

FAVORITE SON OR FREE DELEGATION?

This Is Republican Problem in Nebraska—Democrats for Hitchcock

LINCOLN, Neb., (AP)—Nebraska, where the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and its ramifications have divided voting sentiment like a corn cutter sweeping through a field, must decide at the presidential preferential primary on April 16 whether to pledge its 18 republican delegates to candidates of McNary-Haugen persuasion or send them to the convention as free agents.

There will be no tug of war over the 16 democratic delegates. They will be pledged to former Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Omaha, a favorite son. No other candidates qualified.

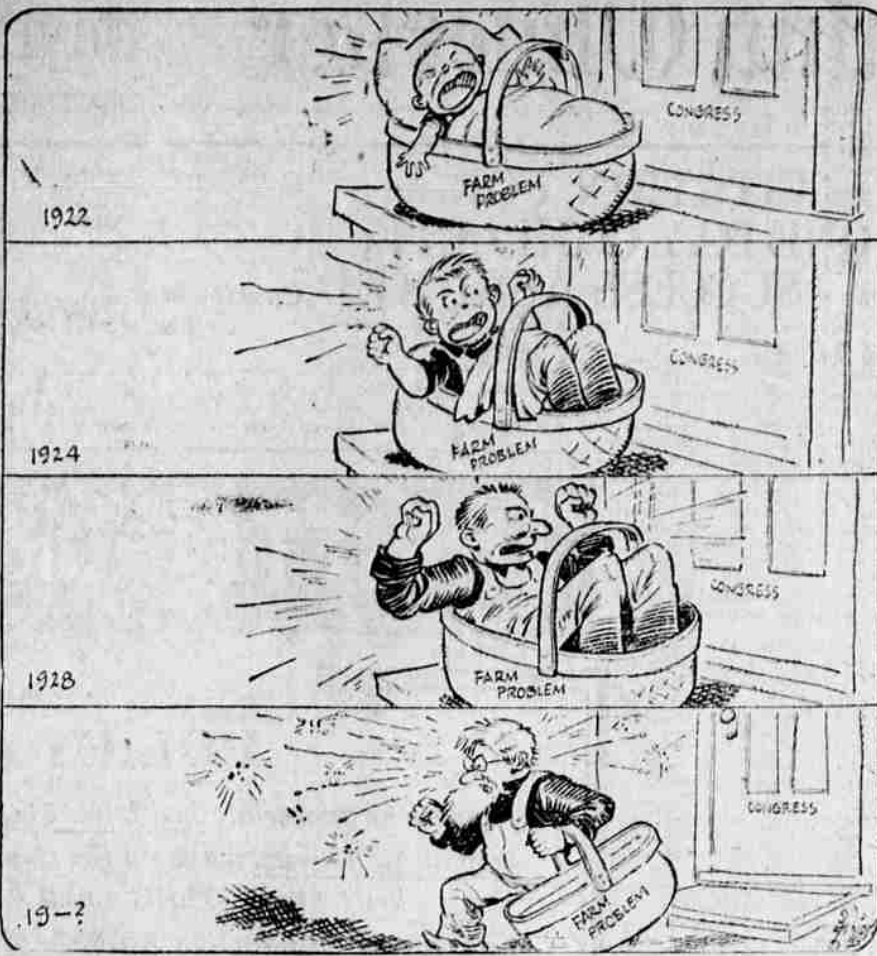
Two slates of republican delegates will be voted upon, split on the rock of McNary-Haugenism. The Norris-Lowden ticket has pledged to support Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska as long as he has a chance. Then its support, if it is sent to the convention, will be fung to Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, and if he cannot win it will go to Vice President Charles G. Dawes. Wherever it goes in event of a deadlock it will be cast only for "a middle western man in sympathy with agricultural conditions."

A "administrative" delegate stands for an unstructured delegation. The ticket is headed by former Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, a wholehearted supporter of President Coolidge and his stand on farm relief.

