED

GILROY, Cal. (UP)—The killing in this vicinity of two toothless deer is declared by game experts to be of no particular credit to the hunters. They insist that when a buck has become so old as to lose all of its teeth, almost anyone could knock it over with a club.

## TOWN OF OLD CHURCHES

WEST CHESTER, Pa. (UP)—Chester county has five Presbyterian churches which are more than 200 years old. They are located at Brandywine Manor, Upper Octorara, Great Valley, Fagg's Manor and New London.

## BRIDGE ISSUES NO PASSES

PHILADELPHIA (UP)—Since erection of the Delaware river bridge between Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., in 1926, every vehicle passing over it has paid toll charges, even fire engines and ambulances.

## FRENCH PHILOSOPHER ONLY 15

PARIS (UP)—France's youngest philosopher is Edouard Mazabraud, and he is only 15. He took his first degree in philosophy last year and comes from the Haute-Vienne department.

## Law Anchors the Gallant Ship Used by Byrd

**City of New York Sued With New Owner by Skipper—Bought for Training Ship.**

CLEVELAND (UP)—The City of New York, sturdy square-rigger which fought Antarctic storm and ice to carry Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his men to the "bottom of the world" is the object of a new attack—a suit against the vessel and her owner for back wages—filed by her keeper and skipper, Capt. Ralph B. Von Suboff.

Capt. Von Suboff, spruce ex-officer in the Russian navy, who with his wife has lived aboard the historic old bark through the Chicago World Fair and Cleveland's Great Lakes exposition, has filed suit in federal court against Frederick Griffith, who now owns the ship, and against the ship, since under admiralty law a ship may be sued.

When the ship was exhibited at the Chicago fair and later at Cleveland's exposition, the Von Suboffs' pay came indirectly through Admiral Byrd.

Later, Commander Frederick Griffith, a retired navy officer of Belmar, N. J., became interested in the old ship, built originally in Norway as a whaler. He persuaded a philanthropist to buy the vessel for the New Jersey state nautical school—for the training of sailors.

The price paid was reported to have been \$3,000—a fraction of the \$165,000 at which she was valued when launched and ready for the voyage into the Antarctic.

But the money required for towing charges to New Jersey—\$3,000—was needed for relief, it was decided by New Jersey legislators, who did not accept the gift.

Griffith, who sailed in his youth with the late Admiral William S. Sims on the famous Saratoga, searched again for a backer—someone who would pay the towing charges and finance the needed repairs.

Meanwhile, the hull stained a sooty gray, the decks shrank and leaking, pigeons nesting in the rigging, the old ship lay moored to a Lake Erie dock—a mystery to this city.

Commander Griffith arrived here recently, prepared to take the ship to New Jersey.

"At last," he said, gazing up into the web of rigging, "I have found a backer. I want to see her under her own sails again, with young men climbing her ratlines. She doesn't belong here, rotting at a dock."

**Surprised by Suit**

"But I didn't anticipate a lawsuit," Griffith said.

The Von Suboffs agree that the square-rigger should sail again, but think they are entitled to some wages first.

"We've cared for her for years," the captain said. "We know her to be a good ship and we would like to see her repaired. But we need money, too."

Industrial soot has settled on the City of New York's deck and rigging, and her hull needs paint. But otherwise the ship is sound and strong, from the keelson bow, 9 feet thick, to the stern of Norway oak—7 feet through.

The case of the sued ship does not come up until January, but if at that time it is settled in favor of the Von Suboffs, it is more than likely that there will be another ship starting for the south—but to the tropics.

For while the City of New York lies frozen in a legal ice jam, Captain and Mrs. Suboff plan a trip to the South Seas—in a schooner of their own.

## CONDEMNATION COURT FOR NEB. CITY UTILITY

LINCOLN, Sept. 24—Three district judges held appointments from the Nebraska Supreme Court today to sit as a condemnation court for the evaluation appraisal of property owned by the Central Power company, at Nebraska City, which the city voted to purchase at the August 9 election.

The judges are L. S. Hastings, of David City; Virgil Faloon, of Falls City, and John L. Polk, of Lincoln. They will meet at Nebraska City at a date to be fixed later by the Supreme Court.

## U. S. WHEAT SALES

HASTINGS, Sept. 24 (UP)—The death toll in the fruit truck and oil transport collision near Red Cloud Thursday night amounted to 5 today when William Lonn, 29, of Indianola died at a Hastings hospital. He was badly burned. Lonn who was unmarried is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gus Lonn of Atlanta.

