Poison Bran Mash Is Used to Combat Army Worm Horde

Iowa College and County Agents Co-Operating in Effort to Check Spread of Pests.

By Associated Press.

Ames, Ia., July 6.—A poison bran mash, placed in furrows around affected fields, is the means favored by experts here of combatting the hordes of army worms which have caused heavy damage to farms in nearly 20 central and eastern Iowa counties. Past experiences with the pest, according to Dr. Carl J. Drake, entomologist at Iowa State college, has demonstrated that this mixture was the most effective weapon.

The college and county agents all over the affected area are co-operating in the effort to check the spread of the pests, which have destroyed thousands of acres of vegetation of all kinds. Field workers from the college have been sent into a number of counties to direct the work.

Webster County Worst Hit.

The largest area reported affected here was in Webster county, where 1,000 acres of corn, rye, oats and wheat have been damaged. Cerro Gordo also was a heavy sufferer.

The mash recommended by Dr. Drake is made by putting one pound of Paris green with each 25 pounds of bran. After mixing, add two quarts of molasses and enough water to make the mixture of a crumbly nature.

This mash is scattered at about eight pounds to the acre in advance of the worms. It is sufficiently strong to kill poultry and also should be kept away from livestock.

The mash either may be scattered through the fields or placed in furrows. The furrowing method has been quite successful in some counties.

Furrows Around Fields.

As an added precaution against the worms, some farmers have successfully combatted them by plowing a furrow eight to 10 inches in depth around their fields and dug post holes in the furrows about 100 yards apart. The worms fall into the furrow, are unable to cross it and run its length, most of them finally falling into the post holes, where they are easily destroyed.

Other methods include the covering of infested spots with straw, which is burned, or spraying with arsenicals. This manner of dealing with the pest however is effective only when it is discovered soon after hatching.

The most effective battle against the worms can be waged before they develop into moths and fly to other fields. At that stage it is almost impossible to control their spread.

Britain Building Monster Plane

Has Wing Span of 70 Feet and 1,000 Horse-Power Engine.

London, July 6.—"The most wonderful aeroplane ever built" is the description applied to a mammoth new aeroplane now nearing completion for the British air force.

It is a biplane, with a wing-span of 70 feet; its fuselage is stated to reach enormous proportions, housing three decks one above the other.

Its motive power will be a 1,000-horse power Napier engine, which is stated to be, both in point of size and power, the biggest aero engine in the world. Although of immense size, however, the engine can be comfortably stowed away in the fuselage so as to be out of sight. The pilot's seat is on top of the engine.

Inside the fuselage there are three separate decks. On the top deck is the pilot's cabin and space for armaments. The middle floor houses the chart room and offices, while one the bottom deck are the bomb sights and more space for armaments.

The machine is reported to have been specially designed to carry the largest naval torpedo built, which will be controlled from the lower deck.

The speed of this new monster will be about 120 miles per hour normal and 150 miles per hour full speed.

Its cost is reported to be in the neighborhood of $80,000.

RADIO

Program for July 8.
(Courtesy of Radio Digest.)
By Associated Press.

WSB, Atlanta Journal (429), 8-9, orchestra; 10:45, orchestra.

WGR, Buffalo (319), 4:30, music; 5:30, news.

WMAQ, Chicago News (447.5), 5, organ; 5:30, orchestra; 7, book review; 7:40, French; 8, civil service; 8:15, quartet.

KYW, Chicago (536), 6, concert; 7, Chicago Musical college; 7:20, farm talks; 7:50, musical; 9-10:30, program.

WLS, Chicago (345), 5:30-9, orchestra, music, farm talks; 8, German music masters; 10, request program.

WLW, Cincinnati (309), 9, minstrel show; 11, orchestra.

WJAX, Cleveland News (390), 6:30, bedtime; 7, concert.

WFAA, Dallas News (476), 3:30-9:30, farm news, musical; 11-12, theatrical artists.

WWJ, Detroit News (517), 6, band; 8:30, News orchestra.

WDAF, Kansas City Star (411), 3:30-4:30, trio; 5-5:40, child talent; 6-7, School of the Air; 11:45, Nighthawks.

WHAS, Courier Journal, Louisville Times (400), 7:30-9 p. m., orchestra.

KHJ, Los Angeles (395), 8, concert; 8:45, children; 10, concert; 12, dance.

WMC, Memphis Commercial Appeal (500), 8:30, program; 11, frolic.

WLAG, Minneapolis-St. Paul (417), 7:30, lectures.

CKAC, Montreal (425), 6, kiddies; 6:30, orchestra; 7:30, studio; 9:30, dance.

WHN, New York (366), 12, State theater vaudeville; 1:45-5, concert.

WOR, Newark (405), 12:45-6, solo, orchestras.

KGO, Oakland (312), 10, musical; 12-3, p. m., dance.

WAAW, Omaha (360), 8-9, gion Lutheran church.

WOAW, Omaha (526), 6-7:30, program; 9-11, music.

