

Fogs Hamper World Fliers as They Dash Across Country to Goal at Seattle

Held Up Day on Chicago-Omaha Leg of Journey

Flight Over Alleghenies Made Hazardous by Dense Atmosphere; Escort Planes Are Forced to Turn Back.

By LOWELL THOMAS.

"As far as the hazard of the thing was concerned," remarked Erik Nelson, "I suppose you would say that by far the most dangerous leg of our route around the world lay directly ahead of us on that 13th day of September, when we left Washington and rammed our nose into the fog west of Harper's ferry. Crossing the Alleghenies in the best of weather is attended by its risks, because if your motor freezes you may crack up on a mountain top. But the danger was more than doubled the day we crossed on the account of the fog. Five escort planes started out with us, and not one of them got through. No doubt luck was with Smith and Wade and myself, or we too, would have had to turn back.

"Just after leaving Cumberland, Md., the weather was so thick that we had our doubts as to whether we could get through it. We tried to climb over the fog but it reached beyond our ceiling. Then we hugged the tree tops. Smith had never been across this particular section before, but fortunately 'Les' Arnold had flown it scores of times when ferrying Martin bombers from Dayton to Langley field. When it proved impossible for us to proceed straight ahead without running considerable risk of hitting a mountain, the five escort planes flying beside us turned to the left in search of a valley off to the south. But 'Les' signaled Smith to swing to the right. Finally we picked up a railway line and by flying just high enough above the rails to avoid trees, we managed to creep through the mountains, single file to Uniontown, Pa. The five escort planes, unable to locate their valley, returned to Washington and followed us the next day.

Back With Old Friends.

After leaving the foggy area at Uniontown, we passed over Wheeling, Zanesville and Columbus. Twenty planes met us near Columbus and escorted us to Dayton. As we passed over Wilkes Wright airfield, we saw an enormous sign: "Welcome World Fliers," painted on the ground, and between 50,000 and 100,000 people cheered us a moment later as we came gliding down over McCook field.

Our Dayton friends presented us with Liberty bonds, flowers, and traveling bags. We wondered whether the latter was a gentle hint for us to keep on traveling.

Machines and Men O. K.

"For the first time in our entire flight we were not allowed to overhaul and service up our planes. The mechanics at McCook literally shook us off the field. My old pals worked for two nights and a day without stopping. They went over every bolt and wire to find out exactly how the engines had stood the strain of the flight. Instead of finding them ready to fall to pieces they discovered that they had withstood the long journey marvellously and were still reasonably certain to carry us through to Seattle.

Much to our annoyance, the air service medical research department insisted in putting each of us through the most rigid aviator's physical examination. This is the stiffest test in the world, and we were half afraid that they might find us in such bad shape they might want to push us out. However, we agreed to undergo the exam on the condition that no matter what they discovered we would be allowed to proceed with the flight and the results, if adverse, were to be kept strictly secret. But to our surprise and delight we were told:

Kansas City Doctor Invents New Truss

New Discovery Heals Rupture Without An Operation

A new discovery which, experts agree, has no equal for curative effects in all rupture cases, is the latest accomplishment of the well-known Hernia Specialist, Dr. Andrews, 1508 Koch Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. The extraordinary success of this new method proves that it holds and heals a rupture. It weighs only a few ounces. Has no hard gonging pads, no elastic belt, no leg straps, no steel bands, and is as comfortable as a light garment. It has enabled hundreds of persons to throw away trusses and declare their rupture absolute. Many of these had serious double ruptures, from which they had suffered for years. It is Dr. Andrews' ambition to have every ruptured person enjoy the quick relief, comfort and healing power of his discovery, and he will send it on free trial to any reader of The Bee who writes him. He wants one person in each neighborhood to whom he can refer. If you wish to be rid of rupture for good, without an operation, take advantage of the doctor's free offer. Write him today. The coupon below is convenient.

FREE TRIAL OFFER COUPON
Dr. Andrews, 1508 Koch Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Without any obligation whatsoever on your part, please send me your Free Trial Offer. Here is my name and address.