## GOOD OLD NEBRASKA

Nestled on the banks of the Missouri river, My old Nebraska home I seem to see.

The cottonwood and willow gently waving, As in the little grove I rest at eve.

Take me back again to old Nebraska, To the friends of youth I long to see.

With them I lived the happy days of childhood, And at the eve of life I long to be.

Take me back to old Nebraska, Where the fields of yellow corn Rustle faintly in the twilight, Near the place where I was born.

Linden trees with nectar laden, Busy bees their sweetness store, Take me back to old Nebraska And the happy days of yore.

Up at dawn in early spring-time, Quickly to the garden hie, Bleeding heart and golden tulips Shed their beauty there awhile.

Then in June the lovely roses Fling their fragrance on the air, Take me back to old Nebraska Where I never knew a care.

—Anna B. Howland, Los Angeles, Calif.

## NATIVE, 81, CONDUCTS KNOW-UTAH CAMPAIGN

SALT LAKE CITY (UP)—Utah has a "one man chamber of commerce" in Webster Greene, 81-year-old Salt Lake City resident.

Greene is a familiar figure on the Latter Day Saints temple grounds, where he passes out little slips of paper to tourist visitors.

The messages, which Greene prepares himself on his typewriter at home, contain 11 lines of superlatives about Utah.

He believes the lengthy publicity booklets prepared by commercial clubs are too lengthy for tourists to read effectively.

Greene conducts his "know Utah" campaign strictly on his own. During intermissions at the temple grounds, he walks up and down main street slipping the messages into out-state automobiles.

## WORLD'S FAIR CROWDS TO SEE CAMEL-BACK LOCOMOTIVE

SCRANTON, P. (UP)—One of the interesting exhibits at the New York World's Fair will be the last of the anthracite-burning, camelback locomotives which puffed through 32 years of service for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad company.

Saved from the scrap heap by the New York Chapter, Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, engine No. 952, last of the ancient ilk, will show fair visitors how far railway transportation has progressed since the hey-day of its use.

The ponderous locomotive was legislated out of use last December when Thomas L. Tabor, New York, persuaded rail officials to let him and friends rehabilitate it for display at the fair.

## SEEKS NEBRASKA PLAN

LINCOLN, Sept. 24 (UP)—W. L. O'Daniel, who campaigned with a hill billy band to win the governorship nomination in Texas asked the secretary of state today for a copy of Nebraska's tax plan.

He wrote that "We understand it is operating successfully." Staff members said O'Daniel would be supplied with the requested information.

## FATE CROSSES EX-FIGHTER

CAMDEN, N. J. (UP)—Billy Angelo, 30, once a leading welter-weight, fought for nine years in the ring without suffering any serious injuries. While playing with his 4-year-old niece, she stuck her finger in his eye. Angelo went to a hospital, where surgeons removed the eye.

## TANGLED IN ROPE, BOY DROWNS

HOLYOKE, Mass. (UP)—Edward Perreault, 16, drowned in the Second Level Canal here when he became entangled in a rope used by swimmers to pull themselves from the water.

## 300TH STEWARDESS WED

OAKLAND, Cal. (UP)—Miss Dorothy Hickett, 24, is the 300th air stewardess of the United Air lines to be married in the past eight years.

## "HOTDOGS" NEW TO BUTCHER

NORRISTOWN, Pa. (UP)—Edward Margerum, a butcher for 40 years, never ate a "hotdog" until he attended a lodge picnic the other day.

## Italy Steps Up Motor Output Vital to Army

**Production Is 45 Per Cent Above 6-Months' Period in 1937—Self-Sufficiency There.**

ROME (UP)—Although automobile production in Italy showed an increase of 45.2 per cent during the first six months of this year over the corresponding period in 1937, supply cannot keep pace with demand.

Ominous war clouds over Europe are the main cause of this shortage. It started during the Ethiopian campaign and has grown progressively worse since.

Italian automobile factories are working 24 hours a day for the government. In addition to manufacturing cars for private users, three daily shifts of workers are busy turning out trucks, motorized equipment, rifles, cannons and other equipment to prepare Italy for any eventualities.

**Self-Sufficiency Is Theme**

There also is another factor. Ever since sanctions were enforced during the Ethiopian war, Italy has built for self-sufficiency wherever possible and has reduced imports to a minimum for materials unobtainable in Italy.

Italy produces no steel and most of that imported must go into forging a powerful war machine. Consequently, the ordinary Italian citizen who wants to permit himself the luxury of a car must pay the price—which is very expensive—and wait months before his order can be filled.