WDAR, Philadelphia (395), 5:30, talk.

WFI, Philadelphia (395), 4, talk; 4:30, orchestra; 6, recital; 7, concert; 9:05, dance.

KDKA, Pittsburgh (326), 5:30, children; 6:45, feature; 6:15, bird talk; 7, quartet; 8, concert.

WCAE, Pittsburgh (462), 4:30, concert; 6:30, Uncle Kaybee; 7:30, musical.

KGW, Portland (492), 10, concert.

KPO, San Francisco (423), 9, orchestra; 10, American music; 12, band.

WGY, Schenectady (380), 6, music; 6:45, travelogue; 9:15, organ.

WBZ, Springfield (337), 4, ensemble; 5:30, orchestra; 5:30, bedtime; 6:40, ensemble; 7, piano; 7:30, songs.

WRC, Washington (469), 5, children; 7, talk; 7:15, musical; 8, political talk; 8:15, trio.

KFNF, Shenandoah (266), farmer dinner concert, 12:30; program, 7:30.

Small Grains Show Good Growth Despite Bad Weather Conditions

Watertown, S. D., July 6.—Small grain has made remarkable growth and development during the month of June despite an overabundance of rain in all the state except the very southwestern counties and temperatures which have been unusually low for this season of the year and too low to bring crops along ideally, according to the monthly weather and crop report issued by H. O. Herbrandson, agricultural statistician for the bureau of agricultural economics of the federal department of agriculture.

Spring wheat, the report says, is well headed in southern counties and either "in the boot" or heading in northern counties. Oats and barley are reported to be about in the same stage; fields generally are of a heavy stand and all the straw is free from disease.

Rye, with a better stand than usual, shown excellent promise in most counties, Mr. Herbrandson reported, with good, well-filled heads. Some flax acreage is large, but many fields were sown early and all gives good promise.

"Hay, pastures and meadows are in very good condition," the report continues, "but growth has been exceptionally slow this season, chiefly because of low temperatures prevailing. Only a limited acreage of alfalfa has been cut the first time to date; this is very late.

"South Dakota's greatly reduced potato acreage is in excellent condition and promises well—the usual crop of beetles seems to have been retarded.

"The stand of corn is fair, except where planted on sod ground, and there cutworms have done much damage. The development of this crop has been considerably behind other recent years in this state and the present outlook is not entirely satisfactory."

Mr. Herbrandson's report calls the condition of livestock excellent, with considerably more cattle being raised on the range than in 1923. Hogs, the report says, are continuing to go to market, but are rather immature and under weight.

Alfalfa Exchange Gains in Members

South Dakota Shows Marked Increase in Seed Production.

By Associated Press.

Rapid City, S. D.—July 6.—Membership in the Western South Dakota Alfalfa Seed Growers' exchange has increased 100 per cent in the last year and the organization now markets about half of this seed grown in the state, Nick Caspers, president and manager, said in connection with the announcement of the annual meeting of the exchange, which will be held July 10.

"The organization," he said, "now has some 300 members. It handled more than 800,000 pounds of seed of the 1923 crop, of which all except 8,000 pounds has been marketed. The direct-to-consumer trade made up 80 per cent of shipments, compared with 15 per cent of the first year's business, that of 1921, and 35 per cent of the business in 1922."

The annual meeting will take up chiefly a plan of reorganization to bring the exchange into conformity with new provisions governing co-operative marketing groups, adopted at the last legislative session, according to Mr. Caspers. The meeting also will elect three new directors and act on new memberships.

"Alfalfa seed production has a great future in South Dakota," the manager declared, "owing to a world-wide demand for hardy seed, which may be grown only in a limited area."

"Montana and North and South Dakota comprise the accredited hardy seed producing section of the United States. This area produces at present only 15 per cent of the amount demanded annually in the United States, and South Dakota leads the group with a production of about 8 per cent of the nation's total."

The exchange operates its own warehouse and cleaning and milling plant. It has passed entirely through the experimental stage, according to Mr. Caspers, who declares that after two years' experience buyers are wholly satisfied and have increased rapidly in numbers through the last season.

AMERICA STILL FOREIGN MECCA

Berlin, July 6.—The United States is still the mecca of European emigrants despite offensive conditions for entry and all efforts to deflect emigration to other parts of the world, stimulated by the steamship companies.

According to statistics of the German steamship companies, more than 81 per cent of all emigrants went to the United States, with Argentina and Brazil, as the next attractive countries, drawing only 8.4 and 7.7 per cent.

Indicative of the economic downfall of Germany is the steady rise of emigration after it had practically ceased before the war.

In 1912, only 18,545 Germans left to seek their fortunes in other lands. In 1921, which may be considered as the first really normal year after the war, the figure was 23,451. In 1923, the figure had risen to 115,416.

More than half of the emigrants were between 17 and 30 years of age—the youth of the country.

The number of women emigrants was only slightly less than half of the total.

