

Origin of the Term '30' Is Credited To at Least 18 Sources, Article Says

At least 18 sources are credited with having originated the newspaper term "30," according to an article in an issue of the American Press magazine. Any one of them has logical reasoning for explaining how the term came into being. The galaxy, as published in the magazine includes:

1. In the days before typewriters, XXX (Roman for 30) on manuscript copy indicated the end of the story.

2. Thirty pica ems was the maximum length line used in early typesetting machines. Thus "30" was the end of a line.

3. "Eighty" means farewell in Bengali. An English officer used the figures at the end of a letter to the East India company in 1785. Adopting the figures for brevity in dealing, the company mistakenly made them "30."

Telegraphers Use "30"

4. The first message sent to the central press office during the Civil War totaled 30 words. The 30, together with the words "good night," were placed at the bottom of the sheet by the telegrapher.

5. In a wire service office in Los Angeles, a Western Union telegrapher recalls hearing that -30- symbols started with a W.U. operator in Morse code days. The operator's name was "THURTY" and he signed this to his daily file of stories. Other telegraphers picked it up and made it "thirty" and finally "30."

6. In the pre-typewriter days all newscopy was written in long-hand and to indicate clearly the end of their stories, writers adopted a numerical symbol which as legend has it was -30-.

7. Another reported source is that -30- stemmed from the fact that 30 words were just the right fit in a stick of type in the days when newspaper body type was also set by hand.

Add "0" for Neatness

8. The end mark in the early days of newspapering was space . . . The mark is still used. But when typewriters came along, reporters found it quicker to hit the space key without going to upper case. What came out was "3," and to tie it up more neatly they added an "0" and -30- was born.

9. When newspaper stories were hand-written, "X" meant the end of a sentence, "XXX" the end of a paragraph, "XXX" the end of the story.

10. A telegraph operator whose number was 30 once stayed at his key sending news of a disaster long after his assistants had fled and until death came to him.

11. Years ago in the West, dispatches were delivered by telegraph messenger to the newspaper office. The office closed at 3 a.m. and the operator wrote 3 o'clock at the bottom of the sheet. This was abbreviated to "O," then became "30."

AP Telegrams Total 30

12. When the Associated Press was established each member paper was entitled to 30 telegrams a day. Last of the day's quota was labeled "30."

13. Early telegraph operators had a code for conversation asides on the wire, such as 1 meaning "Wait a minute." So "30" meant "end of item."

14. The 30 magistrates appointed by Sparta over Athens at the end of the Peloponnesian war were called "the 30 tyrants" and were overthrown at the end of one year. The end of the tyrants was heralded as "30."

15. When the New York Associated Press began operations, its contract called for a night report of 3,000 words. When that amount was reached the figure "3000" showed. This was finally abbreviated to "30."

Wires Close on Half Hour

16. The use of the term meant the end or "that's all" because press wires closed at the half-hour mark, the "30" being used by operators to designate that 30 minutes after the hour had been reached.

17. It got its start in a daily printing office where a certain number of pages was the usual issue. It took an average of 30 galley of type to make up the run and each typesetter took a galley slug in turn from the foreman's desk. When the one who had No. 30 finished his galley, he called "Thirty."

18. Use of "30" dates back to an old slug used by journeymen in hand-set days and means "finis" or "it is done." When men worked "at the case, the copy was cut into takes and numbered. The man with the last take would place his "30" slug to indicate the article was complete.

There they are, so take your pick.



Insurance Institute for Highway Safety

Coming Events . . .

Aug. 2, 1:30 p.m. — Oddfellow-Rebekah picnic at Owen Gann home.

Aug. 3, 9 a.m. — Registration for summer band.

Aug. 5, 2 to 6 p.m. — Blood drawing at Eagles hall.

Aug. 9, 1:30 p.m. — Nebraska picnic in Nyssa south park.

VISIT FROM CALIFORNIA

Mr. and Mrs. Don Eldredge, Lynette and Dale of Antioch, Calif., are visiting this week in the Tom Eldredge home.

SUNDAY EVENING GUESTS

Mr. and Mrs. Klair Simpson were Sunday evening guests at the Wayne Simpson home where they were served homemade ice cream.

TRAVEL TO NEW MEXICO

Harold Wilson of Homedale and Wilton Jackson traveled to New Mexico earlier this week to drive back three trucks purchased by Ideal Gas and Appliance.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND BENEFICIARIES
Of the Estate of
Elizabeth Catherine Moore,
Deceased.

