

FARM RELIEF ACT BOOSTS FARMERS' BORROWING POWER

By Frank L. Weller
(Associated Press Farm Editor)

WASHINGTON (AP)—By virtue of the farm relief act the producer of an agricultural commodity can get 20 per cent more of the value of his crop when he turns it over to the cooperative through which he sells.

Heretofore a cooperative has been able to borrow from federal intermediate banks only 60 to 65 per cent of the value of the commodity it acquires. Thus a farmer selling wheat when the market was \$1 a bushel was paid 65 cents on the dollar.

He had to wait until his cooperative or pool passed the grain on to collect the balance. Many pool members were unable to meet their obligations at that figure and were obliged to withdraw.

Now the cooperative can borrow 85 per cent of the commodity's value, 60 or 65 per cent from the federal banks and the remainder from the revolving fund created by congress for the use of the farm board.

The farmer's borrowing power is further enhanced by the provision that a cooperative, on authority of the federal farm board, may draw from the revolving fund a sum equal to 30 per cent of the cost of construction of storage facilities. Heretofore a cooperative has been unable to borrow money from the government on its physical properties.

Now does the advantage stop there. If the board recognizes a cooperative's need for storage facilities and finds the purchase price right on establishments already constructed the cooperative may borrow 80 per cent of the purchase price in acquiring title.

Furthermore a stabilization corporation set up to handle a commodity for a group of cooperatives may convince the board that it sound economics the crop is worth more than it is selling for on the market.

It may borrow 85 per cent of the value of that portion of the commodity it purposes to handle on the increased quotations and bid for it in the open market. The effort is expected to put confidence in the banker.

ENGLISH HATTERS ASK TABOO UPON BAREHEADED BEAU

HYDE, England (AP)—Love and business may mix in Hyde—in fact they should mix.

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Then the meeting adjourned.

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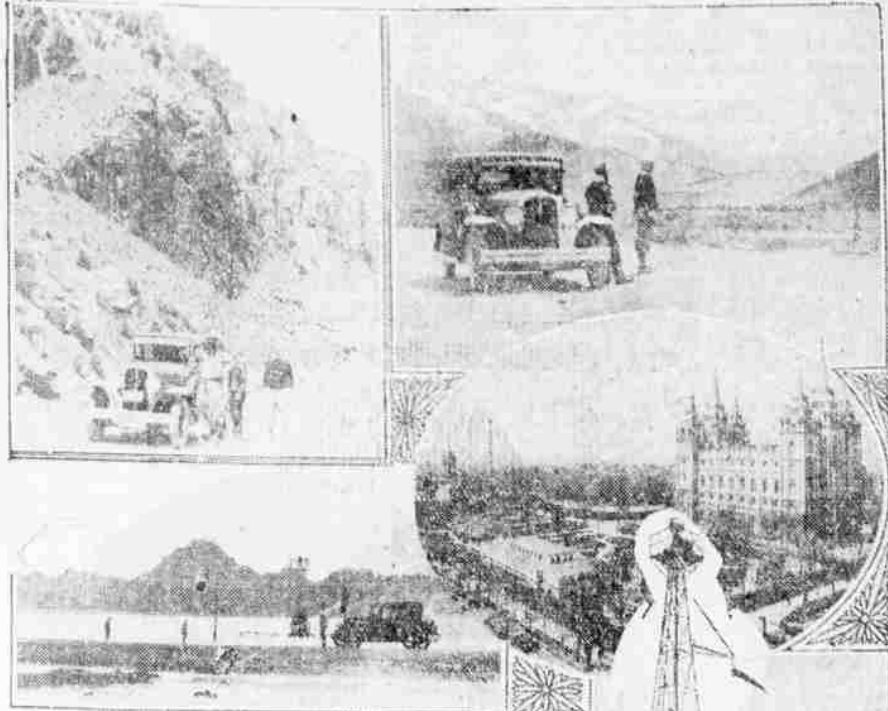
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"It is the physician's mission to prolong life," says Professor Charles Richet, member of the Academy of Medicine and noted for his psychiatric research. Quite unlike from the moral aspect, Dr. Richet opposes two arguments to the theory that the state be allowed to kill those who wish to die to end their suffering. He asserts there never can be absolute certainty that the patient wants to die, or that his mind and there always is the possibility of an erroneous diagnosis. Science, he says, every day discovers new methods of relief.