More than 51 per cent were industry is already short of such labor, workers who refused to work for starvation wages. This loss of skilled workers is so great that German industry is alreadq short of such labor, despite continued unemployment among common labor.

School Apportionment Less.

Fairbury, July 6.—The county treasurer's office is in receipt of the Jefferson county state apportionment from State Superintendent Matzen which is $7,043.65, about $2,000 less than the last July amount.

WOAW Program

Monday, July 7

6 p. m., speakers' half hour.
6:35 p. m., dinner program by Randall's Royal orchestra of Brandeis Store restaurants.
9 p. m., program by courtesy of Bellevue Vocational school.
"Love Came Calling".....Ganecnik
Angelo Luepo's Rainbow Dance Orchestra.
Soprano solo, "Duna".....McGill
Miss Mary Catherine Stepp.
"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia".....
Vocational School Quartet.
Harmonica solo, "Stars and Stripes Forever".....
Frank O. Kohn.
Soprano solo, "Liza Lee".....Scott
Miss Claire Sitts.
"Memories and You".....W. W. Hall
Angelo Luepo's Rainbow Dance Orchestra.
Tenor solo, "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling".....Olcott
William Fitzgibbons.
"Who's Gonna Love You When I Am Gone".....
Vocational School Quartet.
Soprano solo, "Sweet Miss Mary".....
Miss Claire Sitts.
Violin solo, waltz, "Over the Waves".....
J. Rosas
J. J. Gansle.
"Just a Little of Love".....Dolles
Angelo Luepo's Rainbow Dance Orchestra.

Farm Journalism Teachers to Meet

Will Attend Three Day Convention at Brookings, South Dakota

By Associated Press.

Brookings, S. D., July 6.—Teachers of agricultural journalism and agricultural editors from state colleges throughout the United States will meet here July 8 for a three-day convention of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors. This meeting will be the 12th annual conference of the association, and it is expected to draw several hundred men associated with the dissemination of agricultural news.

Most of the three-day program will be taken up with discussions of trade problems, including all phases of handling agricultural news and pictures to advantage, use of the radio in spreading agricultural news and advice, and co-operation of agricultural editors in the work of the federal and state departments of agriculture, the county agent, the community and farmers' organizations.

On Friday, July 11, the day after the convention's adjournment, the visitors to the gathering will be guests of South Dakota State college and the state of South Dakota in a motor trip through southeastern South Dakota with stops to visit diversified farming projects and to witness at first hand community activities built up in co-operation with agricultural colleges. The tour will end at Sioux Falls.

A. B. Bryan of Clemson college, South Carolina, is president of the association and Paul W. Kieser, former agricultural editor at South Dakota State college and now with the junior achievement bureau of Springfield, Mass., is secretary. It was at Mr. Kieser's invitation that the conference chose Brookings as its 1924 meeting place.

Speakers on the three-day program include, in addition to President Bryan, President C. W. Pugsley of South Dakota State college, Brookings; Prof. F. W. Beckman, Iowa State college, Ames, Ia., and men associated with agricultural journalism in a score more of states.

With the County Agents

Fremont—More than 320 cows were tested during June by the official tester for the Fremont Country Testing association. The highest cow in milk production on the month's records produced 2,142 pounds of milk, being the only one to show more than 1,600 pounds produced. There were four cows under test that came up to the 1,500-pound mark. The highest cow in butter fat production was recorded at 86.7 pounds. There were four cows that produced more than 55 pounds.

The county agent outlined the poisons to be used in ridding crops of insects pests.

Reports coming from the higher lands in this county indicate that corn, although smaller than normal, is growing fairly well and the small grain crops are fair, with wheat ripening and not giving promise of even a normal harvest, according to a county crop summary by the county agent.

From the bottom lands come reports of much corn still under water or injured by excessive moisture, the agent said. Weeds present a great difficulty for all the farmers, he said. In these areas Hessian flies have injured large amounts of the wheat. Considerable replanting of both crops is reported.

Potatoes and other garden crops have been enjoying good growth, he stated.

Lincoln—In many Lancaster county wheat fields the loss from Hessian fly will run up to 50 per cent of the crop, the county agent said, and he stated that this would mean a total loss to the wheat farmers of the county of many thousand dollars. Those farmers who waited until advised of the "fly-free" date for seeding last year, are generally finding that their wheat is uninfested, he added, and he advised farmers of the county to watch their planting time this year; co-operate with the other farmers of the county in holding off until danger is past, and thereby eliminate a large amount of the trouble caused by the fly.

Battle Creek—A calf club field day is to be staged here sometime during the summer, the county agent announced. The day of celebration and schooling for the youngsters interested in raising of one of the members caused its postponement.

Newman Grove—Richard Jacobsen, farmer near here, has a bunch of spring lambs weighing well over 60 pounds, some of the heaviest of which are 80-pound February lambs. Mr. Jacobsen keeps approximately 80 ewes and considers sheep raising a profitable sideline.