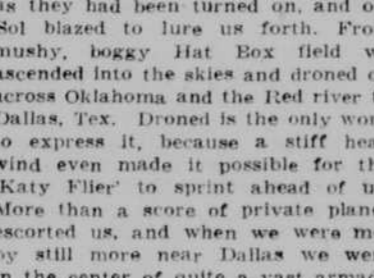
The Daily Cross Word Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
8	9			10					11
12	13		14						15
16		17		18					19
20									21
	22				23				
24				25		26			27
28			29		30		31		
32			33			34			35
			36						37
	38								39

- Horizontal.**
- The spreading of a flying machine.
 - To imitate.
 - To foster.
 - Otherwise.
 - To vex.
 - A proposition.
 - A non-philologist.
 - Humor.
 - Cow talk.
 - That which must be obeyed.
 - To be released.
 - \$250 line feet.
 - Noise made by a pleased cat.
 - X.
 - Single.
 - Before.
 - To clean.
 - Part of "to be."
 - An artificial waterway.
 - You.
 - A robber.
 - To transfer.
 - A pair of horses.
- Vertical.**
- A preposition.
 - Autumn fruit.
 - Increased in size.
 - Unfermented grape juice.
 - Large.
 - Personal pronoun.
 - To knock down.

The solution will appear tomorrow.

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.



Commission on Agriculture in Efficiency Plea

Smoother Co-Operation of Existing Relief Agencies, Rather Than New Legislation, Recommended.

(Continued from Page One.)

To increase the activities and influence of government bureaus or departments and will base its program and policies in these matters upon a recognition of the value of the service to be rendered.

Cases of Duplication.

"Again, many instances of unnecessary and unwelcome duplication in the accumulation of the same information, data, etc., for use by different departments of the government have come to attention. In many cases, this seems to be done deliberately. If the information gathered by one department is not suitable for use with confidence by another department, it certainly has not justified the expense incurred, nor should it be permitted to the public.

"The conference, therefore, believes that the creation of some interdepartmental agency charged with the duty to study this matter and to promote interdepartmental co-ordination in the assembling and use of government information would be wise.

"Finally, the conference wishes to emphasize the importance of recognition by all federal agencies that much of the police or regulatory duties of the government are in connection with remedial rather than punitive legislation. In many cases federal committees, boards or bureaus, which were originally established to act in behalf of individual farmers or of groups which do not have sufficient funds to act for themselves in investigating apparent injustices and in presenting these before proper tribunals, have departed from this original purpose and are now acting either as the tribunal itself to which complainants must present their case, or, in some cases, as the prosecutors of the very persons whose cause they were created to serve.

"The conference believes that effort should be made to carry over into the new functions of federal agencies the spirit which should prevail in their service functions, and that the administration should cause to be made, at periodic intervals, surveys which will determine whether these agencies are performing their proper functions.

Rural Credit and Banking.

"No discussion of the agricultural problem can be complete without consideration of the banking problem in the agricultural districts, for, as the president so aptly said, 'the difficulties of agriculture, and the difficulties of the banking institutions in the agricultural districts, arise to some extent at least, from common causes.'

"The banking problem so far as agriculture is concerned cannot be approached from an exclusively federal point of view. The national banking system and the federal reserve system leave outside of these systems under state supervision and control and operating independently two-thirds of the banks. This conference deems it necessary to call attention to some of the problems involved in the hope that they will receive consideration.

"There are around 30,000 banks in the United States. About one-third are national banks and the remainder are state banks and the remainder are ineligible to join the federal reserve system. Figures compiled recently indicate that nearly 11,000 are eligible and that only about 1,650 of these are members. This leaves a large number of banks entirely outside of the federal reserve system and results in a divided system of banking, with consequent weakness to the nation's credit structure.

"The conference cannot indicate the way by which the federal government can cure difficulties created by certain state banking laws, but it cannot fail to point out the resulting difficulties for agriculture and the problem is so big and so important that the conference feels it merits the active interest and thorough consideration on the part of the state authorities and particularly of the agricultural interests. A business cannot be considered strong and sound if the banking structure that serves it is weak and unsound, and it must be admitted that this is unfortunately the case in every large agricultural area at present.

"It is apparent the country lacks a unified credit system and that such a system can only be developed by federal banking policy which will bring all members into membership in a unified national banking system. The conference desires to raise the question why state banks do not become members of the federal

District Claims Distinction of Being in Nebraska, Yet Belongs to Dakota

Crofton, Neb., Feb. 1.—In the regions of the Devil's Nest country in northeast Nebraska and famous for its big timber, pasture lands for cattle and its coons and other wild animals which furnish a favorite hunting place for sportsmen of Nebraska and South Dakota, but unique and practically unknown so far as its origin, history and ownership are concerned, is a large tract of land of over 1,000 acres, geographically in Nebraska and yet not a part of Nebraska although its boundary line is identical with that of Nebraska.

Strange to say, this remarkable tract, apparently part of Nebraska and not separated from it by any dividing line, is part of the state of South Dakota over the Missouri river on the Nebraska side, its inhabitants paying taxes and voting in South Dakota. It is owned and has been operated for years by the Hutterite colony of south Bon Homme county, South Dakota, and is located south of Bon Homme county and a little north and west of the Devil's Nest country. About 100 acres are under cultivation and the few inhabitants look after the crops and the large number of cattle pastured there in the summer time, getting most of their provisions from Crofton, their nearest overland town.