Despite war exigencies, the production has increased. A total of 31,391 cars were turned out in Italian factories between Jan. 1 and June 30, of this year, as against 21,626 during the same period in 1937.

Of this year's total, 21,021 were touring cars. During the first six months of 1937, Italy produced only 14,672 pleasure cars. This represents an increase of 65.9 per cent.

There were 3,197 trucks produced during the first six months of this year, as against 2,285 during the same period in 1937, an increase of 40 per cent.

## Several Models Popular

The most popular automobiles in Italy are the Fiat and the Lancia, followed by the more expensive Bianchis. The Fiat and Lancia are popular all over Europe to judge by the number owned by non-Italians. Fiat has a factory in France which turns out cars for French consumption.

In the luxury class are the Isotta-Fraschini and the high-powered racing type Alfa-Romeos and Maseratis. Until two years ago the Alfas were supreme in the racing field, winning the lion's share of laurels against the German Mercedes and Auto-Unions and the French Bugattis.

There is no question that the demand would be even greater but for the high price. The smallest and cheapest car on the market is a four-cylinder Fiat, nicknamed Topolino (Mickey Mouse), which costs 12,000 lire (\$600). It is exceptionally small and has no equivalent to its smallest in size in the United States.

The Fiat six-cylinder model, Ford and Chevrolet in size, costs 30,000 lire (\$1,500). There is an in-between four-cylinder model which costs 21,000 lire (\$1,050).

## CAR LOADINGS UP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UP)—The association of American railroads announced today carloadings for the week ending Sept. 17 totaled 660,142 cars, an increase of 16 per cent over the preceding week.

The figure is 19.8 per cent below the corresponding week in 1937 and 31.6 per cent less than the same in 1930.

The increase was caused by the fact that the preceding week included the labor holiday.

Loadings of grain products amounted to 35,900 cars, an increase of 5.374 over the week before, but 53 cars under the same week last year. Livestock loadings totaled 16,728 cars, an increase of 2,061 cars over the week before but 1,236 less than the same week in 1937.

## HOUD NIGHTLY PATROLS BEAT WITH POLICEMAN

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (UP)—Every night during the summer a large foxhound has accompanied officer Raymond Hart as he patrolled his beat for eight hours at a stretch.

"He just seemed to take a liking to me one night," Hart said, "and now he waits for me at the same corner every night. The only time he doesn't show up is when it rains." The dog refuses to show affection for any other member of the force.

## POSTPONE HEARING

LINCOLN, Sept. 24 (UP)—A hearing on former Lieutenant Governor Walter H. Jurgensen's appeal from an embezzlement conviction was set back on the supreme court's tentative war list today from October 3 to the week of October 17. Illness of Assistant Attorney General Burt Overcash and absence of Richard F. Stout, Jurgensen's counsel, was responsible for the postponement.

## Crop Failures Blamed for Cost of Assistance

**Many Nebraska Counties Find This Responsible for the Increasing Cost of Assistance.**

LINCOLN, Sept. 24 (UP)—Crop failures in many Nebraska counties are responsible in part for the increased cost of all forms of public assistance in the state during August, a report prepared by the state assistance office disclosed today.

Public relief expenditures rose from \$2,378,923 in July to \$2,560,603, an increase of \$181,680. Recipients increased from 90,279 to 91,058.

Expenditures for general relief from county funds aggregated \$84,450, a gain of \$12,177 over July and an increase of 658 cases. Officials attributed the larger load directly to poor crops. Ordinarily it was said, the increase does not occur until November.

WPA reported 29,092 certified persons on its payrolls August 31 with wages of \$1,557,937, a gain of 533 grants and \$184,417 in wages compared with July.

Average old age assistance grants are up from \$15.07 in July to \$15.14 in August compared with \$13.60 in August 1937. Old age rolls carried the names of 26,368 persons, a gain of 16 during the month.

## IDENTIFY MASS FOUND IN 1908 AS METEORITE

PROVIDENCE, Ky. (UP)—Thirty years after its discovery on a northern Kentucky farm, a metallic mass has been identified as a meteorite, the 19th such specimen to be found in this state.

Ever since it was found in 1908 on the farm of W. T. Yeager near here, the specimen has been kept as a curio.

He did not learn of its value as a meteorite until early this year when he took the specimen to the state highway department at Frankfort. John Stokley, geologist, submitted the curio to David M. Young, curator at the University of Kentucky geology museum, who identified it.