Gov. Adam McMullen, who has publicly asserted that a farm party will be born if McNary-Haugen principles are not incorporated in legislation by congress, is a candidate for delegate on the Norris-Lowden ticket. Governor McMullen has carried on a fiery fight for farm relief, predicated on such lines, and has given every indication that he will continue the fight from the floor of the republican national convention if he is selected as one of his state's delegates.

CANYON, Tex.—A pony is useful to Frank Steen, 17, best Latin scholar in Canyon high school. He rides it 24 miles a day between home and school.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE IF YOU DON'T WEAKEN!



National Hog Derby Makes Flying Start For Its September Judging

WASHINGTON (AP)—Required to produce a ton of pork in six months, entrants in the 1928 ton-litter race have groomed their March pig crop to "finish in the money" next September.

While all cannot win, none will lose—a paradox that reason erases.

Some farmer will produce the first ton. There will be state winners and to some state will go the honor of producing the greatest number of ton litters. But those who "sawed" will have an equal chance to sell their hogs before the market declines. Last year hundreds disposed of their "derby" stock in advance of the seasonal influx that slashed prices as much as \$3.50 a hundredweight before December.

Two years ago 29 states produced a total of 808 ton litters. Declining pork prices and allied influences are held largely responsible for the number dropping to 752 last year. Pennsylvania took the lead with 126 litters five more than Tennessee produced in winning the 1926 race. Indiana and Tennessee tied for second place with 80 ton litters each. Illinois produced 59, Texas 46, Kentucky 43, and Minnesota 40. Several litters weighed well over two tons.

5117 Pound Litter
The heaviest litter reported in the 1926 contest was produced in Illinois, 17 pigs averaging 301 pounds at six months, or a total weight of 5117 pounds. Wisconsin had the heaviest litter reported last year, 12 pigs that weighed 3598 pounds.

The ton-litter idea was promulgated by the first time by Prof. J. R. Wiley, animal husbandman of Purdue university, in 1922. He argued that pigs made the cheapest gains when "crowded" from the time they begin to eat until they are ready for market, that the shorter feeding period lessens the feed required for maintenance, reduces the disease hazard and affords the advantage of early market prices.

The industry generally looked askance at efforts to make one lit-

ter of pigs weigh a ton in six months. But Indiana tried it, and that same year dozens of ton litters were produced.

Early Production
Stories of the experiment reached the south. Agricultural agents urged the importance of early production. One farmer's answer still is a classic of the hog derby. He listened without comment to an hour's persuasion and then said, "What's time to a pig, anyhow?" Others were more amenable, and almost without exception the whole southern tier of states entered the annual contests, working against time to fatten their pigs for the highest prices. The west and north joined with boys' and girls' clubs adding ton-litter promotion to their farm projects.

The department of agriculture took a hand and encouraged an additional step, the production of a maximum amount of pork from every sow in the herd. The measure of success, it urged, is to bring every litter on the farm to its maximum weight, to save every pig fattened, and to acquire well-bred stock. Authorities pointed out that no litter in which pure-breeding did not predominate reached the goal of a ton in weight at six months of age.

Porkers may be planted now or during the early fall. They need a rich soil. Some authorities say manure should be placed in direct contact with their roots, but that the ground should be heavily manured in advance of planting them and the manure mixed very thoroughly with the soil.

A popular song writer denies that the popular song writers steal tunes from one another. Just as we thought.

City Officials



NEA Cleveland Bureau

Who says that women aren't accepting their civic responsibilities? Here are the mayor and fire chief of Youngstown, O. At least they held those jobs for a day. Just to show city officials that they could. Miss Marian Morgan, top is shown waiting for a fire alarm while Mayor Madeleine Williams, below, calls a special council meeting.

