GRASSROOTS

by WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

WEALTH IS ONLY SUCH WHEN IT CAN PRODUCE

HENRY FORD is reputed to be worth close to a billion dollars, as expressed in money. That would be more money than there is in all America if it were really money, which it is not.

The wealth of which Mr. Ford is now custodian is represented by land, factory buildings, machines, materials and products. If the attempt were made to divide that wealth, even among only those who directly profit from it—the Ford employees—it would mean one man would get a few feet of land, another some brick, another part of a machine. Such wealth to any one man would be useless. It would not produce. It would not provide a livelihood for him and his family, absolutely not.

It is only when wealth is congregated that it will produce, that it will provide. Wealth when congregated in the hands of one or a group of men does not belong to them. They are merely custodians. Mr. Ford, like all others, will in time pass away. When he does, he cannot take with him what he today controls. It is a part of our national wealth. From it thousands of people receive a week by week benefit. All Mr. Ford can do is to pass that wealth, of which he is today the custodian, along to others to direct and to make work for the nation.

We cannot enrich ourselves as individuals by a destruction of wealth, and an attempt at an equal distribution between all of us means destruction. We can only profit by leaving its operations in the hands of those who have demonstrated their ability to make it produce. It is from production that we derive our individual benefits, our week by week compensation, our daily bread. And in no other way.

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LET NORMAN THOMAS MAKE IT PLAIN

DR. VIRGIL JORDON, president of the national industrial conference board, told members of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce that socialism has come to the United States to stay, and says he believes it will be the Norman Thomas type of socialism. I do not know just what the Norman Thomas type of socialism may be. Do you? Most of us do not.

Is it the type which proposes to divide all the wealth or only certain parts of it?

Is it the type which would have the government operate the business of the nation and if so, would it be all business or only certain lines, or of a certain size?

Is it the type which would give everyone a liberal allowance on which to live whether or not he worked for it, and if so, where are we to get the money?

There are other proposals I have heard made by people who claim to be followers of Norman Thomas socialism.

The fact is, I have read much of what Mr. Thomas has written and spoken, but I have never been just sure of what it all means. Now if we are to have his type of socialism as a steady diet, will he please express it all in primer form so we may understand the new rules.

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WHAT CONSTITUTES A COUNTRY COMMUNITY

A COLLEGE GROUP asked if I could describe a country community. My answer was:

"A number of homes, schools, churches and a bank, built around a number of stores and other business places. Take the stores and business places away and the schools, churches, bank and homes will soon disappear."

That is true of your town. It is the stores which make it a market place, and it is as a market place that it survives.

Stores make real estate values possible. The taxes they pay help materially in supporting the schools. The contributions of merchants aid in supporting the churches. They make the maintenance of the bank possible. Directly they make the town a market place. Indirectly they maintain it as a social and cultural center for people of the town and surrounding farms.

Nearness to a market place, to a social and cultural center, aids in making farm values.

Stores and business places make the town possible. From every selfish viewpoint it is desirable to keep them operating and the more there are, the better market place your town will be.

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'ONE BIG UNION'

IN RUSSIA, GERMANY, ITALY and all other "ism" countries of Europe and Asia, strikes are prohibited. Men are told what jobs they will have, how long they will work and what they will receive.

Is that what we are coming to in America?

If that is what we get, it will at least have one advantage. It will close the career of the racketeer in the field of labor. The government will be the "one big union" and what it says will be final.

Doctors Store Blood Plasma For Emergency

Program Prepares to Aid Victims of Disasters On Short Notice.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Large scale collection of blood plasma by the American Red Cross for the United States navy and army will be the proving ground for the development of a nationwide network of hospital blood banks, Dr. Charles R. Drew, medical supervisor of the plasma division of the Blood Transfusion association, predicts. He says this program was instituted to acquire stores of dried and liquid plasma both for the armed forces and for use in disasters involving civilians. Plasma can be substituted for whole blood in transfusions for treatment of many cases of injury, shock and illness.

"In case of need, the program could be expanded rapidly to reach thousands of donors in major cities," Dr. Drew explains. "As the technique and facilities for blood and plasma collection improve, the use of plasma, or serum, undoubtedly will increase. Plasma banks and blood banks are being more and more widely used in hospitals throughout the country."

Stored in Philadelphia.

"At the present time, blood for the national defense plasma program is being collected only in New York City," Dr. Drew continued. "The blood is being sent to laboratories in Philadelphia for processing into dried plasma." Dried plasma is easier to store and transport than the liquid form. It is less susceptible to infection because the moisture necessary to most bacteria life has been withdrawn. Dried plasma is restored to liquid form before it is administered in transfusions. Both liquid and dried plasma may be stored for long periods of time, even several years. Neither form requires "typing" to an individual patient's requirements when drawn from a supply made up of plasma from many individuals.