The strange relationship of this tract of land and its inhabitants is the result of nature. This freakish land was once an island in the middle of the Missouri river which the surveyors assigned to South Dakota. It was then surrounded entirely by deep water so that it could not be reached even when the river was lowest, except by boat. But the Missouri, which is known for its unstableness, cutting away the bank of one side and filling in on the other side year by year formed sandbars and shifted its current to the north, making of the island a Nebraska peninsula so that a road was built connecting it with the highlands to the south and now big cottonwoods and willows have sprung up and made the connecting link permanent so that the laws of Dame Nature appear to have confused the laws and bounds of man by throwing this part of South Dakota into Nebraska to remain there forever as a testimony to the frailty of human nature. As nothing but a joint legislative action of the two states could transfer this land to Nebraska it probably will stand as it is, a freak of nature.

reserve system in larger numbers and what situation in law or administration restricts the development of the necessary banking principles for the safety and stability of agriculture and industry.

"The federal intermediate credit banks were created by congress to extend assistance to the agricultural interests through banks, livestock loan companies and co-operative marketing associations. The lack of proper support by the intermediate credit banks for the livestock industry has been fully discussed in the conference report on livestock. It should be further stated, however, that a similar situation has existed on the part of certain intermediate credit banks in extension of credit to their local co-operative marketing organizations and the same aggressive steps should now be taken by the federal farm loan board to open to them the proper lines of credit.

Plant and Animal Quarantine.

"Security of American agriculture from the invasion of foreign diseases and pests, and the protection of agriculture against disease and pests already established are of the highest importance. Increasing danger calls for increasing vigilance in policing all possible disease carriers.

"The bureau of animal industry and the bureau of horticulture are charged with this policing service, and much good work has been done by both. However, at present there is an urgent need of immediate recognition of the inadequacy of protection to American agriculture through the lack of funds, powers and administrative programs for the prevention of the spread of diseases and pests. The outbreaks of such diseases are not local, but may at any moment become national calamities.

"There are continuing threats of grape-plant pests. Many of our plants are entirely unprotected, while at other points the present administrative program provides for the most superficial inspection with a dependence upon local inspection at the point of destination, which is often deficient because of utter lack of facilities. Such pests as brown tail moth, gypsy moth, fruit flies, pink boll worm of cotton, the European corn borer, and others, continually threaten the safety of American agriculture. They are duly intercepted at points of entry, and undoubtedly are passing through unguarded ports and through points of inadequate police protection.

"The federal government has no authority to require states to enact uniform regulations. This, however, does not modify the necessity for such uniform state quarantine regulations and the willingness of the federal representatives to respond to invitations to take charge of outbreaks or to cooperate with states.

"The conference, therefore, concurs in the suggestion that the president should urge upon the secretary of agriculture the recognition of the necessity of increased activity and vigilance upon these lines, and that specifically, the secretary of agriculture should take action in the matter.

"First, there should be built up a plan for uniform state quarantine rules and regulations, and every effort made to obtain co-operation of governments and state directors of agriculture. It is recognized that already efforts are being made on these lines. By bringing the state directors of agriculture into conference with the secretary of agriculture in Washington, through payment by the federal government of the expenses of such conference, it is believed that important and most beneficial results can be obtained. It is earnestly suggested that state directors of agriculture and other appropriate state officials should be given the status of collaborators.

"It was further recognized that in matters of quarantine the director of agriculture take into account the increasing perils that threaten American agriculture and, therefore, the increasing funds that may be necessary to properly police the country.

Illinois Central System Shows That the Public Owns the Railroads

One reason why American railroads are well established in the confidence of the public today is that they have rendered wonderfully efficient service in recent periods of record traffic. Another reason is that the public is becoming more conscious of the wide extent to which railway securities are distributed among the people. Nearly every citizen is either directly or indirectly a holder of railway securities. Therefore, anything that affects the railroads affects the whole economic structure of the country.

The Illinois Central System, for example, started 1925 with nearly 22,000 stockholders, an increase of more than 100 per cent in the last nine years. At the beginning of 1924 our American railroads as a whole had more than 800,000 stockholders, an increase of more than 30,000 during the preceding year. The number of individual bondholders undoubtedly runs even greater, since bonded indebtedness in 1923 was nearly 57 per cent of the total outstanding capitalization of our railroads. On a comparative basis, this would make the total number of individual bondholders slightly more than one million.