J. H. Rodeeohr declared that he prefers Jerseys to any other breed of milk cows if the farmer has in mind marketing of butter fat. He kept a number of Holstein for several years to compare with his Jerseys and has recently done away with the Holsteins.

Blair—The season of work for the boys' and girls' clubs of the country is well under way and the youngsters are busy carrying out their projects and writing records of their work. There are four girls' clothing clubs, three boys' swine clubs and one baby beef club in Washington county this season, the county agent announced. The total membership of these clubs is 39 girls and 29 boys, he declared. All the projects taken up by the clubs have been worked upon in this county before, save that connected with the calf club.

The county fair premium list is to be ready for distribution soon, to enable collectors of township agricultural displays to start preparations for their exhibits. It is hoped that this year's township displays will be the largest and most complete of any county fair held in Washington county.

There was a slight shortage of farm labor early this week with more calls for men than could be supplied. These men were wanted to cultivate corn. Soon the call for harvest hands is expected here. The local farm bureau office has posted notice that it will assist farmers in attempting to find ample help.

Omaha—Members of the Western Douglas County Dairy Calf club, their leaders and others met at the farm of Charles Grau and F. F. Whitney recently to practice cattle judging, taking up Jersey stock for the practices. They are undergoing rigid training for the stock judging competitions to come later in the season.

The Douglas County Cow Testing association has just completed its 11th month of service. According to the county agent the near-year's work has developed a wide interest in balanced rations, has convinced farmers they should feed more liberally and more leguminous crops and that they should feed more protein and feed more regularly. Results of the last month's tests were given by the county agent.

Syracuse—In spite of the fact that most farmers of the county were busy with weeds on their farms, the county agent reported a good meeting held in the interest of eradication of bovine tuberculosis. A speaker addressed the farmers gathered for the meeting and several signed up to have their cattle tested. One precinct has rported nearly 100 per cent of the farmers and stock raisers in favor of the tests.

Weeping Water—Seven clubs of the county were represented at the foods and nutritiuon meeting held at Elmwood this week. The women representatives finished collecting the recipes they are to compile in the county "cook book." A food calendar, which each woman was asked to repare, was on hand.

"Ten Binder Ifs," a series of 10 points that may hinder proper operation of the binder, were named by the county agent. He gave remedies for these various mechanical difficulties.

Geneva—In comparison with some of the other wheat raising sections of the state, Fillmore county has little infestation and consequent loss of wheat by the Hessian fly, the county agent reported. Although there is a light infestation, the fly is scattered over the major part of the county, he stated. "This general infestation, although incapable of causing any great loss this year, should be a warning to the farmers to avoid the fly-infesting period in planting next season," the agent declared. One or two fields of wheat in the county were so badly infested that they were plowed up, he added.

The project leaders in the hat selection project being carried on in this county met to put on the finishing touches for the millinery they have been making. They are scheduled to relay the information they have received to their fellow clubwomen in various sections of the county.

Government surveys show that so far about 25 barberry bushes have been found in this county. The government department of agriculture surveyors are attempting to eradicate rust through its carrier, the barberry bush.

Lexington—During the last week the county agent and the farm bureau here have had several calls from the farmers of the county for the "grasshopper formula." According to the county agent the "hoppers" are now working in the young alfalfa of the county. Now that the first cutting has been made the grasshoppers will naturally drift into the new fields if they are at all numerous, he said. Strips of 10 and 15 feet have been found along the fields where the pests have made inroads. He gave the formula for the eradication of the grasshoppers and advised that it be applied late in the evening.

A new form of gas for elimination, via the death route, of prairie dogs has been tried in this county and found effective, the county agent said. It was tried on a "prairie dog town," of about 25 acres. The field had previously been treated with poisoned oats. This remedy, applied twice, killed a great number of the dogs. The new gas (calcium cyanide) was used to finish the job. This gas killed the few that "seemed immune to poison," the agent said. It will cost farmers about 1 cent per hole to use the gas.

Wahoo—The first six months of 1924 have been busy months for the local farm bureau and the county agent, according to the latter's report, made public today. The report shows that he received nearly 2,500 'phone calls during the period; held 98 "project" meetings with attendance estimated at 3,156; staged 22 demonstrations which were witnessed by 292; secured 192 local leaders and had 332 conferences with these; distributed 3,075 agricultural bulletins and wrote 2,136 letters.

Farmers in Iowa Advised to Cut Hog Production

Further Reduction of Sow Breeding Recommended If Price Is to Equal That of Corn.

Des Moines, Ia., July 6.—Reduction of breeding of sows must be carried on at a greater rate than now indicated if the price of hogs is to be equal to the price of corn, according to the department of agriculture's report on the Iowa hog situation, made public today. The statement that reduction would have to be made on a larger scale was based, it was explained, on the present prospects for a corn crop.

The report says Iowa's spring pig crop is 11 per cent smaller this year than on June 1, 1923, and that the number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowings is 18 per cent less than the number farrowed last fall.

