

GRASSROOTS

by
WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

LABOR MONOPOLY MAY BECOME DANGEROUS

WE, AS A PEOPLE, do not approve, or long countenance, monopoly in any line that interferes with the rights of that group that is all of us, the general public. We have monopolies, usually in utility lines that are so controlled and regulated as to guarantee their operation for the public good. Monopolies in commodity production have been outlawed.

A monopoly that is raising a dangerous head insofar as the best interests of the general public is concerned, is that of labor. It is an irresponsible monopoly that, all too frequently, recognizes no rights other than its own. It is accountable to no authority other than the particular group of workers involved in any controversy.

Labor is a service, not a commodity. It is a partner in production. As such it should be accountable as are the other partners of production, capital and management. Capital and management are not permitted to encroach on the rights of the general public, and labor should be in the same category.

The contracts organized labor makes with its production partners, management and capital, are not enforceable because organized labor is not responsible under the law, as it should be. It is guaranteed the rights to make that contract. It can force the observance of the contract on the part of management and capital. Organized labor, too, should be placed in a position where failure to recognize the validity of a contract it has made, failure to abide by the provisions agreed to, would mean paying a penalty.

LABOR SHOULD BECOME PARTNER OF CAPITAL

THE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS that are partners with management and capital in the operation of the railroads recognize the rights of the general public. Under the law they accept, and meet, responsibility for the performance of contract obligations. They do not walk off the job over fancied or trivial grievances.

Unless organized labor in other lines accepts responsibility for the contracts it makes and recognizes the rights of the general public, that general public will rise up in its might and demand of congress such legislation as will curb the strikes caused by internal quarrels, or in violation of contracts. Such strikes jeopardize the rights of the general public, and accomplish nothing of value to labor.

Collective bargaining cannot continue to be only a one-way program. The placing of direct financial responsibility on the union for the breaking of contracts over trivial incidents would help guard the rights and interests of the general public. Politically that general public is the majority. It is of greater importance to the vote seeker than is the minority represented by organized labor. Leaders of organized labor should realize they cannot long maintain an arbitrary monopoly in the labor field.

ADVERTISING DECREASES COST OF PRODUCTION

REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, then assistant secretary of agriculture, now governor of Puerto Rico, was, I believe, the first to denounce advertising as an "economic waste." In doing so he spoke for a coterie of impractical theorists who had delegated to themselves the job of re-making America. No one of them attempted to prove the truth or falsity of that statement. Had they made even the most superficial investigation they would easily have demonstrated that advertising is both a price reducer for the consumer, and a profit increaser for the manufacturer and the distributor.

Advertising has done that by making two or more sales grow where only one grew before. It has divided the overhead, taxes, rents, management, light, fuel and other items, between a larger number of purchasers, and so resulted in lower prices for each as well as leaving a larger net profit on each sale. It has made larger, and consequently more economical, production possible. It has reduced, not increased, the per dollar sales cost. It has paid for itself and passed along a saving in price to every purchaser of an advertised product. A striking example is the automobile. Advertising made possible a far better car at but a fraction of the cost.

THERE ARE THOSE in the United States whom we rightfully credit with being able to see through a not overly clear glass, who are fearful we may have to call upon other nations to rescue us from the Nazism against which we have been fighting, and restore to us the freedom we have enjoyed in the past. State socialism, to which we were drifting, and Nazism are but two of a kind. We were approaching all too close to the edge of State Socialism.



Vitamin-Enriched Pork Shown Feasible

Proper Feeding Will Add Vitamins to Pork

By W. J. DRYDEN

Research work at the Washington state experiment station has shown that it is not only possible but entirely practical to increase the thiamin content of pork with selected feeds.

Sub-deficiencies of thiamin or vitamin B1 constitute the most widely-spread human nutritional ailment in the United States. Pork is recognized as one of the richest sources of thiamin among the natural and universally consumed foods.

