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AVIATION SPURS MAPPING PROJECTS

Survey of Unsettled Areas Is Urged.

Washington.—The surveyor's transit and rod and the airplane are supplanting the covered wagon and the pick and shovel of the early pioneer in present day opening up of the unsettled areas of North and South America, according to Dr. William Bowie of Washington, D. C., speaking in Mexico City at the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History.

Dr. Bowie, one of three delegates from the United States to the first meeting of the newly organized institute, was designated by the National Geographic society. He is chief of the division of geodesy of the United States coast and Geodetic survey and a world famous authority on isostasy.

Charting Potential Resources. Maps which give precise locations, elevations, and other topographic information constitute the framework of further surveys of forest, mineral, plant, animal, water power and other forms of potential wealth, the speaker explained.

"Therefore the engineers and other leaders in industry are making their wants known in regard to topographic mapping," he continued. "It has truly been said that only a rich nation can afford to develop its natural resources and its industries without previously having executed the topographic surveying and mapping. Thus are avoided wasteful mistakes of the past in road building and railway construction by routes which are circuitous and in areas which have not the latent resources or are too far from markets to be profitable.

A major program of the institute is the co-ordination of topographic surveys already made independently; and stimulation of mapping programs of the governments themselves.

Another imperative demand for mapping of hitherto unexplored areas arises from the commercial airplane lines. Dr. Bowie said, for airplanes now are using routes over tracks which know neither the high way nor the steel rail.

"We have heard much in recent decades of the application of scientific principles to agriculture and other great industries in exchange of goods and in communication," Dr. Bowie said. "But science can only go a certain distance towards bettering the condition of humanity and making civilization nobler without having the geographic facts. It is here that the geographer must supplement the work of the physicist, the chemist, and the engineer. For without geographical information and background the other sciences cannot be efficiently employed in the utilization of the resources which Nature has given boundantly to the nations of the world.

Not Thoroughly Mapped. "The officials of the National Geographic society have expressed frequently, and do on this occasion through me, their conviction that civilization will be greatly advanced by an early completion of the mapping of the world.

"We all should like to see the day when there is an adequate topographical map covering the area of each of the countries in the Western hemisphere. Much mapping has been done in my country but only 43 per cent of the United States has as yet been topographically surveyed and many of the map sheets are inadequate, missing, development of hydroelectric power and extension of transportation and communication systems."

Dr. Bowie concluded with a resume of the expeditions sent out for the past quarter of a century by the National Geographic society, showing how the society's numerous explorations have added a remarkable variety of data to our knowledge of the world in which we live.

Ants Eating Courthouse, Los Angeles Is Warned

Los Angeles, Calif.—County Entomologist Harold Ryan warned officials at the county courthouse that wood-eating white ants, known as termites, have invaded the halls of justice. He said something would have to be done to stop the infinitesimal jaws of the insects from chewing the joists and beams, or justice will need a new home. Last year the termites, which have done millions of dollars' damage in this section in the last few years, ate away the wood foundations of several minor county office buildings behind the courthouse.

Bardit Keeps Promise and Also Victim's Watch

Lincoln, Neb.—A bandit who left his victims with 50 cents and a promise to return a \$50 watch if the robbery were not reported to the police, held up Ralph Meyer and a girl friend on a lonely road near Lincoln. Meyer reported the theft and the watch has not yet come back.

Bar Song of Solomon in New British Bible

London.—In the new version of the Bible published by the National Sunday School union, the censors' ax fell with special severity on Solomon's doings and utterances. The Song of Solomon, considered throughout the ages as one of the gems of literature, was totally suppressed as being likely to corrupt the mind of youth.

KING OPENS PARLIAMENT



King Boris.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—The Bulgarian parliament was opened a few days ago by King Boris with a speech from the throne. The populace applauded as the king rode from the palace to parliament.

HOOVER MAY RESCUE ARMY, NAVY BUDGET

Airplane Division Doomed to Suffer Big Reduction.

Washington.—From \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 will be lopped off the army and navy appropriations for the 1931 fiscal year unless changes are made in the tentative budget by President Hoover. Investigation disclosed that, in making up the army appropriations for the next fiscal year, the budget director has slashed the estimates submitted by the War department for purchase of airplanes and operation of the air corps by between \$4,500,000 and \$6,000,000. A \$3,000,000 cut is in prospect for the bureau of aeronautics.

