THE BEE: OMAHA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1921.

Chicago System Aids Foreigners in Fighting High Living Costs and Helps in Americanization.

By FRANK RIDGWAY.

By transforming Chicago's vacam lots and waste land into miniature' farms, the City Garden association has furnished 900 gardeners with plots from which thousands of families will be supplied with fresh vegetables this summer.

There is a spirit of friendly rivalry, among the Greeks, Italians, lirish, Swedes, Germans, Frenchmen and families of other nationalities in the growing of their crops. Mike Terranella's record in growing vegetables last year is envied by the gardeners, and many of them will use the extra hour of daylight this summer to beat Mike's record.

What One Plot Yielded.

Mike is an Italian day laborer with a wife and three little children. He is one of the 900 who are provided with a garden through the association.

Last year," Mike related, as he stood in line waying for his allotment for this year's garden, wondering where it would be this spring,

that we put up from that patch. I had 10 or 12 bushels of '1001' beans;

lots of Austrian beans, and 'zusini.' Italian squash. I had two bushels of cucumbers and lots of Kohlrabi, and two wagon loads of Roman lettuce. 2.000 or 3,000 young plants to the from the outside. other gardeners.

of corn and carrots. Our friends Sunday afternoons, adding to the carrot sunday and took bas. came every Sunday and took baskets of vegetables away."

Store Surplus for Winter.

There are 124 other gardens be-sides Mike's on the tract, and while his method of French farming is more intensive than most others, all of the gardeners raised enough vegetables to last them through the summer and had many varieties to store for winter use.

The gardens are given out by Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham, president of the City Garden association, and M. E. Green, superintendent of the gardens. The work was started about 12 years ago and continues to grow bonds will not be redeemable in size and importance. As far as until the 11th year. This is an espossible, the same plot of ground is pecially attractive feature, as many assigned to a gardener year after investors now prefer bonds which year. After the first season of work cannot be taken away for at least a the gardener always takes a proprieinterest in his bit of ground.

Association Bears Some Expense. The association plows and harrows the ground and fertilizes the soil, furnishes the seed, and supervises the work throughout plowing, planting and harvesting seasons. While tools are not furnished to individuals, there is a certain amount of equipment provided for each tract. It costs the



Vegetable Growers Capture City Garden Plots

GARDEN GOSPEL-Left: Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham, president of the City Gardens association, ex-plaining the rules and regulations to three recruits, Mike Terranella, I. Laecri and Santa Terranella, who have just enlisted in her 1921 army of 900 vegetable gardeners. Right: M. E. Green, superintendent, is pointing out the exact location of Mrs. Antonina Metegrano's plot.

"I set out 150 tomato plants and got 36 bushels of big red tomatoes. I've got yet 300 or 400 jars of tomatoes from another's garden is immediate tion.

If the gardens are neglected without a good reason they are forfeited, but this has seldom happened. On the contrary, the gardeners work consistently and guard one another's I planted my own cabbage and sold gardens against possible marauding

They are not allowed to put up "I got so much because I planted fences or buildings, but occasionally right," Mike added. " I got four a scrap of outlaw structure springs crops, putting in peas first, then cu- up over night and is permitted to cumbers, and after two weeks I remain-for instance, the tiny shack, planted cauliflower. Then I put in or "coffee house," as some call it, on Swiss chard and stringless bush John Thul's garden. Here he makes beans. In one row I had two crops coffee and serves it to his friends on

> New Federal Farm Bank Bonds Are Attractive To Large Investors

Investment houses have been figuring on the return of the proposed new issue of Federal Land bank bonds, details of which will probably be announced shortly. Former issues of these bonds are redeemable five years after date, but the new

reasonable period of time. The new issue will be exempt from government taxes, including

exemption, but at present prices, in 1916. yield a little over 4 per cent, Sim-Althou Although



ments for Country Handled In the Quaker

City. The city of Philadelphia, ranking third in population among cities of the country, likewise holds third lace among the fruit and vegetable

consuming markets of the nation, with a total of 63,580 cars of apples, cantaloupes, cabbage. peaches, potatoes, strawberries and omatoes received and unloaded dur-

ing the four calendar years of 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, according to figures recently released by the bureau of markets of the . United States department of agriculture. The quantity of these eight leading ruits and vegetables taken yearly by the Philadelphia markets represents last five years. about 5 per cent of the total shipments reported for the country. This percentage compares with 15 per cent for New York and 7 per cent for Chicago,

Average of 15,895 Cars.

