GRASSROOTS

by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

LET'S THINK SANELY ON DEFENSE STEPS

AMERICA SHOULD, and must, prepare for possible war, but why should we become hysterical about it? Why not do the job in a sane way, by progressive steps? Why not push ahead on the production of pants, shoes, rifles, cannon, airplanes, ammunition and everything our soldiers will need? Why confine the production of these things by taking the men who are trained to make them out of industry before they are made, before there is anything with which to equip and train soldiers?

Why upset the industry we so badly need by taking out the men capable of production, or by threatening to take them out?

Why disturb the father of a family with a day-to-day threat of a call to the colors, when that father of a family, that bread winner, will be more valuable to the nation as a producer than as a soldier without equipment?

If we must train men, why not take those of 19 to 21 years who are not yet proficient in industry? There are a million such young men available every year. They are the men who will fight our battles, if any, five years from now. They are the men who can be spared now with the least possible disruption to American industrial production.

A little sane thinking and less hysteria right now will be productive of results should war come in the future, as it may.

• • •

PRODUCTION IS RESULT OF THREE AGENCIES

PRODUCTION in America employs three distinct and necessary ingredients. It employs labor, the work of men's heads and hands, and in America it is the privilege of each one of us to engage in such production effort as, in our judgment, offers the best opportunities, the largest or most permanently assured dividends for the work of head or hands we put into it.

Production employs capital with which to provide tools with which labor will work, the buildings, machines, land and materials needed. That capital is provided by the you's and me's of America who have frugally saved our pennies, dimes and dollars that we may invest them in tools in such enterprises as, in our judgment, offer the least element of chance of losing our savings and the best assurance of continued dividends as compensation for the use of those savings.

Production employs management—men with executive ability to bring labor and tools together and to keep them operating, to find markets for what is produced. At all times in America there exists for each of us the opportunity of a place in management if and when we demonstrate that executive ability which would make us of value to labor—those who work with head or hands, and to capital—the savings of frugal you's and me's of America.

Production is the result of these three ingredients applied to the farm, factory, mine and transportation.

That is but the simple A. B. C. of the American system of free competition, the American way of life, under the operation of which we have become the most prosperous people in the world, with the most equitable distribution of wealth. Is it a better system than the totalitarianism of Europe? I know it is.

Of the dividends paid by production in America, labor receives 70 per cent of each dollar for which the products are sold. The second partner—capital—gets 4 per cent. Management gets only 2 per cent, and taxes, insurance, etc., take 24 per cent.

• • •

RECALLING THE BATTLE OF NORWAY

MAJOR BURG, head of the municipal government of the little city of Narvik, Norway, at the time of the German invasion, told me that when the town was the battleground between the invading Germans and the Norwegian and English forces, 70,000 were killed in the fight.

The major had been condemned to be shot by the Germans but escaped over the mountains to Sweden, then through Russia and Siberia to America. In Narvik he was a young lawyer, not over 35. He left a wife and small daughter, who escaped to the far north and were still living there several months ago when he last heard from them. He insists Norway will again be a free nation.

• • •

DIVIDING

WE, each one of us, are inclined to endorse the form of socialism that would divide with us what the other fellow has, but we object to dividing what we have with the other fellow. If what you have—land, houses, tools, cars, furniture, or other things—has a value of as much as $2,325, you have your full share of all the wealth of the nation, including all the farms, homes, live stock, railroads, merchandise, etc. If you have more, you might be called upon to divide.

Ten Most Outstanding Young Men of 1940 Display Leadership, Brilliant Achievement

The perennial question of "what's this younger generation coming to" this month received a far more encouraging answer than usual. Brilliant leaders in many different fields of achievement were disclosed when Felix B. Streyckmans, editor of FUTURE magazine, selected the 10 most outstanding young men of 1940. Sponsored by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, the magazine is written for the young men of the nation.

All of the men chosen were under 35 years of age. Following is a brief review of their accomplishments.

ROBERT A. BOYER, 31, is head of the Ford Motor company research laboratory. As a result of his experiments with plastics, revolutionary changes in automobile production may soon be made.

He is responsible for the development of the first practical structural material suitable for automobile bodies. This material is 50 per cent lighter than steel, 50 per cent cheaper and 10 times stronger.

Use of the plastic by the automotive industry would consume huge amounts of surplus agricultural products such as cotton, wheat, soybeans and corn.