The air appropriations reductions, if permitted by the President, will interfere with the completion of the army and navy five-year air expansion programs approved by congress in 1926. It was estimated that 200 airplanes needed to bring the fourth year of the air program up to date.

Secretary of War Good conferred with President Hoover and presented arguments in behalf of the army air corps. While agreeing that possibly some cut could be made, Mr. Good opposes a drastic slash.

Beyond admitting that some cuts will be made in the air corps appropriations asked by the two air services and that the total War department budget for 1931 probably will be slightly smaller than in 1930, White House officials refused to comment on the reports of air corps reductions in the 1931 budget.

Wants Census Takers to Take Prohibition Poll

Washington.—The polling of the American people on the modification of prohibition by the enumerators who will take the 1930 decennial census is proposed by Representative Schaefer (Rep. Wis.) in a bill which he said he has prepared for introduction.

The measure would require the census takers to ask all citizens whether or not they favor modification of the prohibition law to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. Representative Schaefer said, adding that he will seek action on it at the regular session of congress in December.

"This method of securing the views of the American people on prohibition," the Wisconsin representative asserted, "would be cheaper than a national referendum on the question. The results of the questioning by the census takers also would be of great value to President Hoover's law enforcement commission in making its recommendations after its investigation."

Nova Scotia, Dry Nine Years, Votes for Liquor

Halifax, N. S.—Following Ontario's overwhelming endorsement of its three-year test of government-controlled liquor sales, the province of Nova Scotia adopted a similar system, voting out of existence its nine year temperance act. This leaves only tiny Prince Edward Island in the dry column in Canada.

Street to Manage Cardinals

St. Louis.—Gabby Street, former Washington catcher, who has been coach and scout of the Cardinals, was named manager of the club, succeeding Bill McKechnie, who will be the new manager of the Boston Braves.

Labor to Organize South

Washington.—Heads of all national and international unions will be summoned into conference here early next month to plan organizing the workers of the South.

HOOVER URGES EARLY DECISION ON TARIFF

"Within Next Two Weeks," Time Limit Proposed.

Washington.—President Hoover is exerting his influence on the tariff bill by the senate. In a statement issued from the White House the President urged its passage "within the next two weeks." He reiterated unwillingness to interfere in controversies over rate schedules, but asserted that a tariff bill should be enacted and put on her shoulder and a pile of letters on her desk and had gone whistling on his way.

Yet Bert had been rather deliberately nice to her ever since she had come into his father's office. "I am sure," she thought, "that if Bert and I could meet in some other environment than that of business, I could make him—well, care for me. He looks on me as just plain Jane Brown—his father's typist—Jane had very dark eyes—sparkled and brightly moon—curved in an impish grin. A daring little plan had popped into her head.

Jane's family had recently moved from their up-state home to the city where Jane had landed her first job after leaving business college. They had rented a small house with nothing remarkable about it beyond the fact that next to it was a very lovely garden.

Jane had seen a sweet-faced elderly woman walking up and down the paths on several occasions—had even exchanged a smile and nod with her. That fact, coupled with Jane's great desire, led her to contemplate asking of the sweet-faced woman an odd if not very tremendous favor.

Consequently, that evening after supper she went bravely next door and rang the bell.

She had rehearsed carefully just what she was going to say but, for a moment, she completely forgot it when the white door with its bronze knocker was swung wide by a tall young man.

Still it was less embarrassing to say what she had come to say than to stand there indefinitely saying nothing at all.

"I am your next-door neighbor, Jane Brown, and I want to ask you an awfully big favor. Could I—that is, would you lend me your garden for a very few minutes—some evening?"

The young man, if he was surprised at the request, gave no indication of it. "I don't know any reason why not, Miss Brown," he said cordially. "Any evening or every evening and for as long as you like. And won't you come in and see my mother?"

But Jane's one thought was to get back home. Why had she ever been so brazen? She said, "No, thank you, and 'Good-by,' and made her escape.

Jane had happy dreams that night. She had acquired her setting, the lovely garden. She had a distracting new yellow organdie to wear that most becoming to her dark hair and darker eyes. All she needed was to inveigle Bert into coming to call.

Bert himself provided the invitation. For the first time he invited her to go to lunch.

Jane tossed him a provocative glance. "I will," she said, "on one condition. That you'll come out some evening and let my little old-fashioned mother give you her approving office-over."

"Sure," agreed Bert carelessly. "How about tomorrow evening?" suggested Jane, shy but persistent.