The number of individual holdings of stocks and bonds of our railroads is therefore about 1,800,000, which is approximately equal to the number of employees.

These 1,800,000 holdings of railway securities, moreover, are merely the direct holdings. Indirectly railway securities represent the interest of many millions of persons. Insurance companies and savings banks are among the largest holders of railway securities. More than \$2,000,000,000 of the funded debt of the railroads is owned by life insurance companies alone. More than \$1 out of every \$5 invested as a reserve behind each of the fifty million life insurance policies in force in this country is invested in railway bonds.

The thirty-nine million savings bank depositors in the United States likewise have their deposits guaranteed in part by railway securities.

When all of these indirect holders of railway securities are considered in connection with the direct holders, it can be seen that most of the people of this country have—and they are coming to realize it—an ownership interest in the success or failure of our railroads.

It has been well and truly said that it is "Main Street" and not "Wall Street" that owns the railroads today. By constantly widening the circle of patron and employee holders of railway securities, our citizens are fast establishing an ownership of our railroads that is public ownership in its truest and most beneficial sense.

In no respect does the Illinois Central System claim perfection for itself. In the matter of service to the public, however, it does claim to be the equal of any railroad in this country. Our ambition is to continue to increase the efficiency of our service to the public until it has become as nearly perfect as railway service can be. That is the task which we have set for ourselves. We ask the co-operation of our friends and patrons in its accomplishment.

Constructive criticism and suggestions are invited.

C. H. MARKHAM,
President, Illinois Central System.

empt. The conference recommends the adoption, as part of the standing administrative regulations, of a succinct statement that any organization, regardless of its form or complexity, which is controlled by the classes of agricultural producers enumerated in the law, and the executives exclusively responsible to them, will be deemed to be eligible for exemption if it is shown that:

"1. Its activities have been restricted to the service of its members in their capacity as agricultural producers; providing services of processing or classification; or in affecting distribution and sale.

"2. Its entire revenues from these activities have insured directly to the benefit of the members, in accordance with their contribution, with deduction only of legitimate expenses for materials furnished and services rendered and of the charges necessary for the capital investment and reserve.

"United States Tariff Commission: "The powers and report by the government tariff commission in the organic act and the tariff act of 1922 clearly constitute a basis upon which to build an aggressive fact finding body that should take the initiative in assembling the information needed for a wise and efficient application of the existing protective tariff schedules. Because agriculture is in need of the fullest measure of protection possible under the provisions of the tariff act of 1922, attention is especially called to the advantage of up to date information relative to domestic and foreign costs of production on agriculture commodities which flow into and out of the United States. With such information at hand the president can call for investigation and receive a report in time to act with at least a fair degree of promptness in proclaiming modifications of duties when commodities are suffering from the pressure of foreign competition.

"It is the decision of the conference that the tariff commission can materially assist in bringing relief to agriculture at the present time by actively functioning along the lines of its constituted powers and responsibilities.

"After a careful inquiry into the market news services of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, the conference finds the information collected and disseminated under these services timely, valuable and indispensable.

"There are a number of livestock and other markets from which no reports are received. The conference feels that the leased wire of the market news service should link up all important producing and marketing centers if it is to operate with complete efficiency. And although the conference heartily endorses economy and reduction in government expenditures it feels that expansion of this service would be justified and recommends that additional funds be made available.

"Reports on other matters will be made later.

"Respectfully submitted,
"SIGNIFI Robert D. Carey, chairman; Fred H. Bixby, R. W. Thatcher, C. S. Barrett, O. E. Bradford, W. C. Coffey, Ralph P. Merritt, W. H. Jardine, L. J. Tabor.

"The revenue act of 1924 recognizes that exemption of co-operatives from federal taxation is sound public policy and equitable.

"The conference recognizes that this principle is to the interest of the general public and of the co-operative movement, and deems it of first importance to emphasize the necessity of an application of the exemption provision best calculated to secure the benefits intended by the law.

"The conference recommends that the determination of exempt status be referred to that ultimate test which is found in the statutory definition, and that such test be given the greatest possible emphasis by the administration, both in its published regulations and in practice, in contrast to the incidental decisions in specific cases, determining matters relatively detailed and peculiar to such individual instances. It is the tendency of such determinations to reduce co-operative organizations to a system of precedents and forms and these tend to become the official criterion of exemption.

"There are but two limits to be placed on the interests and extent of that development. The first is to be found in the dictates of sound business policy, and that is and always must be the exclusive concern of co-operative members and their executives.

"The second limitation takes the form of the definitions of co-operative organizations which shall be tax exempt.



Dizzy? Headachy? You're Bilious? Take a Laxative!

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