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Dictators Come High

One of the favorite tricks-of-the-trade of the dictators is to show how they have ended unemployment and want in their countries, and to argue from this that one-man government is the way to human happiness and prosperity. The government-dominated German press, for instance, is always publishing articles about want and starvation in America, as "proof" of their theory that democracy is a degenerate and out-of-date theory of government.

In the light of that, some figures presented by Paul Mallon, representing "months of careful personal investigation, penetrating guarded dictatorial secrets," are of exceptional interest.

In Russia, according to this survey, the average worker gets $11 a week, and in Germany he gets $12 to $15. In the United States, he gets $23,32.

In Russia, the lowest paid class of workers get $3.60 and in Germany $4.25. In this country they get $4.85 (WPA minimum).

And that doesn't tell half the story. The big thing of interest to the worker anywhere is "real wages"—that is, his pay computed in terms of what it will buy, rather than in terms of dollars, marks or rubles. And here the comparison is even more unfavorable, to the industrial slaves of the dictators. A pound of steak costs a dollar or more in either Russia or Germany as against 38 cents here. A pound of coffee costs $12 in Russia and $1.25 in Germany, as against 23 cents here. A dozen eggs costs $1.26 in Russia and 72 in Germany, as against 44 cents here. So it goes, down the list of necessities and luxuries.

What is responsible for our world supremacy in the workers' standard of living? You can answer that in three words—the capitalist system, which encourages private enterprise. You can denounce that system all you please, but what else has brought about the industrial progress that has given us more money for less work—and has given even low paid workers things that only the favored official minority in the dictatorships can buy?

Looking At America

America has been made great by the achievements of individuals—plus, of course, her unique natural resources. In many lines of endeavor Americans have outdistanced the world. Consider the esteem that has gone out to such stalwart pioneers as Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, the Wright Brothers, Morse, Westinghouse, Goodyear and others who originated huge valuable inventions and created vast employment-giving enterprises.

Thank heaven, there still persists throughout America the hope among many that either they themselves or their children will climb to the top.

People after people in foreign lands have submitted to having dictators clamp handcuffs on them. They have surrendered their liberty their freedom. They have acquiesced in being misled, in surrendering free speech, a free press.

More. The citizens of Russia, Italy, Germany have forfeited the right, the opportunity, to achieve outstandingly in business, industry, finance. They have accepted self-immolation. They have handed over all initiative, all authority, all power to political overlords. They have become serfs, automatons, state slaves.—B. C. Forbes in Forbes Magazine.

"BIG MONEY"

The current criticism of life insurance because of the large size of many companies, seems about as foolish as anything can be, for all life insurance businesses are large when compared with the average business.

A business with the great resources of a life insurance company, can invest in a great many fields of endeavor and spread its risks "beyond risks." It can establish every conceivable protection for its policyholders. It is less likely to be accepted by some cataclysm which causes unusually heavy claims to be paid in a short period of time.

Life insurance represents "big money"—and the people's "big money." It belongs not to the management, but to the policyholders. It is essential that it be under the most strict supervision, both public and private, but it is folly to criticize it for size.

State legislature, for all their corruption, sent better men, on the average, to the Senate than the people have done directly. But the public will have to regain more confidence in its legislature than it yet has before it will restore this responsibility to them.—The Saturday Evening Post.

DEPENDING ON THEMSELVES

The two sections of the county where conditions seem most hopeful for the farmer according to the Dairymen's League News, are Ohio and New York. This isn't a guess. It is borne out by official figures and the record of dollars-and-cents return to farmers.

The reason for it, says the News, is plain—it is in these two sections that the marketing cooperative movement is at present making the most notable progress. The farmers are becoming increasingly "business minded." And their revenues rise.

To use the News' own words, "In both New York and Ohio the farm situation is hopeful because farmers are basing their plans more on their cooperative machinery and not so much on government regulation."

"It is better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same."
—Sir Philip Gibbs.

WISE MAXIM

A short time ago an agricultural expert told a group of farmers that the use of government help in solving farm problems should not handicap marketing cooperation. Those farmers never heard wiser words.

The government can help, at times—but it can't do the whole job. Government farm-relief plans are necessarily of political origin, and are thus assured of only a short life. Real and permanent farm betterment must come largely from the efforts of the farmers themselves through such a movement as production and marketing cooperation to dispose of produce at fair prices.