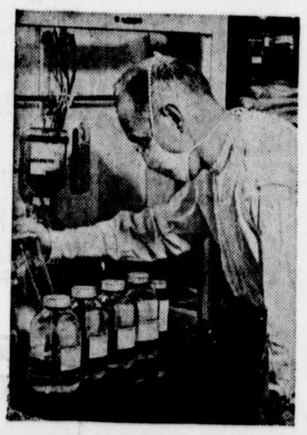
The Presbyterian hospital blood bank is representative of modern blood plasma banks. The "vault" is a special Westinghouse refrigerator, developed by the Times Appliance company, to meet the association's requirements. "A constant evenly distributed temperature and absence of vibration is essential in the plasma technique," Dr. Drew said.

Maintain Even Temperature.

Special controls of the Presbyterian blood bank refrigerator maintain the temperature within one-tenth of one degree of 39.7 degrees Fahrenheit, the ideal cold point for blood and plasma storage.

The heart of the blood bank is the pooling room, a glassed-in cubicle in which the plasma is drawn off after the corpuscles have settled. The Presbyterian hospital pooling room is bathed in the bacteria-destroying rays of three Sterilamps. One Sterilamp casts a curtain of ultraviolet rays between technicians and containers and tubes with which they draw off and bottle the plasma.

Specifications of this refrigeration, Sterilamp and air conditioning equipment for blood banks, have been recommended to the National Research Council which is acting at the request of the navy, army and public health administration.



A trained technician is shown drawing plasma from a bottle of blood. Ultraviolet rays from three Sterilamps protect the blood plasma from bacteria in the air during the process.

Electrically Cleaned Air Helps Machine 'Breathe'

AKRON, OHIO.—Enough electrically cleaned air to meet the normal breathing requirements of 50,000 persons is being supplied continuously to ventilate a new 75-ton electrical machine for the Ohio Edison company.

The air is cleaned to keep dust and dirt out of the windings of a new synchronous condenser which regulates voltage and current on power lines.

Consumer Income Continues Rise

LaSalle Map of Business Conditions

By L. G. ELLIOTT
President, LaSalle Extension University

More people are at work in factories and are earning more money than at any time in this country's history. Incomes of consumers are steadily rising, and the larger amounts of money in circulation keep the products of industry and agriculture moving at a more rapid rate.

Retail trade in all parts of the country is from 12 to 14 per cent higher than it was last year at this time. Volume of sales is increasing in rural districts and small towns, as well as in the larger cities.

Prices of many farm products have continued to rise. Even those prices that have declined recently are, for the most part, higher than they were a year ago. Prospects are that the increased purchasing power of consumers will keep prices and cash farm income above the average of last year.

Many farm products are being used in increasing volume.

Production of milk and dairy products has made a new record and indications point toward a continued high level as long as consumer demand remains steady or increases. Farm prices of dairy products have been the highest in four years, and income from dairying is expected to be the largest in a decade. Prices for poultry and eggs are also higher this year than they were last year.

Exports of industrial products, especially war materials, are large, while those of agricultural products continue to be small. Unless conditions abroad change considerably these trends are likely to continue for some time. Larger domestic demand and the government farm program will do much, to keep up farm prices even though surpluses in many products are large.

Prospects for 1941 crops are good because precipitation in most parts of the country was above average during the winter. Exact estimates of the probable harvest cannot be made this early in the season, but the outlook now appears favorable. Farmers are planning to have about the same total acreage in cash and feed crops as they planted a year ago. Government payments are expected to be about the same in 1941 as they were last year. Good crops and rising prices will probably push farm income to the highest level in many years.

Parents, Educators Strive to Combat Comic Magazines

NEW YORK.—Color comic magazines which don't even try to be funny are becoming increasingly popular among children throughout the country. Conscientious parents and educators denounce them as an undesirable influence upon impressionable young minds.

In an effort to offset their popularity, a new publication has been started which supplants grotesque excitement with true adventure and exploits of superbeings with human bravery and daring.

The mushroom growth of color comics began about two years ago. Since that time more than 75 publications have entered the market to sell 10,000,000 copies every month.

Dime adventure stories condemned by many parents at the turn of the century were mild compared to the "thrillers" sold to children today. They offer fantastic excitement, lurid adventure and grotesque characters of tremendous strength.

Fear Influence of Comics.

Parents and educators are becoming increasingly concerned about the influence of these color magazines upon youngsters. They fear that these magazines—that is, the objectionable 70 per cent—will give the children a false and undesirable sense of values.

Theoretically the solution to the problem is to provide children with a substitute which will command their interest, yet possesses none of the qualities which make the picture magazines undesirable. Efforts of Parents' Magazine to provide such a substitute have reached fruition in TRUE COMICS.