The First National Bank of Portland is indebted upon Savings Account No. 491 of the decedent above named in the total amount of \$4,815.37, and is indebted upon a checking account of the decedent above named in the total amount of \$3,012.51.

The undersigned was appointed by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, the Executrix of the Estate of said decedent, has qualified, and is acting in that capacity. After 90 days from the date of first publication hereof, the undersigned will request payment of the said sums.

Any person objecting to such payments is directed to give notice in writing to said bank at Nyssa, Oregon, that he objects thereto.

Helen Ann Mulligan Martin, Executrix of the Estate of Elizabeth Catherine Moore, Deceased.

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FARM BUREAU FURROW

By SCOTT LAMB
Information Director

SUPPLY-MANAGEMENT BY GOVERNMENT CONTROL FAILS IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

What has happened in the sugar industry is another example of bungling bureaucracy in the area of supply-management programs.

Supply-management of the sugar industry calls for dividing the U.S. market between domestic and foreign producers and fixing prices.

Domestic growers are subject to acreage allotments and there are marketing quotas for processors. When the United States quit buying sugar from Cuba's Castro in 1960, domestic acreage restrictions were eased.

Then late in 1962 world sugar stocks ran low because of crop failures in Cuba and Western Europe. In 1963 sugar prices doubled.

So in March of that year the USDA announced there would be no acreage restrictions on sugar beets in 1964 and two months later they extended the non-restricted period through 1965. Also in May the mainland sugar cane crop restrictions were dropped through the remainder of 1963 and all of 1964.

At the time Charles S. Murphy, undersecretary of agriculture, said, "One of the major objectives of the USDA in announcing that restrictions would not be imposed on sugar beet production in 1964-65 was to encourage the modernization and expansion of existing factories and the enlargement of factories now under construction."

With domestic growers given the green light to produce, the response was great. The 1963 production exceeded by far the quotas now applicable to current marketings.

While one Murphy expressed hope for the expansion of the industry, another Murphy said the USDA didn't expect such an increase. Said Tom O. Murphy, director of the ASCS sugar policy staff, "... The desire of farmers in the U.S. to grow sugar beets is startling, even to those in the Department of Agriculture who felt that they were pretty well up on this sort of thing. . . ."

The real question, however, is whether the administration will permit the marketing of sugar that domestic producers were encouraged to produce under a government supply-management program.

President Johnson has recommended that marketing restrictions be suspended for both beet and cane sugar for 1964. This will take care of production from the 1963 crop, but what about the 1964 and 1965 crops?

President Johnson finds himself in an embarrassing position. Foreign producers are increasing production and he is apparently

Sagebrush Webworm Declared Aid, Hindrance to Management of Ranges

Sometimes a friend, sometimes an enemy, the sagebrush webworm (*Aroga websteri*) has definitely made an impact on Oregon range management since its population explosion last summer. Ideal environmental conditions in 1963 spurred an almost epidemic spread of the insect, said Howard DeLano, Bureau of Land Management range specialist.

Field observation this year, however, indicates that the so-called webworm—actually the larvae stage of the Aroga moth—is showing very little activity. Aroga larvae has been reported in only a few isolated areas of eastern Oregon. These recent reports further state that much of the affected sagebrush, classified as heavily attacked last fall, is beginning to show some sign of recovery.

Nine Million Acres Infested

DeLano, chief of BLM's Division of Range Management, listed some nine million acres in Oregon as having been infested by the webworm, one million of which have a sagebrush mortality rate of over 70 percent. Of the latter figure, probably more than one-half the acreage lies in areas considered favorable to sagebrush eradication.

But, he warned, "in the remaining 500,000 acres the webworm is a problem."

Distinguishing between areas in which the insect would be welcome and those in which it would not, DeLano explained, "In many places, the elimination of sagebrush results in an increase of the perennial grasses—valuable forage for livestock."

Sagebrush Benefits Some Areas

"In other areas, however, the land may be susceptible to invasion by low value or poisonous

VISITS FROM COLORADO

Mrs. David Shuts of Colorado Springs, Colo., spent a recent two weeks visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Paul House.

VISIT IN BOISE

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Stunz visited Friday and Saturday with relatives in Boise.

GUESTS IN CALDWELL

Mrs. Charles Eichelberger, Mrs. L. A. Hoalst and Mrs. Frances Bates were Tuesday dinner guests at the Gary Knight home in Caldwell.

reluctant to give domestic producers a permanent increase in their quotas at the expense of foreign suppliers.

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