Young said the 15-pound body was a siderite of the coarse octahedrite variety, composed chiefly of iron and nickel. The new meteorite was named the Providence siderite.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS READY FOR ARMY MEN ABROAD

FREMONT, O. (UP)—A premature Christmas spirit was evidenced here as 25 gaily colored bags containing Christmas gifts were mailed to the national Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

They will be shipped to United States soldiers in foreign service, and will be delivered Christmas. Each bag contained a knife, automatic pencil, washcloth, soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, talcum powder, stationery, playing cards and a pocket-sized diary.

## INDIA INCREASES IRRIGATION

SIMLA, India (UP)—The government is steadily enlarging the field of cultivation in India by large-scale irrigation schemes. Areas under state irrigation now total 31,000,000 acres, or one-eighth of the total cultivatable area of British India, as compared with only 10,500,000 acres in 1878-79.

## BURNING MOUNTAIN REPORTED

SYDNEY, Australia (UP)—Returning tourists from off-beaten routes of the interior report the finding of a mountain of coal that for centuries past has been burning. The mountain is now so hot that coal mining operations probably will never be possible.

## POLICE DISCLAIM JOKE

KITCHENER, Ont. (UP)—Workmen repairing a hotel here said it was an accident when they moved a sign from its usual place near the city hall to the front of the hotel tavern, bearing the order: "No parking here. Reserved for civic officials."

## Cotton Picker to Help Build Dixie Security

**Rust Foundation Set Up to Cushion Labor Displacement—To Build Factory.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UP)—A Negro cotton picker's question, "what's going to happen to us when cotton picking machines are perfected," perhaps has been answered by inventors of a leading mechanical picker.

After announcing plans to build a factory here which will turn out at least 1,000 low-priced pickers annually, John and Mack Rust, who have worked many years to perfect their machine, revealed plans for formation of the Rust Foundation through which they plan to use a large percentage of their profits to offset labor displacements which will follow successful use of mechanical pickers.

Declaring that "we never intended to use our invention for making money but to better the condition of southern workers," the Rust brothers filed a charter of incorporation which included a clause placing a ceiling on their incomes.

## Profits to Foundation

Their income, according to the clause, must not be more than 10 times that of their lowest paid employe. Remainder of the profits will go to the foundation, a non-profit organization designed to make the mechanical picker a blessing rather than a curse to Dixie.

John Rust listed eight objectives of the foundation:

1. To promote educational and health activities and to establish and maintain agencies and institutions, including schools, libraries and hospitals.
2. To publish and distribute newspapers, books and periodicals, to operate radio stations, and otherwise to disseminate useful information.
3. To conduct investigation, research and experimentation, especially in technical, scientific and social-economic fields.
4. To help individuals and families to raise their standards of living and become self-sustaining.
5. To give financial, technical, advisory or any other assistance to any institutions that are organized to accomplish or further the purposes set forth by the foundation.
6. To operate farms, factories and such other enterprises as may seem useful in promoting the objects of the foundation.
7. To enter into partnerships, joint adventures or agreements for sharing profits.
8. To co-operate with any individual or with any private, public or governmental agency for achievement of the aims of the foundation.

## Suggestions Flow In

Social questions arising as the result of progress of the mechanical picker has resulted in numerous suggestions being submitted to the Rust brothers. They range all the way from throwing the machine into the river to establishing technocracy.

"There have been objections to the cotton picker because it will displace labor," John Rust said, "but seeing that these cotton field workers are the poorest paid people in America, we feel that we are doing them a favor when we free them from the back-breaking slavery of the cotton fields, especially the women and children."

"It is the business of the Rust Cotton Picker company to produce machines that will mechanize the cotton growing industry, and it is the business of the foundation to help rehabilitate the displaced labor on a higher plane."

"This transition will not take place suddenly but will naturally take place over a period of years. This will give the government and private business time to make the necessary adjustments to take care of the displaced labor."

"However, the cotton picker business itself will absorb a good part of the labor displaced in the fields. Of course, these farm workers will have to be trained to operate and service the new machinery, and the training of these people for their new jobs will be one of the important functions of the Rust Foundation."

## CHECKS HELD 25 YEARS WITHOUT BEING CASHED

CINCINNATI, O. (UP)—Three checks that William P. Devou, Cincinnati millionaire, had held for 25 years without cashing were presented in the U. S. district court here.

Sol Goodman, attorney for Devou's estate, asked Judge John H. Druffel for an entry directing the U. S. treasury to pay into the estate \$127.50, the amount of the checks given Devou in payment of a debt to him as a creditor of a bankrupt company.