LEO M. CHERNE, 28, is editor-in-chief and executive secretary of the Research Institute of America and author of "M-Day and What it Means to You." Although he is not on the federal payroll, he endeavors to mesh the gears of business and government so they run together smoothly and efficiently.

Cherne offers a service to 19,000 subscribers which explains and interprets complicated government rulings. He is responsible for gathering and accurately interpreting information concerning the federal government's new laws and regulatory commissions so that business men will know how their operations are affected.

HENRY T. HEALD, 36, became first president of the Illinois Institute of Technology last July when only 35 years of age, to head the greatest engineering training college in the nation. Not only does it embrace the largest number of students, but its research division is recognized as one of the three best.

The organization he heads was formed from a merger of Armour institute and Lewis institute, both successful educational institutions.

DR. IRVING P. KRICK, 34, is associate professor of meteorology at the California Institute of Technology and founder of the Krick Industrial Weather Service.

The accuracy of his long-range weather forecasts had been recognized as unequalled anywhere in the world. Both the U. S. army air corps and the royal air force have assigned officer personnel to study his methods.

Krick began experimenting with a new method of weather prediction about eight years ago and kept improving his technique until in 1940 he was able to forecast successfully for periods of 90 days.

EDWIN H. LAND, 31, president of the Polaroid corporation, is inventor of a practical method of polarizing light. His invention paves the way for a new and effective method of eliminating the glare of light.

Basically the new Polaroid film allows light rays to penetrate it in only one direction. If the film were installed on the lenses and windshields of every car, vision at night would be so glarefree that drivers could read each other's front license plates in spite of the brightest headlights.

Pictured above are the nation's 10 outstanding young men of 1940 as selected by the editor of Future magazine. They are, left to right: (top row) Robert A. Boyer, inventor; Leo M. Cherne, legal adviser; Henry T. Heald, engineer; Dr. Irving P. Krick, meteorologist; Edwin H. Land, inventor; (bottom row) Mark Matthews, leader of young men; Robert R. Nathan, research-economist; Oren Root Jr., "discoverer" of Willkie; William Saroyan, author and playwright; and Lyle M. Spencer, occupational research expert.

Land developed this important invention from its very inception. He had received patents on it when only 20 years old.

In 1932 he set up a laboratory for general research in physics with the help of one of his Harvard instructors. Polaroid light control soon resulted, and light-polarizing material is now made for a long list of manufacturers.

MARK MATTHEWS, 34, president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, is the chosen leader of America's young men between the ages of 21 and 35.

When he accepted the presidency of the organization last June, he became the only man authorized to speak for Americans of draft age. Although this office offers no financial remuneration of any kind, he has been serving almost full time and has practically relinquished his law practice in New York city.

In 1937 Mark Matthews was appointed assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York, in charge of the city's legislation. Only 31 years of age, he was the youngest man ever selected for this important post .

In his present capacity he serves as the outstanding leader of America's young leaders in a thousand communities throughout the nation.

ROBERT R. NATHAN, 32, is chief of the division of economic research of the department of commerce, and is now on leave from that position to survey defense requirements of both the United States and Great Britain for the national defense council. In this capacity he probably holds the most important technical position in the nation.

This young research-economist is responsible for ascertaining the military and non-military requirements in terms of both finished products and raw materials, and scheduling military needs by time intervals.

OREN ROOT JR., 29, is the "discoverer" of Wendell Willkie and the "one-man campaign" who put him before the Republican convention. And win or lose, Willkie was undoubtedly an important figure in 1940.

Root obtained several million signatures single-handed by inserting small classified advertisements in newspapers throughout the country. Even before the nomination when Dewey, Taft and Vandenberg were the "only" ones considered to have a chance, Root was organizing Willkie clubs.

At the age of 28, and with only state-wide acquaintance in politics, he undertook the campaign for Willkie. Everyone knows how successful he was.

WILLIAM SAROYAN, 32, is the only playwright to win the Pulitzer prize and the award of the Drama Critics' Circle both in the same year—and to win the Circle award unanimously. He was given this recognition for his play, "The Time of Your Life." In addition to winning both these coveted awards, last year he had three plays running on Broadway at the same time—an outstanding distinction for any playwright.

Although only 32 years of age, he has a phenomenal ability to excel simultaneously as both a playwright and an author. He has had 24 books published during the past nine years. Only six days before 1941 started,

LYLE M. SPENCER, 29, is cofounder and director of Science Research associates. In this capacity he has become the nation's outstanding specialist in popularizing occupational information scientifically obtained.