Approximately 16,770 cars of ruits and vegetables were unloaded at Philadelphia in 1919, compared

the income tax and from state, mu-nicipal and local taxation. The prewar issues of government bonds carry the same exemption, but because of circulation privileges, they sell at too high a rate to attract in-dividual investors. The 3½ per cent Liberty loan bonds have an equal year to carry on this work. Interest ilarly, the 334 Victory notes yield 4 home-grown stock is incomplete, its increase of more than 500 per cent. per cent at the present market prices, importance may be realized from the In 1905 the highest production of but the latter have an early maturi- fact that the equivalent of about 340 any county in that district was well

In South Dakota in the administration and in congress are now inclined to the opinion that

laced.

Than 1900 to 1905.

South Dakota produced 325 per cent more corn in 1920 than in 1900, according to the figures just compiled by Irwin D. Aldrich, commissioner of immigration, making it

rank as the tenth corn producing state in the union.

The state's corn production total for 1900 was 32,402,540 bushels as against 105,600,000 bushels in 1920. omons. In 1905 the total amounted to 32, 500,000 bushels, in 1910, 55,500,000, and in 1915, 74,000,000, an increase for the first five years of the pres ent century of 7,000,000; 16,000,000 for the next five-year period; almost 20,000,000 for the five years

between 1910 and 1915 and an increase of more than 30,000,00 for the . Thirty-four counties in the state,

these figures show, now produce between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 bushels of corn annually. The combined corn production of all the New England

states is less than that of the

The results of careful breeding and seed selection are shown in the rapid advances made in production by the counties in the northern half of the state, where a few years ago it was declared not practicable to attempt to raise corn. Seventeen congressional district lying between a line drawn west along the north-ran boundary of Moody county to the orth Dakota border show an

information covering the orth Dakota border show an ty. Other Liberty bonds have only cars of apples from neighboring under a 1,000,000 production of any a limited exemption from federal areas were received in 1919, 631 cars bushels. In 1920, four of these counof cabbage, 287 cars of cantaloupes, 168 cars of onions, 836 cars of



are investors in railroad securities. These investments are represented history after every great business by a total of approximately \$3,000,reaction. The dividends of produc-000,000. They were in some measure ing and trading companies and the ignored during all of the months action of their shares is in line with all similar past experience. The perplexing fact about the present when the government was operating the railroads. It is the surmise here that the Washington authorities both depression, however, is that it has a double cause and a double charac-ter. It embodies reaction from the in the administration and in congress wages are too high and that rates are over-tension of credit and inflation also too high. If there is to be a reof trade and prices during 1919, and in this it duplicates, the condi a corresponding reduction in wages. tions caused by all of our past fi-What High Rates are Causing. nancial panics.

But it also embodies reaction from the inflated markets of the war. It may be said to have fulfilled, not only the sud-den mizgivings which arose when credit

Reactionary Trend.

Decrease in Imports.

a corresponding reduction in wages. What High Rates are Causing. Although some of the railroad com-panies are hoping that an increase of rates will be granted upon some lines of traffic, nevertheless investigation by the commitse of congress or by those who may be appointed by the president will presumably show that the increase in rates which the Interstate Commerce commission permitted have on the whole imparted the caraing power of the rail-roads, instead of increasing that power although that was expected to be the ef-fect. Shippers are either withholding traffic entirely or calling into use other methods of transportation. In the vicinity of Boston the utilization of motor trucks, which has been much increased since the higher railroad rates were permitted, has been so great as materially to effect the raitroad traffic between Boston and manu-facturing centers in eastern and middle Massachusetts. The president of one of the largest of American corporations, who was called to Pittsburgh a few days are to give his at-tention to some important business, re-ported upon his return that he had seen from the car window only two or three he had made this fourney the freight trains seemed to be almost innumerable So also passenger traffic has fallen off and there has been a corresponding increase in the employment of the long distances telephone and the telegraph. Senator Cummins, who is giving earnest study to this situation, seems to be of the opinion that rates are already too high; at all events it would be impracticable, possibly unous, to increase them. He is quoted as having said that the American people cannot be expected to pay higher trans-portation charges. Where the Lose Falls. The dangerous increase in the falling

Where the Loss Falls.