Looks the Same.

Externally it looks just like any other comic magazine. It is of the same size, the same general appearance as the other magazines, with its 64 pages of brightly colored pictures. The subject matter, however, differs diametrically from its competitors, because it deals with current and past history.

Colorful pictures illustrate thrilling adventures and conquests of Simon Bolivar, South American Liberator, and the exploits of George Rogers Clark. More exciting and timely than all is the life of "World Hero Number One," Winston Churchill. Other pages illustrate important and interesting episodes in history.

To assure the magazine's appeal, a group of well-known boys and girls have been asked to serve as Junior Advisory Editors. Among those who have accepted the invitation are movie stars Mickey Rooney and Shirley Temple.

While many adults helplessly bemoan the fact that children read and are influenced by the comic books, Parents' Magazine makes a bold attempt to offer a partial solution to the problem. Interested persons from coast to coast are watching this new magazine, True Comics, to see if it will prove successful.

Woman 'Railroader' Marks Fifty Years Of Active Service

". . . I must make good . . . I must keep this job."

Fifty years have passed since a young girl, Katherine Loretta Connell, repeated these words to herself on the way to her first day of service in the employ of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha, Neb. She has kept that pledge made to herself and now is believed to be the oldest woman employee in point of service on the railway's entire service.

Early this month she passed that fiftieth milestone and recalled some of her early impressions of railroad work in those days.

"It seems as though it was only

Katherine L. Connell (left) as she appeared when she started work for the railroad 50 years ago, and (right) as she looks today.

yesterday when I went to work," she says.

In those days the company's headquarters in Omaha employed about 500 persons and in her tenure of service she has watched this number grow to nearly 2,000.

Especially does she remember her first salary of $35 a month as freight car mileage clerk, which was a "very comfortable" salary in those days, Miss Connell recalls. She has worked under seven immediate superior officers, her present position being in the company's auditor of equipment service accounts office.

Supervisory Positions.

She has held supervisory positions with the company since February 1, 1900, when she was appointed head clerk in the statistical bureau. For 24 years she was a head clerk, and since 1932 has been assistant bureau head.

Her life belongs to the romance that is railroading, for her father too, was an employee of the Union Pacific. He died shortly after her birth, of a cold, contracted on the job.

It was after this that a company official promised her widowed mother that as her children grew up they would be given work, if they desired, with the railroad. Years later the official kept his promise and Katherine went to work.

Her mother dying 16 years ago, and a brother Pat more recently, Miss Connell has been left without kin except for two nephews. But she finds comfort and great companionship both in her work and in a wide acquaintanceship of friends. She is active in several Omaha business and social organizations.

Bloodstone's 'Powers' Considered Miraculous

NEW YORK. — Ancient legends gave the wearer of the birth gem for March, the bloodstone or jasper, a wide choice of miraculous powers, ranging from calming the wrath of dictators to stopping a nosebleed, according to Natural History magazine.

Among alleged qualities of the bloodstone is that its owner will be believed, whatever he may say.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

News "leak" about sending planes to Pacific fleet may have been intentional . . . Control of press unlikely to protect military secrets.

(Bell Syndicate—WNU Service.)

WASHINGTON.—Back in the days of the first World war, just after this country had gotten into it, this writer was informed that a Cleveland archeologist named Gates had written Secretary of War Newton D. Baker about a secret German wireless station near Mexico City, which was flashing information about our military and naval preparations to Berlin.

This writer, then correspondent for a newspaper very critical of Baker, asked the secretary about it at a press conference. Baker admitted he had received the letter, had referred it to the state department, but that nothing had been done about it.

Long after the war, the writer and Baker spent an evening together and hashed over many of their rows of bygone days.

"Why don't you do something about that Mexican wireless?" the writer asked.

"I knew all about it before Gates wrote me," said Baker. "But what you didn't realize at the time was that I wanted Germany to get the news of our military preparations. I knew the Germans underestimated what we could do. The facts were all calculated to undermine their morale, destroy their confidence, and hence shorten the war. So the last thing I wanted to do was to interfere with any good channel they had for communicating the facts to Berlin."

All of which is recited now because it may have some application to an existing situation, which is causing a lot of worry to the editorial writers of the country, if not to the administration itself.

INTENTIONAL 'SLIP'?

For it is the cold judgment of this writer that the testimony of Chief of Staff Marshall, with regard to the transfer of planes to the Pacific fleet, is of a piece as to administration motive with this Baker story of 1918.

If this is a correct interpretation, then the joke is on the Japanese espionage service in this country, for it means that our own high administration officials, far from fearing that the Japs would get a certain bit of information, were concerned lest they should miss it!