With the aid of Robert Burns, 31, he founded an organization in 1937 to offer young people reliable and understandable information on occupations. He endeavored to obtain facts that would enable them to train themselves for expanding occupations, rather than selecting their careers to fit their talents, only to find their chosen field too overcrowded.

The organization they founded to fill this need was successfully established last year.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Camera Analyzes Reading Habits

This young lady is shown being tested on a new ophthalograph which records on film the actual behavior of reading eyes. The reading graph at left is that of an efficient reader; the one at right, that of an inefficient reader. An average good adult reader will scan about 350 words per minute.

Marketing of Live Stock Shows Increase in 1940

With marketings of live stock somewhat more numerous this year than last, the American meat packing industry paid about $100,000,000 more for live stock during 1940 than during 1939, George A. Schmidt, chairman of the board of directors of the American Meat institute, stated today in the annual statement of the institute on the meat trade situation.

Marketings of hogs during the last three months were the greatest on record for that period, he said. Marketings of other classes of live stock also were well maintained.

Notwithstanding unusually large production of meat during this period, the level of live stock and meat prices now is somewhat higher than at this time a year ago. Improved consumer interest in meat and increased buying power effected the improvement to a large degree.

Wholesale prices of some cuts of meat have declined from the peak levels reached last fall, however.

Economists Predict Farm Income Rise

The big guns of war in Europe are leveling a continent of markets for U. S. farm products, but figures on defense spending indicate the same war may help American farmers sell many extra bushels of apples and pecks of spinach in home markets this year.

America will spend about $5,000,000,000 extra for national defense in 1941, latest government reports show. It is calculated that about half this amount will represent added purchasing power, and the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics predicts farm income will rise as the demand for health-giving foods increases with bigger payrolls in defense industries.

The decline in number of foreign outlets is also offset by the greatly increased efficiency of America's surplus-disposal machine for moving crop excesses into domestic consumption, farm experts point out. Accomplishments of the surplus marketing administration and statistics regarding retail "producer-consumer" campaigns are cited in this connection.

Marketing reports show chain stores and other mass distributors, with the co-operation of independent merchants, have helped boost consumption of some crops as much as 25 per cent by "producer-consumer" campaigns held during emergency periods of the first eight months of 1940.

With department of agriculture reports indicating that export markets will decline even further next year if war abroad continues, farmers expect the surplus marketing administration will play a more important part than ever in 1941 in handling crop excesses. The effectiveness of this organization is shown by reports indicating that administration of the stamp plan gave low-income groups an added buying power of nearly $5,000,000 for buying surplus commodities in September alone. This is indicative of the benefits throughout the year.

WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

NEW YORK.—Judging from past performances, any spot where Baron Manfred Von Killinger is operating is a good place to watch for a sanded deck, a pair of trained dice and a buried ace. Such have been the diplomatic paraphernalia of the eminent Nazi statesman who, it is now reported in Europe, will be the new gauleiter, or Hitler straw-boss in Rumania. Lately, foreign correspondence has converged on the idea that Herr Goebbels is faking a possible run-in with Russia and letting word leak out in the Balkans that the Nazis are sending troops to menace Russia, while in reality, he is dealing under the table with Stalin, as usual.

Feinting at Russ And Swinging at Everybody Else

That would be a grand way to dampen American war ardor—this country getting into the war on the side of red Russia. Anything as elaborate and devious as this would be right on Baron Von Killinger's target. With his genius for duplicity and complicated intrigue he would be a marvelous advance agent for just such a grand razzle-dazzle as that.

When Baron Von Killinger was German consul-general at San Francisco, from August, 1937, to January, 1939, Rep. Samuel Dickstein denounced him on the floor of congress as a "Nazi adventurer." On November 6, 1937, the Americanization committee of the American Legion demanded his summary rejection from this country as a spy delivering secrets of the American fleet to his government. He stayed on the job until the Nazis saw fit to recall him, as the war loomed, for more immediately urgent intrigue over there.

He spent nine months in jail, in 1922, on charges of complicity in the murder of the conciliatory Mathias Erzberger. Bullets like those used by the murderers, Schulz and Tillesen, had been found in his possession. He was acquitted and moved through the turbulent years of the Nazi ascendency to a spot at the right hand of Der Fuehrer. His gift for intrigue was such at some times he ran the ball the wrong way, and during the blood purge of 1934, Hitler put him in a concentration camp and fired him as premier of Saxony.