"Sure," agreed Bert again. Over the dessert she told him where she lived while something within her sang joyfully: "He's coming—he's coming—he's coming!" She saw her self, beautiful in the yellow organdie, waiting for him in the lovely garden.

The following evening she made her way next door after a brief word with her mother. "I'm going over into the garden for a little while. If any caller should come for me—a happy smile of anticipation shone in her eyes—"please send him over."

The garden gate was unlatched, the garden empty. Jane found her way to a little stone bench in the very heart of great beds of yellow roses and sat down to wait.

Slowly the sun sank in the lavender west. Twilight deepened to darkness. A little night wind stirred, releasing a drift of sweet scents. But nobody came.

It came to Jane suddenly that Bert was not coming. She caught her breath in a little sob and at that instant somebody said, "Oh, I beg your pardon—"

It was the young man who owned the garden. He had come down until his attention was attracted by the tiny gasp.

Jane got to her feet. Their eyes met above the flame of the match with which he was lighting his cigarette. Jane said afterward that from that moment she forgot entirely the faithful Bert. Peter—for that was the young man's name—said that he thought that one of his yellow roses had come startlingly to life. But that was much, much later.

At the moment all that happened was that Peter walked home with Jane and they talked about flowers. But the following morning when Bert breezed in with an "Awfully sorry, Jane, about last night. Got roped into a party!" Jane hardly looked at him.

"Forget it!" she said absent-mindedly. What dependable eyes were those gray eyes of Peter!

A Borrowed Garden

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

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JANE BROWN'S slender fingers lay idly on the keys of her typewriter as she gazed soberly out across roof tops.

A mood of despair had gripped her ever since Bert Lowden, sportily garbed for one of his gay, long island week-ends, had dropped a casual pat on her shoulder and a pile of letters on her desk and had gone whistling on his way.

Yet Bert had been rather deliberately nice to her ever since she had come into his father's office.

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GRAIN CORPORATION FORMALLY LAUNCHED

Officers Selected; Chicago to Be Headquarters.

Chicago.—With the filing of incorporation papers the Farmers' National Grain corporation has begun activities.

The new corporation embodies some of the principles of the Canadian wheat pool and some of those of the American co-operative elevator organizations.

The articles of incorporation were adopted at the annual meeting of a conference between representatives of the grain growers and the federal farm board held here.

Through this gigantic marketing agency, which the new corporation creates, \$100,000,000 has been made available for loaning by the farm board to wheat farmers of the country. By means of the revolving fund of \$100,000,000 which was appropriated by congress for relief of agriculture, the farm board, according to statement, hopes to stabilize the price of wheat at the various marketing centers and enable the farmers to withhold their crops until an advantageous market presents itself.

The money will be loaned to wheat co-operatives which qualify as borrowers under the Capper-Volstead act, in sums sufficient to bring the total amount borrowed from all sources, commercial banks, the federal intermediate credit banks and the federal farm board to the following amounts:

No. 1 white amber, \$1.12 per bu., basis Seattle.
No. 1 northern, \$1.25 per bu., basis Minneapolis.
No. 1 durum, \$1.12 per bu., basis Duluth.

No. 1 hard winter, \$1.18 per bu., basis Chicago.
No. 1 red winter, \$1.25 per bu., basis St. Louis.
No. 1 hard winter, \$1.15 per bu., basis Kansas City.

No. 1 hard winter, \$1.21 per bu., basis Galveston.
No. 1 hard winter, \$1.15 per bu., basis Omaha.

This schedule, members of the board pointed out, is based on a grade price and does not take into consideration premiums for higher quality of wheat.

Warehouse and farm storage receipts will be the accepted security for the loans. With the exception of the period during the war when all grain was handled by a federal board under Julius Barnes, this action marks the first time the government has ever extended financial assistance to the grain farmers of the country.

In many sections of the country the board believes that the net advances which wheat co-operatives can make to their members under this loan plan will almost, if not quite, equal the amounts which are being paid by the speculators and others on actual purchase from farmers.

The board called attention to the fact that there is a grain co-operative open to the membership of every wheat farmer in every wheat state. The farmer may join in a designated concentration point where it will be graded and classed and draw his advance. These loans will be carried through the marketing season, the board stated. The duration of a marketing season has not been specified by the board.

S. J. Cottle, of Stanhope, Iowa, was chosen president of the Farmers' National Grain corporation. He is a representative of the corn farmers, but has also been identified with groups seeking farm relief.