The average number of pigs saved this spring was 4.9 per litter, compared to 4.5 a year ago.

Number Reduced 25 Per Cent.

South central Iowa has reduced the number of brood sows by 25 per cent, effecting the greatest reduction of any section of the state. The east central section reported a reduction of 13 per cent, the smallest reduction recorded.

Pigs under six months of age make up 66 per cent of all the hogs on Iowa farms June 1. Fourteen per cent were brood sows while other hogs over six months of age made up 20 per cent of the total.

The survey indicates, the report says, that the hog raising industry in Iowa has passed its peak production and is now tending downward.

13,049,000 Hogs Marketed.

During 1923 there were 13,049,000 hogs marketed from the state of Iowa alone, as compared with 9,693,000 in 1922 and less than 9,000,000 in 1920 and 1921. One fourth of the hogs killed under federal inspection were marketed from Iowa.

"The price of hogs and corn last summer," the report concludes, "acted as a very definite check on hog production and many sows that had been bred for fall farrowing went to market instead. But the spring crop of pigs had to be disposed of in competition with and as a part of the largest run of hogs that ever went to market in this country.

"With the present prospects for a corn crop, the reduction in the breeding of sows will have to be greater than is at present indicated if the price of hogs is to be equal to the price of corn fed to the hogs."

FARMER'S BUYING POWER HELD LOW

Columbus, O., July 6.—The purchasing power of farm products apparently has reached the low point; there is a stronger tone in several markets now.

This is the conclusion of rural economists at the Ohio State university, after a study of price index numbers for April. An index number, they explain, compares the price of a product now with its price in normal prewar years, 1909-1914, taken as 100.

The farmer's ability to buy commodities was down to 77 for March; i. e., a dollar's worth of farm products would return the farmer 77 cents in manufactured goods. In April it had risen to 78. Last year his purchasing power averaged 82.

All-Around Boy or Girl Will Attend Interstate Fair

Representative Must Be Enrolled in Agricultural Club—State Champion to National Fair.

Lincoln, July 6.—The outstanding boy or girl in the boys and girls' club work in Nebraska in 1924 will attend the Interstate fair at Sioux City, Ia., next fall as the guest of the Cudahy packing company, it was announced from the state agricultural college here. The company is offering $25 toward the traveling expenses of this boy or girl "because it believes the work to be of special value to all farm youth in encouraging profitable production." The boy or girl will probably be a member of the state championship teams which will compete with teams from other central states for sectional honors.

The boy or girl to win the trip must be a member of one of the "standard 4H clubs," under the direction of the agricultural extension service. He or she must be enrolled in a livestock or crop project of these clubs. The winner is to be picked by a committee selected for this work. It is required that the winner write a story of the trip to the Interstate fair.

The representatives at the fair last year brought home good records. They were first in the livestock judging contest, second in the health contest and among the winners in every class of exhibits in which they entered their products.

The youngster who is declared the state champion dairy calf club worker will receive as one of his or her awards a prize trip to the national dairy show at Milwaukee next fall, it was announced. The Blue Valley Creamery company is donnor of this prize.

The winner will not only get the trip to Milwaukee, but will have a day's sightseeing in Chicago at the expense of the company. The winners will travel and live comfortably while on their trips, the prizes covering railway, Pullman, dining car, hotel and other incidental expenses of the trip. The same requirements are made for this trip.

Dogs Vie With Babies in Paris

Canine Birth Rate Ahead of Human Rate in French Capital.

Paris, July 6.—Little dogs are more popular than babies in France. Latest statistics show that the canine poulation is getting better and better every day, while baby birth rates are ever on the decrease.

The total number of dogs does not yet equal the number registered in 1914, before the outbreak of the war, but every year shows an important increase. In 1914 there were 3,855,329 of the little beasts in France. The war took away over 2,000,000 of them. In 1920 the total stood at 2,885,966 and on January of last year had risen to 3,313,116.

Two-thirds of the dogs in France are used with the herds, and about 50,000 in hunting and shooting. The remainder, about 300,000, are kept as pets. Lapdogs seem to be more common than the infants and certainly are as well cared for.

"Kiki" and "Bobby" and every little bow-wow has his regular meals and good ones, at that; a fine bed and often a nurse to take him out for a stroll. Nothing is too good for him while he is on earth.

The Parisian, especially, is very fond of dogs. He not only adores them in life, but he gives them honorable burial in a little cemetery on a small island in the Seine, outside of Paris. It is a beautiful spot, with flowers and pathways all laid out and monuments of every description.

CLUB MEMBERS TO RECEIVE TRIP

Des Moines, Iowa, July 6.—Sixty-seven representatives of farm boys' and girls' clubs in the middle-west, twenty of them from Iowa, will be given free transportation to Chicago to attend the third national conference of the clubs to be held there in December. A plan calling for this procedure has just been worked out by L. M. Allen, vice president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and G. L. Noble, secretary of the national committee on boys and girls club work. The free rides will be donated by the railroads.