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Chicago Grain

grant decrease of imports and increase of exports, and as a consequence, import of gold usually beyond all precedent. This would always be followed, not only by an exceptionally large increase in bank reserves, but by a fall in money rates which brought even three months loans to 3 or 3 per cent in this period of years such as 1908 and 1894. The changes in foreign trade have oc-curred this time as on the previous oc-casions. Our imports since last June, have been reduced \$477,000,000 and while our exports also have decreased "The slough of despond." The situation is not due to serious busi-ness depression or in other words it is not caused by industrial depression. But it has been very influential in establishing conditions which have occasioned this de-pression. These faults, however, are not fundamental. For that reason the con-viction is held here that they can be cor-rected, and without much delay. practically back at the highest practically back at the highest war-time lavel, when we were supplying the entente armies with munitions and our own for-eign purchases were restricted by the war conditions. The events of the past few weeks have shown that movement of gold to the United States has repeated the ex-perience of the older after-panic years. Even the rise of bank reserves has fol-lowed es a consequence, but the wary Even the rise of bank reserves has fol-lowed as a consequence, but the very marked divergence of results has occu-pled with money rates. Instead of 1% per cent on call and 2% on time which were quoted in April, 1908, day-to-day borrowers in Wall Street are paying seven and three-months leans to bring 7% c. Taxes and the Government. Very gratifying information comes from Washington which tells of the purpose of congress to correct as early as possible the mistakes which are incorporated in the present tax law. The excess profits tax, which was for a year or two a yield-er of large revenue to the government, has nevertheless proved to be undermin-ing business to some extent. It will un-doubtedly be repealed. It will be possible for the committee of congress, which has charge of this matter, to receive some highly illuminating testimony from those which have had unsatisfactory experiences which he excess profits tax. The executive head of a corporation which in normal times does a large busi-ness reports to his friends that the gov-ernment took S0 per cent of his profits made in 1919. He admitted that the prof-lis were large and were the result of war demands, and yet they availed his corpora-tion very little, because after the govern-ment exacted 80 per cent there remained only 30 out of which it was necessary to meet certain costs. (Copyright, 1921, by The McCiure Newspaper Svolicate.) Taxes and the Government. 1914 levels and wheat and rye off to the lowest in recent years. The finish rec-orded lonses of 4c in wheat, 3@3%, on corn, 3% @37% on oats, 6% @6% on rye, 3% on barley, \$2.17% on pork, 77% at S5c on lard and \$7% @90c on short-A huge business was on in wheat, with A huge business was on in wheat, with exports sales at the schboard, 4,000,000 business or more since the close Fri-day. The bulk of this business was bought against in the pit by the ex-port houses and was largely secured a, the guil from the country, which is selling more freely in Kansas, Nebraska and other states. One house sold 2,000,-000 bushels at the guif and bought more from the country than it sold for export. Premiums were better, and sales for ex-port were made for shipment extending into June and beyond. The export business brought in heavy general buying, with big shorts in the lead.

full year and completely changed the sit-uation. The fact that the country had to "liquidate" not only 1919, but the whole war period as well, accounts for the ab-normally great industrial depression, for the exceptional magnitude of company losses and for the wholly unprecedented rapidity of the decline in average prices of commodities, which has run by some official estimates as far as 52 per cent from the high point of 1920. Decrease in Imports.

10.204 40 9 20 65.194 40 9 35 64.183 ... 9 50 Sheep-No sheep or lambs were re-ceived today and values in all branches of this trade were nominal. The market has been unsatisfactory on most days this week and fat lambs are closing 50 00 75c@\$1.00 lower. But lambs are now 75c \$1.00 lower. But lambs are now relling around \$2.25 0.30. Fat eves are generally steady for the week and \$6.00 is a popular price for good ewes. No quotable change has occurred in the market for feeding or shearing stuff. Certain financial movements occurred invariably in our larger peacetime re-actions from a breakdown of credit. They comprised among other phenomena, very great decrease of imports and increase of Wheat



Today. Test Asc 812,000 1.100,000 691,000 1.038,800 434,000 1.118,000

TEXPORT CLEARANCES. Today. T 285.000 285.000 EXPORT CLEARANCES. Today. T 285.000 255.000

CHICAGO CAR LOT RECEIPTS.

KANSAS CITY CAR LOT RECEIFTS.

OMAHA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

ST. LOUIS CAR LOT RECEIPTS.

......

finneapolis

Wheat

Shipments-

Wheat .

Wheat ..

association about \$6 an acre each is added to the work by making a small rental charge, which helps to cover only a part of the expense to the association.