Other officers selected are C. E. Huff, Salina, Kan., vice president and L. E. Webb, Dodge City, Kan., secretary-treasurer.

Executive committee is composed of the following: J. J. Knight, Kansas City, Kan.; F. E. Sloan, Sioux Falls, S. D.; William H. Settle, Indianapolis, Ind.; John Manley, Enid, Okla.

The headquarters of the Farmers' National Grain corporation will be in Chicago.

World Bank's Location Is Yet to Be Decided

Baden-Baden, Germany.—Unanimous agreement has been reached by the bankers of the organization committee for the Bank for International Settlements on the statutes for the world bank, except that as to location, it was disclosed. Pending completion of the trust agreement, however, the statutes and charter will not be made public. It was pointed out, however, that the statutes will be subject to action by the directors.

Big Air Liner Sinks; 7 Drown. London.—The Imperial Airways is suing a statement amounting to its flying boat, City of Rome, due to land at Genoa, was lost at sea with six men and a woman aboard in a gale off Genoa.

Finds Five Sons Hacked to Death. Sofia, Bulgaria.—Newspapers said that a villager named Angeloff, living at Vasilgovo, found his five boys hacked to pieces when he went with food to where they were tending sheep. There was no trace of their assailant.

Rev. Dr. John R. Stratton Dead. Clifton Springs, N. Y.—Rev. Dr. John R. Stratton, noted militant fundamentalist Baptist preacher, died at a sanitarium here. He was fifty-four years old.

COUNTESS TO VISIT U. S.



Countess Karolyi.

Washington.—Count and Countess Karolyi, Hungarian radicals, will be granted permission to visit the United States, the State department disclosed. Their former applications were studied before a decision was reached, it was learned.

100 LIVES LOST IN 4 LAKE SHIPWRECKS

Disasters in 52 Days Set Record for Michigan.

Chicago.—Lake Michigan has taken a toll of 100 lives in the last fifty-two days, during which four ships have gone to the bottom, three sent there by storms and the fourth by collision.

The list of lost vessels—the Andaste, the Milwaukee, the Wisconsin, and the Senator—establishes a record.

The Senator, the latest to go down in the lake, was in a collision, due to fog, with the freighter Marquette, 20 miles off Port Washington, midway between Milwaukee and Sheboygan.

Of twenty-eight in the Senator's crew, eighteen are known to have been rescued. Seven, including the captain and first mate, were seen to drown or have been given up as lost.

The Senator, a freighter, was carrying 241 automobiles, consigned to Detroit. The Marquette carried \$40,000 worth of lump ore, loaded at Escanaba, Mich., for South Chicago.

The ships, lives lost, and dates of the catastrophes are:

Sept. 9.—Gravel freighter Andaste, 22 Oct. 22.—Car ferry Milwaukee, 52 Oct. 23.—Steamer Wisconsin, 16 Oct. 21.—Freighter Senator, 7

The first three ships sank in storms. The Senator went down after being struck by the freighter Marquette. The sinking of the Favorite, Chicago, ex-cursor boat, which was wrecked in a squall on July 28, 1927, with 20 lives lost, is the most recent disaster comparable to any of the four.

On December 31, 1922, the steamer Maplehurst went ashore at the mouth of the Keweenaw waterway, near Houghton, Mich., and Capt. George N. Menard and ten others were drowned when the ship was pounded to pieces.

The fruit boat Forde, bound from St. Joseph to Milwaukee, disappeared in a storm on September 19, 1923, and none of the crew of five was ever found.

On December 13, 1923, the car ferry Pere Marquette was swept on the rocks off Fox Point, near Milwaukee, but the crew of 55 was taken off safely. Similarly, the steamer Lakeland was caught in the ice six miles off Sturgeon Bay, Wis., on December 2, 1924, and 24 men aboard her were taken off in safety. The pressure of the ice crushed the ship and sent it down.

Thirty-two persons were saved when the car ferry Ann Arbor sank in the ice off Frankfort, Mich., on February 24, 1923. The year 1921 saw 12 ships sink on the great lakes, but none of them on Lake Michigan. Twenty-two lives were lost.

Bodies of 86 Michigan Soldiers on Way Home

Lima, Peru.—With flags flying at half mast the Soviet steamer Lieutenant Schmidt, carrying the bodies of 86 American officers and soldiers who perished during the Archangel campaign of 1918 and 1919, steamed out of the harbor here for Havre, France.

From Havre America's honored dead will be transported homeward by an American battleship with impressive ceremonies.