Doesn't it seem reasonable that the more certain the Japanese are that the United States fleet is ready to back up Secretary of State Hull's warning of a year ago about the preservation of the status quo in the Far East, the less apt the Japanese are to start a fight?

The saber was rattled without even the possibility of forcing a loss of face by the Japanese!

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Strive to Protect Military Secrets

Suggestions are pouring in on the White House as to how to solve this business of preventing the newspapers from publishing information of military value to this country's enemies—or, since we are not at war, it might be more accurate technically to say information knowledge of which by certain foreign nations would be adverse to this country's interests.

None of them, so far as this writer has been able to learn, go to the heart of the problem.

All the criticism so far has assumed that the spies or secret agents of foreign governments, or their embassies or legations for that matter, get their information from the newspapers. Now this assumption, flattering as it may be to newspaper writers and publishers as individuals, is too childish for words.

What this government should do to protect its secrets is a problem, but certainly the answer is not so simple as to stop the newspapers from printing them.

AIRCRAFT TO PACIFIC

Let's look at what actually happened in this much talked about incident. Chief of Staff Marshall talked to a senate committee in executive session. Somebody who heard him "leaked" to news writers, whereupon some of the things he said were printed next morning. The ticklish part of this was that the United States was rushing fighting planes to its Pacific fleet.

Now assume for a moment that there had been no leak to the newspapers. Suppose it was a dark secret until General Marshall took the senate committee into his confidence. Here you would have a group of senators—15 or 18 in number—hearing a startling piece of information.

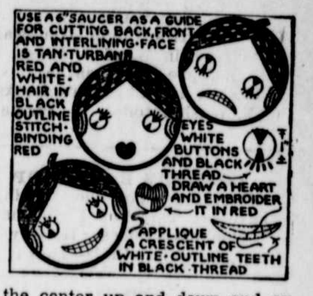
Does anyone have the slightest doubt that this story would have been told at a dozen dinner parties that night? Does anyone doubt that the Japanese embassy would have heard it before midnight? Less important stories than that get round much faster than that in Washington.

Pot Holders to Make For Spring Bazaar

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS

THESE moody young ladies with their sun-tanned faces, gay bandannas and sparkling button eyes will stand out among pot holders with less personality. Also, you can have fun making them. You won't need a stamping pattern. Just follow the directions in the sketch to change the faces from gloom to joy by easy stages.

Baste the tan piece for the face to a cotton flannel interlining with a line of basting exactly through



the center up and down and another crosswise through the center. The two pieces for the bandanna lap one inch below the top of the up-and-down line. Their lower ends come one-half inch below the ends of the crosswise line. Stitch these in place. The one-inch buttons for the eyes are spaced two inches apart and the tops are one-fourth inch above the crosswise line of basting. The top of each mouth is 1½ inches below this crosswise line. The lady becomes sad, speculative or gay according to the slant of the stitches for the eyes or the shape of her mouth.

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NOTE: There are many other illustrated ideas for gifts and bazaar items in numbers 2 and 4 of the series of 32-page booklets which Mrs. Spears has prepared for our readers. She will mail copies to readers who will send name and address with 10c in coin for each booklet ordered. Just address:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Drawer 10
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Enclose 10 cents for each book ordered.

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FREE
AT YOUR GROCER'S
BIG CANNON DISH TOWEL
SIZE . . . 17 X 30
WORTH 10¢ OR MORE
YOU GET IT FREE WHEN YOU BUY A BOX OF SILVER DUST THE SUDSY, SNOWY WHITE SOAP FOR DISHES AND LAUNDRY
SILVER DUST

Vices Become Manners

What once were vices, are now the manners of the day.—Seneca.

DON'T BE BOSSED
BY YOUR LAXATIVE—RELIEVE CONSTIPATION THIS MODERN WAY
• When you feel gassy, headachy, logy due to clogged-up bowels, do as *millions* do—take Feen-A-Mint at bedtime. Next morning—thorough, comfortable relief, helping you start the day full of your normal energy and pep, feeling like a million! Feen-A-Mint doesn't disturb your night's rest or interfere with work the next day. Try Feen-A-Mint, the chewing gum laxative, *yourself*. It tastes good, it's handy and economical . . . a family supply costs only
FEEN-A-MINT 10¢

Light for All

Those having lamps will pass them on to others.—Plato.

TO RELIEVE MISERY OF COLDS quickly use
666 LIQUID TABLETS SALVE NOSE DROPS COUGH DROPS

MERCHANTS
•Your Advertising Dollar
buys something more than space and circulation in the columns of this newspaper. It buys space and circulation plus the favorable consideration of our readers for this newspaper and its advertising patrons.
LET US TELL YOU MORE ABOUT IT