However, they could find no substitute for his legerdemain and let him out to pick up his old line of mystagogy.

IN 1933, a young man from Pottsville, planting his typewriter on his bed in a New York hall bedroom, rounded out 25,000 words of a book he was writing. He was down to his last three dollars. He sent unfinished manuscripts to three publishers, with a take-it-or-leave-it, first-come-first-served letter, telling them he would finish the book under a contract which would allow him to live decently while he was working. The next day came three acceptances. Harcourt, Brace was first in line and got the book, "Appointment in Samarra." The author got $50 a week for the three months and delivered the finished book within four days of the dead-line.

When the Utterly Improbable Does Happen, It's News

Such was the literary get-way of Young John O'Hara, author of the current hit musical show in New York city, "Pal Joey," the same being one of the most poisonous portraits of a "heel" ever etched with the steel-point of contempt. The book clicked and in the years between there was the routine stretch at Hollywood, and a series of magazine stories from which the unlovely portrait of "Pal Joey" gradually emerged.

"Pal Joey" isn't a show to which you would want to take your Aunt Tabitha, but there is a moral in the story of how young John O'Hara began to rise and shine. When he decided to become an author, he swore off liquor, cut smoking down to a minimum, went on a diet and worked a punishing shift, seven days a week. He is tall, personable and gathers his garlands and his royalties at the age of 35.

IF HE can't buck a blizzard of an avalanche, a Grade A war would do nicely for big, bucko William F. Carey, New York commissioner of sanitation, on leave with the defense commission to shove through army cantonment construction. He says the building needs bucking up a lot, but it will all come through. We saw him win the Culebra cut steam-shovel record for dirt removal when he was helping to build the Panama canal. He has built railroads, dams, canals, roads, bridges and what not, pretty nearly all over.

CUTOUTS like this are a happy idea to be used for plants you grow indoors. You can add interest to the flowers you keep in the house and to the attractiveness of your rooms as well if you use boxes in clever designs like these. Bits of plywood are cut out with jig or coping saw, painted and nailed together to make the boxes.

• • •

Pattern Z9207, 15c, brings the kitten, pup and hen and rooster motifs together with the needed directions. Send order to:

AUNT MARTHA
Box 166-W Kansas City, Mo.
Enclose 15 cents for each pattern desired. Pattern No.....
Name .....
Address .....

At Close Speaker's Remarks Had Become a Nightmare

The dinner came to an end, and the chairman called for silence.

"Gentlemen," he began, "I will now call upon Mr. Long, our distinguished guest, to speak."

The guest rose and was greeted with polite applause.

At the end of ten minutes he was still speaking, but when at the end of half an hour he had not finished the patience of his listeners began to get exhausted.

In the end the speaker wound up with: "Speaking is nothing to me. As a boy I used frequently to talk in my sleep."

"And now," a drowsy voice was heard to exclaim, "you talk in ours."

Vatican Currency

Under the terms of a financial convention ratified between the Vatican and Italy in January, 1931, the Vatican state issues currency. Recently, new coins bearing the head and armorial markings of Pope Pius XII were put into circulation. The Vatican coins are of the same value, material and dimensions as the Italian coins, the only difference being in the minting.

Help to Relieve Distress of
FEMALE PERIODIC COMPLAINTS
Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to help relieve monthly pain, headaches, backache and ALSO calm irritable nerves due to monthly functional disturbances.
Pinkham's Compound is simply marvelous to help build up resistance against distress of "difficult days." Famous for over 60 years! Hundreds of thousands of girls and women report remarkable benefits. WORTH TRYING!

Nothing for Nothing

Set it down as a fact to which there are no exceptions, that we must labor for all that we have, and that nothing is worth possessing, or offering to others, which costs us nothing.—John Todd.

MOTHERS . . .
For over 40 years have been using this mild laxative and carminative to relieve Headache and Stomach Discomforts . . . to lessen the distress of these symptoms when they accompany a cold. Equally good for adults. At all druggists. For Free Sample and Walking Doll write Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N.Y.
TRADE MARK
MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS

Indispensable Supports

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.—Washington.

NEXT TIME IN BALTIMORE
MAKE IT
HOTEL MT. ROYAL

PERFECT HOTEL SERVICE
● Homelike Atmosphere
Rates begin at $2.00 per day
You Can Also Enjoy
MUSIC — DANCING
FAMOUS ALGERIAN ROOM
NEAR RAILROAD STATIONS
MT. ROYAL AVENUE AT CALVERT ST.