The experiment showed that cull peas properly used in hog feeding will result in pork richer in thiamin. There is no reason to doubt but what special markets may be developed advertising thiamin-rich



Feed hogs enriched food.

pork. Iodine eggs, enriched bread, enriched milk and other food products have had special markets developed along this line. At the start, the demand may be limited to hospitals and others who are willing to pay a premium for an enriched pork product.

On a fresh basis, the ham and loin were found to contain the highest amounts of thiamin, followed by shoulder, heart, liver and kidney. The liver had the highest riboflavin, followed by heart, ham, shoulder and loin.

Jeeps for Farming Will Be Available



Postwar jeep at work.

In tests conducted at state colleges on private farms and at the factory, the postwar jeep has been proven superior to the military jeep in most operations.

The new jeep will do about anything that a light truck and a tractor will do. It can be used for delivery purposes, or for plowing or other farm work, such as discing, drilling, logging, harrowing and the various transportation jobs found on the average farm.

Preventing Odors and Garlic Taste in Milk

To prevent the milk showing a garlic or onion taste or odor, it is necessary to follow these rules carefully:

1. Clip the tops with a mowing machine before grass is pasture high.
2. Graze the pasture lightly with young and dry stock.
3. If cows are turned on the pasture immediately after milking and removed four hours before next milking, the trouble will be largely eliminated.
4. After bringing the cows from the pasture, give them a light feeding of dry roughage.
5. Keep the cows outside the milking barn until just before milking time.
6. Cool the milk promptly after milking.

Good Sheep Pastures

Make good pastures the basis of the ration for all classes of sheep, is the advice of sheep experts. Healthy sheep grazing legume or legume and grass pastures and provided with salt and water need no other feed. The pasture season may be extended by using wheat or rye pasture.

If legume roughages are not used, feed liberal amounts of protein concentrates and some extra calcium. Soybean oil meal, limestone will prove welcome additions to fattening lambs on corn silage diet.



Suitable Stand for Milking Goats

Easy-to-Make 'Action' Clothes Just the Thing for Late Summer

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



MOST of us want to keep our pretty wash summer clothes just as long as warm weather persists, with utter disregard as to fixed seasonal calendar dates.

If you are an ardent sports enthusiast, life in the open has doubtlessly taken toll of your "action" clothes most of all. You'll find, however, that you can easily fill in the gaps and keep your summer appearance just by stitching up easy-to-launder cottons and white rayon sharkskin costumes. At your sewing center, you can learn some smart and thrifty short-cut tricks from experts which will help you to achieve chic and good-looking costumes to tide you over for the remainder of the summer season.

First on the replacement list is a simple - to - make one-piece tennis dress of crisp cotton or sharkskin as shown centered in the group illustrated. It has action-free lines throughout and boasts a cool comfort with its deep-cut sleeveless armholes and shapely low neckline. A high-riding, set-in waistband assures perfect fit and flattery for a young lithe figure.

Whether you relax at the beach or countryside, you'll find that your most frequent companion for complete comfort is a ruffled full-skirted pinafore of striped cotton that any beginner can turn out in a few hours at the sewing machine. The pretty model to the left is a shining example of the now-so-popular pinafore mode. When you wash the pinafore, on any cottons for that matter, you can make sure that white will emerge gleaming and colors will all look bright if you dissolve bluing flakes with the soap. This expert technique insures against a danger of streaks and saves time by avoiding need for a separate bluing job. Rinse in two clear waters for perfect results. Now that cottons

have become of all-year-round interest, it is well to know the various laundry tricks that will keep them fresh and new looking.

Another way to achieve a perky finish that is dirt-resisting, is to dip all of your cottons in a quart of thin starch mixture in which you've dissolved a quarter-cake of a specially prepared wax-like substance. This will keep the iron from sticking and pulling, and you can iron your clothes to satiny crispness before they are entirely dry and so by-pass the sprinkling chore.