"Self help is best help" is still a wise maxim.

UNUSUAL FACTS REVEALED

—by "Movie Spotlight"

CAPITAL IS NERVE CENTER OF WORLD, AUTHOR SAYS

WASHINGTON has stepped into the international spotlight and today is the nerve center of the entire world.

From a seat in the oval room in the nation's executive office, the web spreads through scores of vast buildings in the city of magnificent distances. The city founded by George Washington, always incredibly beautiful, has taken on a new significance. The capitals of the world are watching closely the intricate details of the struggle of democratic America.

Miss St. Johns, with "Wee Willie," her only grandchild.

Adela Rogers St. Johns, one of the nation's foremost writers and long an outstanding newspaper woman, has written a series of "Capital Close-Ups" for Cosmopolitan Magazine, starting in the September issue.

Miss St. Johns went to Washington, lived there, attended Presidential press conferences, met the men who were running the government and came to know the women who form the most unusual background in capital history.

Her series of realistic stories based on authentic knowledge of Washington, its people and its activities, are sensationally frank and deal with half a dozen of the most dramatic happenings in the Capital City since the New Deal came into power.

Knitting in 15th Century

Sewing was done in the Stone age. Weaving was practiced in the Bronze age, but the first mention of knitting is in a Fifteenth century manuscript. The Saxons, however, used the word cnyttan, so that knitting is probably a very ancient craft.

WOMAN BLASTS SOUTHERN "CHAIN GANG" IDEA

IN a bleak Georgia prison, living by rote and paying her debt to society, is a woman whose spirit has conquered steel bars and iron discipline.

In a letter to Celia Caroline Cole, published in the August issue of Pictorial Review Magazine, the lonely prisoner paints a vastly different picture of Southern penal Institutions than that held by the average person.

Celia C. Cole

"I came into this prison filled with horror and despair, wanting only to end my life as soon as I could," writes the unknown felon. "I am a teacher, and my father was a prominent minister, but he went away from my mother and me seven years ago. Then I lost my position and lived for six years by giving post-dated checks. Finally I became involved and was sentenced to prison for two years."

It was an incredible nightmare, a world turned black for the young woman who had known affluence and enjoyed social position all her life.

"My faith in God was gone, my faith in people, in life, in myself—all gone," she writes. "But now, not quite six months later, I am a new person. I have paid off most of the checks, and when I have paid off the rest I shall be set free."

In an intensely human document, the Southern prisoner describes the miseries and unhappiness of the women in her institution but maintains there is another side to the picture. "The Federation of Women's Clubs decided that something constructive must be done for the erring women of this section," she writes. "They went to the county commissioners, who are high-type citizens, far-sighted and progressive, so that the women had some real help from them. The important thing, they felt, was to get the right kind of matron for the jail."

And into the dingy prison came a new head, a woman of culture, social position, wealthy, and with a beautiful home. A devoted husband and two almost grown sons encouraged her to take the position. She accepted and immediately started to remodel the women's ward. It was made into an attractive, livable, comfortable place. Cells were removed and walls painted a restful shade of green instead of the cold, usual prison gray.

A PANTRY SHELF SHOWER

ANY day now you may be called upon to go shopping in the grocery store and smart food shops for the happy young bride-to-be.

The newest idea which has swept the country is the Pantry Shelf Shower.

The plan leaves the bride's pantry shelf fairly groaning with good things to eat, good ideas for cooking them and good utensils to cook them in. Besides, it is an excuse for a party and it won't make anybody overdraw his checking account.

The suggestion comes from the editors of House Beautiful and is by far the most ingenious trick of the month.

Numerous methods of handling the details of the showers are included in the article in the February issue of the magazine. Included in the ideas advanced for the organization of the pantry shelf shower are plans for cans of beans bedded in a super-French casserole, baskets bristling with white satin bows loaded with pungent soups, hatboxes surprisingly stocked with individual turreens and the wherewithal to fill them. Each, of course, to be crowned with a recipe. The beauty of the recipes is that they transform the starry-eyed bride who doesn't know how to boil an egg into a working chef.