The bodies were accompanied by R. Dutcher, member of the special graves commission, which came from Detroit to retrieve Michigan's remains from their frozen graves beyond the Arctic circle.

Pageant of Development Washington—The development of the western continent will be portrayed at the seventh annual Bal Boheme of the Arts club of Washington, January 27. Decorations will range from tropical forests to snowy peaks of Alaska.

Von Buelow Is Dead. Rome.—Prince von Buelow, once German ambassador to Italy and then the German chancellor, died at his villa here, aged eighty.

CONVICTS MOAN AS MUSICIAN IS FREED

Leaves San Quentin Famous and Wealthy Man.

San Francisco.—There is a secret sorrow in the ranks of San Quentin prison's 4,300 callous convicts. One of their number has been freed.

Scarcely a prisoner exists behind the walls of this great California penitentiary but who does not begrudge to Damascus Garcia Gallur, murderer, the freedom at last given him.

True, these hardened criminals gave the forty-seven-year-old Gallur a soul-stirring ovation the day before he left the prison, late last month. Yet they hated to see him go.

Fourteen years ago Damascus Gallur had been sent there from Oakland for killing August Hotchkiss, a money lender. Previously Gallur served time for embezzlement. At the time he was an obscure musician, and once was in the band of John Philip Sousa.

When Gallur walked through the gates of San Quentin on parole because of ill health he did so as a famous and wealthy man. To his credit in an Oakland bank is \$33,000, the sum he had acquired while in San Quentin. Gallur now is one of the most widely known composers of music in America. And even more to his credit are the San Quentin band and the San Quentin orchestra, not only the finest convict musical organizations in the world, but recognized by musical leaders as among the very finest of such organizations in or outside prison walls.

Ill Health Brings Parole. Gallur was granted parole only because of ill health. Recently he had suffered a paralytic stroke, slight of nature, and immediately thereupon on the board of state prison directors a deluge of pleas that he be freed.

Thousands of members of the Musicians' Union of America pleaded his cause. So did John Philip Sousa, Galbreath, Philip Shapiro, the late Paul Steinford, and others well known in the musical world.

Sousa declares Gallur is one of two conductors who can lead a band of more than fifty in symphonies without once referring to the score. But the only plea that the prison board could recognize was the state of the maestro's health.

While Gallur's band and orchestra played only to those ears behind the prison walls, his music during the past 14 years has carried to many corners of the earth through the marches and the overtures he has composed.

Presidents Hear His Music. A waltz, "May Day," dedicated to the daughter of the captain of the guard at San Quentin, brought Gallur \$7,000 in royalties. He won the National Association of Music Clubs' first prize for the best march with a number he composed for the National War Mothers. The prize was \$500. Gallur turned it over to the War Mothers for their work.

Perhaps his most famous composition, his "Gold Stripe March," has been made the official march of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and has been played before Presidents Coolidge and Hoover.

While Gallur's bank account totals \$93,000, he is said to have amassed \$145,000 during his term, the rest going to charitable causes.

In the last two years Gallur has been unable to sell his compositions, due to a new prison ruling forbidding convicts selling their writings. He has more than 600 compositions ready for music publishers.

Gallur is said to have been offered a contract of \$1,500 per week to compose music for talks for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios. Louis Mayer is known to be among those who had worked for the prisoner's release.

Physicians are more or less dubious over Gallur's physical condition, and doubt that he will ever be well man. But the indomitable Damascus scoffs at them.

"I shall be well, and I shall lead a mighty hand some day," he says, "but none finer than those boys over behind the prison walls."

Cow From the Country Finds City Life Bad

Maryville, Mo.—City life's a flop, a visitor decided here. When "in town," farmers usually visit on the streets, often go to the drug store, may have business at the courthouse.

When the end gate on a truck came loose Mrs. Cow tried to do all these. The drug store, however, would not admit her, a chat with a little girl in a motor car was all one sided, and the courthouse was closed.

The cow was arrested on her way to the high school and was returned to her owner by Night Officer William Trullinger.

Evicted Bees, in Anger, Stir Up Fire in Barn

Perry, N. Y.—Bees stung Joseph Webbski and his horses and cows so badly recently that he decided to forever rid the barn of the pests. He applied a lighted torch to the nest, and it was necessary to call the fire department.

An hour later the fire department was again called. The busy bees, incensed at losing their home, came back in droves and stirred up so much smoke that another alarm was sent in. The barn remains, but the bees are gone.