The selection of boys and girls to whom will be awarded the prize trips to Chicago will be made under the supervision of the state agricultural colleges and the county agricultural agents. The plan provides that the prizes are to be awarded equally between boy and girl club members.

Other states included in the offer are: Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Colorado, South Dakota and New Mexico.

Matron's coats with allover braided treatments applied on dull silk, either all black or combining black and brown, are in evidence.

Psychic Tramwaymen Latest Fad for Societyt Folks in London

London, July 6.—America's motorman weather prophet is equalled, if not outdone by London's "psychic tramwaymen," who are the latest lions of Mayfair drawing rooms.

Their names are Neale and Wyeth, and their lectures on occultism and religion are the latest fad of society.

Apart from curative claims that rival those of psycho-analysis and the ineradicable lure which occultism has for the human mind Mr Neale declares that he can answer any question on any religion in the history of the world

This is one of his awnswers, given to a bishop, to the question: "What is eternity?"

"Eternity is timeless time, and time is the marking of eternity As one progresses the markings get fainter, until there are no markings at all—that is when one has finished."

Mr. Neale is a man of about 35, with fine physique, complexion and short, waxed mustache. He claims that he has never read a word on theosophy or occultism, but is, however, able to lecture on the most abtruse problems.

Books Shunned.

"I do not believe in reading books on theosophy, occultism, religion, or any of the kindred subjects," Mr. Neale said.

"I fear that my views would be colored by what I read. As a matter of fact, I read nothing at all, although Mr. Wyeth reads considerably. But he gets the bulk of the information for his lectures from me.

"I give lectures chiefly on ancient Egypt, Atlantis, and white magic. These have taken place in Berkley square, Park lane, Curzon street, Belgrave square, Eaton square, Grosvenor place—in all the chief residential quarters of the west side. We could, of course, charge enormous fees, as people are so interested in us, but we only ask for a bare return for our time.

"We can cure neurasthenics, and sufferers from mental trouble in a few moments, although we lay no claim to mediumistic, clairvoyant, or other powers.

Mediums are immensely dangerous. They all finish in asylums or epilepsy wards, and they are frequently responsible for the most pernicious obsessions in those who consult them. Even a planchette board can wreck the credulous both physically and mentally."

Mr Neale, who believes in incarnations, added that in a short time he could define any phrase or phase of the subjects in which he claims this special knowledge. He was thereupon asked to define magic.

What Magic Is.

"Magic," was the reply, "is a subjugation of higher plane powers to a set purpose."

Neale explained that he had been a tramwayman during the war, but met Mr. Wyeth at St. Albans. "We had never seen each other in this life," he explained. "But we at once became fast friends. It is not impossible we had met in a previous existence.

"I have been consulted and cross-examined by clergymen and doctors, and several times have succeeded in obtaining cures where all hope of recovery had been abandoned."

He shows a remarkable knowledge of the Bible and is prepared to explain at length the most complicated chapters of the book of Revelation. "When I say I can answer questions on any religion," he continued, "that is not a very great feat. At bottom all religions are the some—the oil and wafers of the Roman Catholic church, for example, are merely the husk of the rites of the ancient Egyptians. The symbolism is exactly the same."

"Whatever the truth of Mr. Neale's claims, his knowledge of abtruse subjects, which one would never expect a tramwayman even to have heard of, is remarkable," comments a London paper.

TECUMSEH IS TO HAVE NEW CHURCH

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Tecumseh, Neb., July 6.—The cornerstone of Tecumseh's new Catholic church will be laid on Tuesday morning, July 10, at 9. The Rt. Rev. Francis J. Beckman, bishop of Lincoln, will officiate at the services, and he will be attended by many visiting clergymen. Rev. Mr. Barden is priest of St. Andrew church, the local organization. The proposed new church is to be one of the finest to be found in a city the size of Tecumseh. It will cost $65,000, which does not include furnishings.

Omaha Produce

Omaha, July 5.

BUTTER

Creamery—Local jobbing prices to retailers: Extras, 42c; extras in 60-lb. tubs, 41c; standards, 40c; firsts, 38c.

Dairy—Buyers are paying 31c for best table butter in rolls or tubs; 27@29c for packing stock. For best sweet, unsalted butter, 32c.

BUTTERFAT.

For No. 1 cream Omaha buyers are paying 31c per lb. at country stations; 37c delivered Omaha.

FRESH MILK.

$2.00 per cwt. for fresh milk testing 3.5 delivered on dairy platform Omaha.

EGGS.

Eggs delivered Omaha: Fresh No. 1, $7.20@7.35, generally $7.35 case seconds, per dozen, 20@21c; cracks, 19@20c. Prices above are for eggs received in new or No. 1 whitewood cases; a deduction of 25c will be made for second-hand cases. No. 1 eggs must be good average size, 44 lbs. net. No. 2 eggs, seconds, consists of small, slightly dirty, stained or washed eggs, irregular shaped, shrunken or weak-bodied eggs.