The gardener does as he chooses with his plot of ground, subject to imposes practically no restrictions. Monster Incubator dener. For the rent of his little farm he pays from \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Italians Prefer Salad Crops. You can almost guess the national-

ity of the gardener by the kinds of vegetables he grows in his garden. The Italians raise large quantities of tomatoes and peppers. They are said to be the only ones who raise garlic. Mike Terranella says the Italians from around Messina would ranch, and one which is proving a rather have a green pepper than a piece of bread. Roman lettuce and various salad crops are also grown in the Italian gardens.

of beans, which they preserve in salt er seed and grind it into meal.

ing them chiefly as string beans. The others care little or nothing for it.

would like to raise potatoes, but the each and sent by parcel post. places where Irish potatoes can be grown successfully are limited. The gardeners are all on common ground when it comes to the growing of onions, for in every garden, regardless of the gardener's nationality.

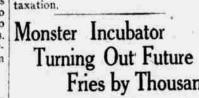
Where all nationalities work side by side with Americans of many gener-They have a common interest, whethpers or potatoes and cabbage, whether they are doing intensive farming or just learning to bring one crop

to harvest.

Promotes Community Spirit. When families come out to the gardens and spend whole days throughout 'the summer, hoeing the crops, a neighborliness and community spirit grows up among them which is no inconsiderable factor in Americanization. Not one of the 3,000 or more children who help work the gardens has ever been arrested since records have been kept, showing the gardens' contribution to child welfare.

garden subject to the immediate disposition in case the land is withdrawn from the association-some-thing which has never happened durtables not approved by the superin-

tained between each garden, and the gardener keeps one-half of the four-foot walk adjoining the garden free



cars of tomatoes, all having been received from adjacent points in less Fries by Thousand than carlot shipments, or by truck.

When one speaks of a chicken ranch the first thought that usually comes is of a large number of fowls running about in yards or peus, but up near Auburn, Neb., H. M. Wells has a different kind of a chicken bushels, or over 1 per cent of the

success. Mr. Wells has what is probably the largest single incubator in the middle west, with a total capacity of The Russians raise large quantities f beans, which they preserve in salt sections and is 60 feet long. It is for winter use, something after the housed in a building built specially fashion of sauerkraut. They are the for it, and one-third of the capacity only ones who raise sunflowers. The is set each Monday for three weeks Russian women harvest the sunflow- This system enables handling the output each week and as fast as one

The Poles specialize in beans, us-ig them chiefly as string beans. The Mr. Wells is specializing in pure-Swedes, Irish and Germans have all bred White Leghorns, and at the their gardens streaked with rows of present time is buying practically all big, hard heads of cabbage. Ameri-cans and Americanized foreigners are sold when a day old and the enraise an abundance of corn. But the tire output is contracted for in advance up to June 1. The chicks are All of the Americans and Irish put in paper cartoons holding 100

Steamships Cut Rates On South African Wool hast season was 1,718.

onions are grown. Food production is not, however. the only benefit derived from the States recently announced a scale of gardens, according to Mrs. Pelham. reduced rates on wool and dry hides, as well as some other articles of freight for export to American marations, the gardens become little cen-ters of effective Americanization. tion in the value of these articles. tion in the value of these articles, the steamship lines have taken this er they are raising garlic and pep- action as a measure to maintain exports.

The freight rate on "grease" wool, which is one of the chief exports from South America has been re-

"scoured" wool, is now 31/2d., or about 5 cents, as compared with the equivalent to 6 cents per pound be fore the new rates went into effect. The rate on dry hides has been cut from 3d. to 21/2d., or 4 cents a pound. All changes are made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on March 11, when a shilling was worth about 20 cents and a penny about

1 cent. Each applicant for a garden plot signs a contract. He accepts the **Iowa Beet Sugar Factory** May Not Open This Season It is altogether likely that the large sugar beet plant at Waverly. ing the season. All of the planting Ia., will not be opened during the must be in straight rows. Vege- coming season. It is reported that no coming season. It is reported that no move toward making contracts for

tendent may not be planted. A footway of 18 inches is mainbeets with the farmers in that territory has been made by the company and many of the employes at the plant are expected to be laid off in the near future. The plant ran

ties produced more than 3,000,000 bushels and all but 13 produced more than 1,000,000 bushels. peaches, 1.374 cars of white potatoes, 163 cars of strawberries and 1,124

Progress of the Crops. Crop Bulletin of the Agricultural Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce for the Week Ending Saturday, April 2.