Fine Glass, China Now Open To All

DuPont Research Revolutionizes Pottery Art With Color Process

Fine china and glassware which once graced only the tables of the wealthy is being made inexpensively by mass production today. New color methods resulting from chemical research have created the first revolutionary change of centuries in the potter's art.

The story of this departure will be preesented publicly for the first time at the DuPont Company Exhibit building at the New York World's Fair. In a model reproduction of a ceramic color laboratory the decoration of glass and earthenware by modern methods will be demonstrated.

Ovens and kilns, devices which gring the colors into workable form, and the various testing arrangements are being assembled. The chemist's approach to this ancient science will be explained and the results of his work displayed.

By "spraying" color on the surface, several costly steps in manufacture have been eliminated. High spoilage rates formerly prevailing have been sharply reduced by chemical technique, permitting additional economies. There is no sacrifice of quality or craftmanship.

DuPont chemists declare the new development is a notable example of the "luxury into commonplace" cycle. In addition to its economic aspect, an entirely new artistic trend, based on the chemist's colors, has occurred. Until recently, virtually all ceramics designs were based on classic patterns, such as fine Chelsea and Sevres. These products of older civilizations are now being challenged by new qualities of tone and lustre.

Brilliance, wide variations of shade and permanence have been achieved. More than 10,000 colors or tints can be obtained. Some 700 new shades are made annually. This expansion is due to elements unknown a few years ago. Laboratory research has opened color sources once either too remote or expensive for ordinary usage. It has given color manufacture the status of an exact science, rather than one dependent upon the skill of the individual craftsman.

Through use of the new "lustres" it is possible to produce a wide range of colored glass. The lustres are transparent and are applied to the clear crystal then fired on. The finished work resembles glass made by the older "batch" process in which separate tanks of molten glass for each color had to be maintained.

Because the lustre is sprayed on the clear crystal it is now possible to make glassware in two or more colors. A champagne glass with a green bowl and a crystal stem, once could be made only by making the green bowl from green glass, and the stem from clear cdystal. The stem and the bowl would then be cemented together. Today the complete glass is made first, and the lustre applied to the bowl. A piece of glass can have many colors, the number depending only on the decorator's tastes.

Thomas Barnes Shot

Thomas Barnes, 27, driver of a truck, was asked by Mrs. Frank Boys to give her a lift in his truck. Accompanied by the woman he went to Galena. At her apartment he was shot, but Barnes managed to get across the street to a hotel, from where he was removed to the hospital in Elkton.

Sheriff Randolph and State Attorney Rollins have the case under investigation.

Sound Waves Kill Germs

Sound waves, which are of tremendous intensity, are produced by electricity. The vibrations set up are so strong that they break asunder groups of bacteria, and kill them almost immediately, but without doing any harm to the human tissues in which the germs may be hidden.

HOME PRIVACY NO MORE, SAYS NOTED AUTHORITY

ARE women neglecting the established responsibility of their homes in the excitement of experimenting with their new opportunities and potential power?

"The home that our grandmothers and mothers dominated has shrunk," says Lena Madesin Phillips, editor of the club women's department of Pictorial Review, in the January issue of the magazine, "and the outside world has so penetrated its walls that privacy and the home's self-sufficiency are no more. Through the turn of a dial a multitude of alien ideas, a new culture, often cheap, permeates the very air which those whom the home shelters must breathe."

Miss Phillips

Viewed from the general aspect, Miss Phillips points out that the men of this country are expected to make adequate livings for their families, and the women of the home to make cultured and upright citizens out of its children. "Women whose husbands provide the economic support which makes intensive club activity possible, must not take on so many extracurricular duties that they neglect their home work," she says, "for there is the source of future well being both of the State and of every individual. And we women must be able to manage our own households before we can be sure of our ability to save the world."

PERSONALITIES IN MUSIC

ABRAM CHASINS, A.S.C.A.P.

Success In Youth

By Daniel I. McNamara

ABRAM CHASINS, brilliant young American musician . . . composer, pianist, musicologist . . . is a notable exponent of industry in art. He adheres strictly to long schedules in his busy New York studio overlooking Central Park. Luncheons are brief; often he works far into the night. Still in his early thirties, he enjoys world-wide prestige.