In some quarters $8.90 being quoted for fresh eggs, cases included, less deducted.

In some quarters a fair premium is being paid for selected eggs, which must not be more than 48 hours old, uniform in size and color (meaning all solid colors—all chalky white or all brown, and of the same shade.) The shell must be clean and sound and the eggs weigh 25 ounces per dozen or over. Producers must necessarily deliver their own eggs to benefit by the latter classification.

Jobbing prices to retailers: U. S. specials, 31c; U. S. extras, commonly known as selects, 28c; No. 1, small, 25@26c; checks, 23c.

POULTRY.

Prices quotable for No. 1 stock, alive: 1924 broilers, 25@30c; broilers under 2 lbs., 25@27c; Leghorn broilers, 22@25c; hens over 4 lbs., 20@21c; hens under 4 lbs., 19c; Leghorn hens, 17c; old roosters, 13c; capons, 7 lbs. and over, 28c; capons, under 7 lbs., 24@28c; ducks, f. f. f., young, 15c; old ducks, f. f. f., 12c; geese, f. f. f., 12c; pigeons, $1.00 per dozen.

Under grade poultry paid for at market value. Sick or crippled poultry not wanted and will not be paid for.

Jobbing prices of dressed poultry (to retailers): Springs, soft, 33c; broilers, 38@40c; hens, 26@28c; roosters, 16@18c; ducks, 22@25c; geese, 22@23c.

FRESH FISH.

Jobbing prices quotable as follows: Fancy white fish, 22c; lake trout, 23c; halibut, 25c; northern bullheads, jumbo, 20@22c; catfish, 30@32c; fillet of haddock, 27c; black cod sable fish, 18c; roe shad, 24c; flounders, 20c; crappies, 20@24c; black bass, 32c; Spanish mackerel, 1½ to 2 lbs., 25c; yellow pike, 15c; striped bass, 20c; blue pike, 15c; white perch, 12c; pickerel, 11c; frozen fish, 2@4c less than prices above; ling cod, 12c.

CHEESE.

Jobbing prices quotable on American cheese, fancy grade, as follows: Single daisies, 22½c; double daisies, 22c; Young Americans, 23c; longhorns, 22c; square prints, 23c; brick, 22c; limburger, 1-lb. style, $3.65 per dozen; Swiss, domestic, 28c; imported Roquefort, 68c; New York white, 32c.

BEEF CUTS.

Jobbing prices, quotable:
No. 1 ribs, 27c; No. 2, 25c; No. 3, 17c; No. 1 loins, 36c; No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 21c; No. 1 rounds, 19½c; No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 14c; No. 1 chucks, 13c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 8½c; No. 1 plates, 8½c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 7c.

FRUITS.

Jobbing prices:
Gooseberries—Homegrown, 24 pint crate, $2.50.
Raspberries—Black, 24-pint crates, $3.50; red, $5.50.
Blackberries—Per crate, $3.50.
Peaches—Per box, $1.40.
Apricots—California, 4-basket crates, $2.00.
Plums—California, per crate, $2.00@2.25.
Cherries—Homegrown, 24-quart crate, $2.50; California black, 16-lb. lug box, $3.50.
Loganberries—Per crate, $3.50.
Pineapples—Per crate, 30 size, $4.50; last of the season.
Lemons—California, extra fancy, per box, $7.00; fancy, per box, $6.00; choice, per box, $5.50; limes, 100 count, carton, $2.00.
Grapefruit—Florida, extra fancy, $3.25@4.50.
Oranges—Mediterranean sweets, extra fancy, according to size, $3.75@4.50 per box; Valencias, extra fancy, per box, $4.00@6.50.
Bananas—Per lb., 7c.

VEGETABLES.

Jobbing prices:
Honey Dew Melons—6 to 12 in crate, $3.50.
Watermelons—Crated, 6 melons, 3½c per lb.
Asparagus—Homegrown, $50c per dozen bunches.
Cauliflower—Homegrown, $1.50 dozen.
Cantaloupe—California standards, $3.50; ponies, $2.50; flats, $1.25.
Eggplant—Per doz., $2.00; 20c per lb.
Cabbage—3½c per lb.; crates, 3c per lb.
Lettuce—Head, per crate, $4.00; per dozen, $1.25; leaf per dozen, hot house, 60c.
Roots—Beets, carrots and turnips, dozen bunches, 90c.
Onions—New crystal wax, per crate, $2.25; Bermuda yellow, per crate, $1.75@2.00; California reds, in sacks, 3½c per lb.; home grown, dozen bunches, 30c.
Tomatoes—4-basket crates, about 16 lbs., $1.25@1.50.
Celery—California, 6 stalks, per bunch, $1.50@1.75.
Peppers—Green Mango, per lb., 25c.
Cucumbers—Homegrown, market basket, $2.60.
Parsley—Per dozen bunches, 50@75c.
Radishes—Home grown, 20@25c per dozen bunches.
Beans—Per hamper, 28 lbs., green, $2.50; market basket, $1.50.
Spinach—home grown, 50@75c per bu.
Potatoes—Minnesota Burals, $2.50 per cwt.; Western Russet Burals, $2.50 per cwt.; new crop, in sacks, 3c per lb.
Nuts—Soft shelled walnuts, sack lots, per lb., 21c; soft shelled almonds, sack lots, per lb., 23c; medium soft shell almonds, sack lots, 15c; raw peanuts, sack lots, 9½@12c per lb.; roasted peanuts, sack lots, 11½@15c per lb.; roasted peanuts, less than sack lots, 12@15c.