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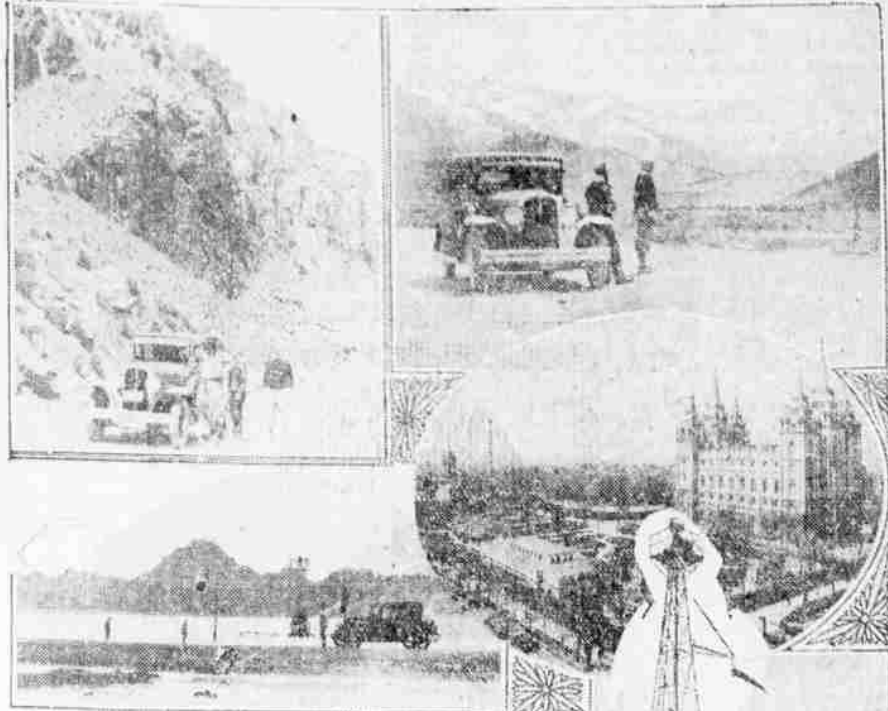
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Tallest Spar Douglas Fir for Toronto

MONTREAL, P. Q., July 28.—Covering on her deck, what is said to be the tallest spar of Douglas fir, shipped out of British Columbia, the Canadian National steamer, the Canadian Ranger, reached Toronto recently from Vancouver, via Panama.

This spar is 136 feet in length, measures 36 inches at the butt and 12 inches at the top. It weighs 25,000 pounds and contains 5000 feet board measurement. It was cut by the Timberland Lumber company and forwarded as a gift to the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto.

An Experiment.

Tie a string to a large nail and dangle the string between your thumb and finger and the nail will swing like a pendulum. Have some one place his open hand under the nail and its motion changes to a rotary. Let the other place his hand on your shoulder and the nail will become stationary.

PETROLEUM COOLS AND FUELS AIRPLANE MOTOR

WASHINGTON—Ethylene glycol, a petroleum by-product that kept automobile radiators from freezing last winter for thousands of motorists, has been found to be an efficient cooling agent for summer use in airplanes. Tests conducted by the war department recently disclosed that no serious difficulties were apparent after operating 100 hours with the glycol in the radiator.

The war department is seeking to find a means of cooling the motors of multi-engine planes thru use of wing radiator. It is believed that use of glycol, a common

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PASSING OUT PIE IN TEXAS EXCITES AND FACES PROBE

DALLAS (AP)—The Texas republican that helped to break a solid south of democracy last fall again is under national political scrutiny this time for alleged irregularities in its distribution of patronage.

Reputed office-buying by donations to campaign funds is under investigation by the patronage committee of the United States senate. Iowa's republican senator, Smith W. Brookhart, the committee chairman, expects to "investigate starting new evidence" in further hearings to be held soon.

Attacks against Texas republican leaders have been made by witnesses in hearings already held in San Antonio and Dallas. Instances of alleged office-buying by campaign donations were mentioned in that testimony.

E. B. Crozier, republican national committeeman from Texas, who has been in odds several times with other Lone Star republicans, was criticized for his administration of patronage. So were Eugene Nisley, chairman of the state's republican executive committee, Orville Bullington, vice-chairman, and Leonard Willington, committee director of organization.

Two officials appointed by Texas republican powers likewise have been under fire. They are John D. Hartman, federal district attorney at San Antonio, and Roy Campbell, Laredo customs collector.

Senator Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, democratic member of the senate committee, told Campbell that "something should be done about your removal."

Proposed donations to the party by Texas oil companies probably will be investigated when the senatorial probe resumes. Again the state's republican leaders are expected to be asked to testify.

A renewed attack on a campaign fund of \$100,000 now being raised by Texas republicans likewise is expected. Crozier and his lieutenant contend donations to it are voluntary, while Senator Brookhart insists that the fund "is a good reminder to office-

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"I have been told that it is a craze affected by some people who believe in the Darwinian theory that we are descendants of apes or monkeys and that if we had not started wearing clothing and hats we should have been covered all over with hair."

"I have noticed members of this hatless brigade coming into Denton and Hyde from outside towns fraternizing with the girls who are employed in hat shops. I want, therefore, to ask that the girls of any hating district should give a blank to any man or youth who approaches them as a member of the hatless brigade."

W. J. Pope, secretary of the Hyde Weavers' association, after pointing out that the same situation should apply to the boy weavers, reminded Mr. Malblanc that the girls employed in hat factories were skirts as short as anybody's.

Then the meeting adjourned.

English Hatters Ask Taboo Upon Bareheaded Beau

HYDE, England (AP)—Love and business may mix in Hyde—in fact they should mix.

Girls who earn their living in hat factories have been urged not to go out with youths who affect the hatless style, and boys who work in weaving establishments have been told they should eschew the girls with short skirts, since the absence of skirts has left a serious depression in the weaving trade.

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