THE GARDEN

GETTING IN EARLY PEAS

Green peas are one of the favorite garden crops for the home patch. Their only rival in the general affection of the gardening world is sweet corn. Peas can be grown in gardens too small to make it worth while to try to grow corn. Peas are an early crop. They must mature before hot weather. Consequently they are to be planted as soon as the soil is dry and warm enough to work. The earliest peas that can be safely planted are the smooth-seeded sorts. Alaska is the old standby and later varieties are Foreka and Electric that have become popular. The smooth-seeded peas will stand cold and wet without rotting which the better quality wrinkled-seeded sorts can't endure.

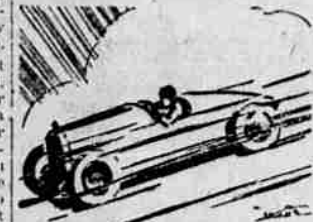
The smooth-seeded peas are not of as high quality as the wrinkled, but as they can be picked earlier they are highly desirable and a fine crop to precede the sweeter wrinkled kind. They can be planted about two weeks earlier. Often they can be planted in March while the wrinkled sorts cannot go into the ground until April. The best plan is to sow the peas in double rows six inches apart. It is now known that it is a waste to sow the seed as thickly as was formerly the custom. It is now found best to give each plant two inches of room instead of letting them touch. Dwarf peas are the most popular sorts and are grown almost exclusively in the small garden.

Larger crops are produced by the

tall growing sorts, but they must be given substantial support in the way of brush or poultry wire. Even the low growing kinds are benefited by a support to which the tendrils may attach. American Wonder and Laxtonian are popular dwarf varieties of fine flavor. Gradus is a standby of the taller sorts. It reaches a height of three feet. Telephone and Marrowfat are popular standbys in the tall sorts.

Peas like rich mellow soil which should be kept stirred from the time they are sown above the surface. A cool root run is their main requirement. Stirring the soil con-

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LEEDS, England—Leeds holds

an annual rhubarb exposition. This year there were 185 exhibits. This region exports tons of the plant to all parts of Britain.

NORTHWEST INSURANCE

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE NORTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of Seattle, in the State of Washington, on the 31st day of December, 1927, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law.

Amount of capital stock paid up. INCOME \$ 250,000.00

Total premium income for the year \$2,458,616.88

Interest, dividends and rents received during the year 569,241.98

Income from other sources received during the year 89,931.70

Total income \$2,998,189.81

Total disbursements \$ 757,023.74

Paid for losses, endorsements, annuities and surrender values 199,475.52

Dividends paid to policyholders during the year 25,000.00

Commissions and salaries paid during the year 769,848.58

Taxes, licenses and fees paid during the year 49,901.74

Net uncollected and deferred premiums 480,244.93

Interest and rents due and accrued 101,273.53

Other assets (net) 16,264.78

Total disbursements \$2,998,189.81

Total expenditures \$ 387,109.99

Value of real estate owned (market value) 2,218,802.49

Value of stocks and bonds owned (market or amortized value) 3,094,451.37

Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc. 1,389,771.02

Premiums notes and policy loans 189,274.87

Cash in banks and on hand 480,244.93

Net uncollected and deferred premiums 101,273.53

Interest and rents due and accrued 16,264.78

Total admitted assets \$11,418,600.00

Net reserves \$561,401.38

Gross premiums received during the year \$ 1,111,111.11

Premiums and dividends returned during the year 59,537.22

Losses paid during the year 1,000,000.00

Loans paid during the year 1,000,000.00

Other assets (net) 1,000,000.00

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Custard Pie from Sacramento

[a prize-winning California recipe]

PASTRY: Sift 1 1/2 cups flour and 1/2 teaspoon salt together. Cut 1/2 cup Crisco in with two knives until consistency of small peas. Add only enough water to hold (4 to 6 tablespoons).

3 eggs 1 teaspoon nutmeg

3 tablespoons sugar 1 1/2 cups sweet milk

1/2 teaspoon lemon extract

Beat eggs light, add sugar and beat until smooth. Add flavorings, then milk. Mix together thoroughly. Put into pastry-lined pie plate. Bake in hot oven (450°F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Reduce heat to moderate (350°F.) and bake until filling is set—about 35 minutes.

Mrs. D. D.

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