Chasins was born of Russian parents in New York City, August 17, 1903. Discovered as a child prodigy by the late Mrs. Thomas Tapper, musician-friend of juvenile genius, he began studying composition with Rubin Goldmark at twelve. Later teachers were Richard Epstein and Ernest Hutcheson. He studied at Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, remained as piano teacher until 1934. During 1931 and 1932 he made two successful concert tours of Europe.

Chasins' first compositional efforts were in his student days in Curtis. His "Three Chinese Pieces" found their way into the concert programs of many leading artists.

He made his own pianistic debut with Gabrilowitsch and the Philadelphia orchestra in 1929, playing his own First Piano Concerto. Toscanini honored him in the 1931 season of the Philharmonic by performing Chasins' "Parade" and "Flirtation in a Chinese Garden." Thrice in a single week in 1933 he appeared in Barbirolli's Philharmonic Symphony series, playing his own Second Piano Concerto.

His regularly scheduled lecture-recital radio broadcasts initiated in 1934 attained great popularity. These revealed facility of oral expression to complement his thorough musicianship.

Chasins is a staunch ally of fellow composers, a defender of the rights in intellectual property created by them. He is a leading spirit of the American Composers' Alliance, and an active member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. His favorite composers are Bach, Chopin, Brahms and Wagner. Rachmaninoff and Strauss are his most admired contemporaries.

Chasins finds time for recreation in the midst of constantly increasing activities in composition, concerts and radio broadcasting. He plays chess and bridge, enjoys outdoor sports. His favorite reading is biography and philosophy, occasionally a detective story. He converses fluently in three languages.

Singularly devoid of the temperamental instability traditionally attributed to composers, he insists that hard work is his best inspiration. He loves his work, bears his honors modestly. Success in youth has not spoiled him.

(Music Features & Photo Syndicate)

"Gayeey Rainbow Girls"

Manager Nickels of the Gayety Theatre, announces an outstanding travelling Burlesque and Vaudeville show, "Rainbow Girls," for next week at the Gayety Theatre, opening with matinee, Sunday, March 12th.

The star performer is Diane Johnson, one of the foremost and most shapely strip-tease tantalizers in this country. Fans will undoubtedly enjoy her dazzling nudity dances.

A new collection of jokes, songs, and hilarious foolery is promised by the company, which include Max Furman and Jack Diamond, clever comedians, with their unusual routine of laughable comic absurdities; Herbert Barris, sonorous master of ceremonies; Sam Gould, character actor and singer of popular ditties; Lili Dawn and Alma Maiben, two winsome ladies of the "jitterbug" strip-teasing order; Gypsy Nina, sexy ballet and exhibition disrober; Ethel DeVeaux, vivacious ingenue coubrette and a skillful bunch of smiling chorus girls attractive, and jolly.

Seldom Lose Our Faults

Do we ever lose our faults? Seldom. But often we acquire more polished manners.

Beef Gains Increased By All-Summer Grazing

The cheapest beef cattle gains usually come from pasture grasses. More of these inexpensive gains may be made by supplementing grasses that ordinarily furnish grazing only in the spring and fall with a pasture plant that may be grazed in the summer, studies by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Missouri Experiment Station show.

At the Sni-a-Bar farms near Kansas City, rotation grazing of bluegrass pasture, supplemented in midsummer with Korean lespedeza pasture, produced an average of 107.9 pounds of gain per acre. Unsupplemented bluegrass pasture, grazed in rotation, produced only 71.8 pounds and when grazed continuously, only 64.2 pounds.

Furthermore, reports the Bureau of Animal Industry, cattle grazing on bluegrass supplemented in midsummer by lespedeza pasture made an average gain per head of 70.6 percent more than cattle on the other two pastures.

The "Stooge"

In the vernacular of the stage, a comedian's straight man is a "stooge."

4 STEEL FACTS in one minute

Iron Ore One of First American Exports

In 1608 the colonists at Jamestown, Va., shipped a boat-load of iron ore to England, where it was refined into iron which sold for £4 per ton.

Rolling Steel for Skyscrapers

A rectangular block of steel makes 26 trips through rolling mills before it finally emerges as an I-beam.

75% of Steel Workers Own Automobiles

Automobiles are owned by three out of four steel workers, and automobile riding is their favorite recreation.

Earliest Alloy Steel Came from the Skies

The first alloy steel reached the earth as a meteorite containing an iron-nickel alloy not unlike some modern steels.

American Iron and Steel Institute