Total of 2,810 Cars
Of Spuds Inspected
the "Some Spuds."
Total of 2,810 Cars
Of Spuds Inspected
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Moisture Is Uneven.

liquidation and selling pressure on all grains and provisions in the early trading carried values to new low levels, but selling subsided after the lowest prices were reached. Senti-ment among the trade leaders changed around the inside; there has been a huge liquidation, and prices are regarded as too low for the best interests of the business of the coun-

around the best of the day, with net gains of 114@234c on wheat and 36@ 34c on corn; 34c lower to 34c higher for oats, 34c lower to 34c higher for

rye, and unchanged for barley. Provisions were heavy and lost 75c on pork, 221/@25c on lard, and 30c on short ribs.

The market having been oversold on the

The market having been oversold on the break, was in a position to respond to the new buying. Operators who sold early were buying at the close. Crop reports generally favorable. A few had ones were in from western Kansas, but out little figure. Corn and oats were governed by the same influences as wheat. An early break carried May corn down to 68c, and %o on cats, to 38%c. The advance came largely from wheat and short covering. Country offerings were light on corn and moderate on oats. The markets have had widespread breaks and there was general eveningup. By CHARLES D. MICHAELS. Chicago Tribune-Omaha Bee Leased Wire. Chicago, April 2 .- Renewal of the

CHICAGO CLOSING PRICES.

By Updike Grain Co. Doug. 2627. April 2 Art. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Yes'dy ry. As a result ront. Heavy covering by all classes, combined with a better type of buy-set advanced prices faster than they the close was gained was May July Rye .53 % .60 .58 % .62 % .63 % .63 .64 % .65 .63 % .60 .63 % .65 .63 % Sep. Oats .37 .37 14 .38 14 .38 14 .38 14 .38 14 .37 14 .38 1 May July Sep. Pork 18.30 18.30 18.05 18.05 18.80 18.75 18.75 18.50 18.50 18.50 19.15 May July Lard 11.00 11.00 10.80 11.25 11.30 11.17

May July Ribe 10.80 11.05 The week has been one of the most Ribs 1.25 11.35 11.17 11.17 11.40 sensational in the grain trade of late, May 10.45 10.45 10.27 10.30 20.60 with prices for corn and cats down to July 10.86 10.85 10.65 10.67 10.97

A Splendid Record

The Safety Traffic Committee reports that in March (last month) Automobiles caused 33 Accidents and 21 Injuries.

This is a splendid showing over March last year, during which 51 Accidents, 60 Injuries and 2 Deaths were reported from the same cause.

It indicates that the public generally is realizing the necessity of driving with care and caution.

However, until human nature changes there will always be a few who insist upon being careless, imperiling your safety and disregarding others.

If you are wise, you will protect yourself against the acts of the irresponsible by securing Accident and Health Insurance.

It may well be termed Income Protection and the cost is small.

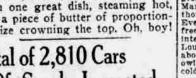


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Of Spuds Inspected Up to First of April The bureau of markets of the Ne-braska department of agriculture re-pots a total of 2,810 cars of potatoes inspected this season, up to the first of April and it is expected that the total number of car-lot shipments for the season will exceed the 3,000 mark. The number of cars inspected last season was 1,718. Twenty-six inspectors are now em-ployed by the bureau and are located at the principal shiping points in the state. The inspectors are required to make a careful examination by an-alyzing representative samples from to make a careful examination by an-alyzing representative samples from each shipment before the car leaves the shiping point and a report is im-mediately sent to the bureau of mar-kets at Lincoln. The 2,810 cars inspected so far this season grade as follows: Grade No. 1, 2,157 cars; grade No. 2, 630 cars; mixed or manufacturing, 23 cars. Four hundred and twenty-one cars were shipped for seed. About 76 per cent of the cars inspected rank Southern States Hurt.

were shipped for seed. About 76 per cent of the cars inspected rank duced from 3d. (about 5 cents) to 21/3d. per pound. The rate for

were shipped for seed. About 76 per cent of the cars inspected rank as Grade No. 1, while of the 1.718 meeting as Grade as No. 1. Nebraska Corn to Be Placed In Corner Stone of U. S. Bank Corn from fields close to Norfolk will be a part of the contents of a receptacle which will be deposited in the cornerstone of the new \$4, 000,000 federal reserve bank building to be erected at Kansas City this year. White corn will come from the farm of Harry Tannehill and yellow corn from the S. H. Ray-mond farm. A small amount of products from each state will be placed in glass bottles of uniform size, which will be sealed and left in the receptacle until future ages shall bring them to the light of day again. A card will be placed in each bottle giving the name and address of the donors. With a hand operated machine in-vented by an Iowan one man can

Southern States Burt.

from weeds. The garden are pro-tected. The penalty for trespassing upon gardens or taking vegetabes money on the output. The plant ran is reported that the company lost plant an acre of onion sets in a day.