FEED.

Market quotable per ton, carload lots, f. o. b. Omaha.
Cottonseed Meal—43 per cent, $48.50.
Hominy Feed—White or yellow, $35.00.
Digester Feeding Tankage—60 per cent, $45.00.
Wheat Feeds—Bran, $20.00@21.00; brown shorts, $24.00; gray shorts, $26.00; flour middlings, $26.00; reddog, $31.00@32.00.
Linseed Meal—34 per cent, $47.60.
Buttermilk—Condensed, for feeding, in bbl. lots, 3.45c per lb.; flake buttermilk, 500 to 1,500 lbs., 9c lb.
Eggshells—Dried and ground, 100-lb. bags, $25.00 per ton.
Alfalfa Meal—Choice, new crop, prompt, $27.00; No. 1, old or new crop, prompt, $24.00; No. 2, old or new, $21.00.

FLOUR.

Prices quotable in round lots (less than carloads), f. o. b. Omaha, follow: First patents in 98-lb. bags, $6.65@6.15 per bbl.; fancy, clear, in 48-lb. bags, $5.50@5.65 per bbl; white or yellow cornmeal, per cwt., $2.05.

HAY.

Nominal quotations, carload lots:
Upland Prairie—No. 1, $13.00@14.00; No. 2, $10.00@12.00; No. 3, $7.00@8.00.
Midland Prairie—No. 1, $12.00@13.00; No. 2, $9.00@11.00; No. 3, $6.00@8.00.
Lowland Prairie—No. 1, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, $6.00@8.00.
Packing Hay—$5.50@7.50.
Alfalfa—Choice, $20.00@21.00; No. 1, $18.00@19.00; standard, $14.00@17.50; No. 2, $11.00@13.00; No. 3, $9.00@11.00.
Straw—Oat, $8.00@9.00; wheat, $7.00@8.00.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW.

Prices are quotable as follows, delivered Omaha, dealers' weights and selections:
Hides—Seasonable, No. 1, 6¾c; ditto, No. 2, 5¾c; green, 5c and 4c; bulls, 5c and 4c; branded 5c; glue hides, 3c; calf, 12c and 10½c; kip, 12c and 8½c; glue skins, 4c; dry hides, 10c; dry salted, 7c; dry glue, 5c; deacons, $1.00 each; horse hides, $3.25 and $2.25 each; ponies and glues, $1.25 each; colts, 25c each; hog skins, 15c each.
Wool—Pelts, $1.00 to $1.50 each; depending on size and length of wool; lambs, 50c to $1.60 each, depending on size and length of wool; shearlings, 20c to 30c each; clips, no value; wool, 23 to 30c.
Tallow and Grease—No. 1 tallow, 6c; B tallow, 5½c; No. 2 tallow, 5c; A grease, 6c; B grease, 5¼c; yellow grease, 5c; brown grease, 4c; pork cracklins, $40.00 per ton; beef, do, $20.00 per ton; beeswax, $20.00 per ton.

Finance Reports Show Steady, but Gradual Gain

Reduction in Grain and Increase in Cotton Crops Both Considered Favorably by Traders.

By RICHARD SPILLANE,
Universal Service Financial Editor.

New York, July 6.—Reports from the financial editors of newspapers show a steady, if slow, improvement in conditions the nation over. The anomaly is presented of an indicated reduction in the grain crops and an increase in the cotton crop, both being considered favorably. This is not peculiar, in view of the fact that the grain surplus unduly depressed prices while the world shortage of cotton threatened a scramble for supplies with wide fluctuations in price. It is probable the reduced grain and increased cotton crops will result in more monetary returns to the farmers than would a larger grain and a smaller cotton crop.

The stock market indicates better business. No definite improvement is shown in the steel industry, and the next report of the United States Steel corporation is expected to reveal another large decline in unfilled orders, but surplus stocks are much reduced and a turn for the better is predicted, together with increased activity in the fall. Copper shows no sign of early recovery. The automobile business is gradually working out of its embarrassment. Oils still are hampered by surplus stocks. Gasoline consumption, owing to the unseasonable weather, has not been up to expectations.

Retail trade the nation over continues good and merchants show no evidence of departure from hand-to-mouth buying.