Cool fillers for any wilting wardrobe are cotton blouses that are classic in style and made of checks and stripes. Combinations of blue and white will make you look as fresh as a summer breeze. You'll find that white sharkskin slacks, as pictured to the right, team beautifully with any of these cotton toppers, thus playing an important role in the wardrobe-stretching program.

Your swank town cotton suits in dark ginghams, checked cottons, black shantung, black eyelet and smart rayon in a linen-like weave will carry through the mid-season triumphantly. In fact, they will give excellent service for school wear and shopping until cool weather actually sets in.

Tricks with ribbon work like magic in reviving a summer frock that needs uplift. Ruffled ribbon shirred and gathered at the neckline ending in a cascade down the bodice opening. A huge bow of ribbon placed at the low neckline or posed at the shoulder, together with a belt of the same ribbon (you can buy the ready-made belts at the ribbon counter) will add new interest to your dark summer print frock. Self-fabric bows made out of left-over scraps of material, one on each jacket pocket, also at the neckline, or placed at the base of a low-cut neckline will add a refreshing note to your costume.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Crownless Type



When the upswept hairdo came "in" this season, it brought a challenge to milliners to create hat types that would take care of the topknot of curls puffs brought en masse to the top of the head. Resourceful milliners found the answer in the crownless hat. By leaving the top crown open millady's hair would not be disarranged. The charming theater hat by Mme. Reine here shown is typical of the new trend toward crownless hats. It is fashioned of black Chantilly lace, bound in velvet and roped in gray pearls. Many of the summer white hats have ruches of tulle or net or lace banded about the headline of the brim to simulate a crown, though in reality the top is open.

Figurines Latest In Juvenile Jewelry

Designers are paying a lot of attention this fall to creating jewelry items for youngsters. Something new in the field are the little bracelets from which dangle figurines that are miniature replicas of nursery rhyme characters and fairy tale folk. Painted wooden pins to wear on the lapels of tiny-tot coats consist of lilliputian Russian boys and girls or cunning Dutch maidens and Mexican figures. Hand-painted hearts on a fine silver chain appeal to the little girl of esthetic taste. The new displays show boxed sets containing necklaces and matching bracelets. For the teen-age group the newest thing is a dog-collar and matching bracelet in bright leather, studded with wee gold hearts. A big heart dangles from the wrist strap. Many pastel jewelry items to be worn with "young teen black" enliven this season's collections of jewelry designed for the very young.

Lace for Luxury Lingerie

The treatment of lace used as part of the garment rather than a trimming is seen in the new slips and gowns. Slips with the entire bodice of lace are shown especially in black, the demand for which is increasing right along. Boudoir coats and robes are very lovely made of all-over pastel cotton lace.

Nailhead-Studded Felts

An effective form of trimming is seen on voguish new felt hats for fall which are studded with either bright nailheads or with tiniest satin buttons. Smart accessory ensembles include hat, belt and cuffs of felt, enhanced with matched nail-head trimming.



AL WESSON'S story on "Charley Paddock, the Fastest Human," in the "Best Sports Stories of 1944," recalls a Paddock yarn I have never seen in print. The marine captain, killed in a plane crash while on war duty, told me some years ago about the most interesting split - second of his long career as a sprinter.



Grantland Rice

You may recall that Paddock on several occasions had run the hundred in 9 1/2 seconds. Also that he was the first of the extended flock to cover this same distance in 9.5. I asked him one day why it was that being able to tie the record time and again, he had been unable at some high peak spot to beat it.

So Charley told his story, which makes one wonder whether or not nature hasn't set a certain limit on what the human frame can stand.

"I was running that afternoon," he said, "against a strong field and I know I was never in better condition. I had the feeling before the race that this was to be my big day—the day where I would set a new world mark, possibly around 9 1/2 seconds, or even a shade faster. I had that record mark in my mind before the race was run. I was thinking of it while waiting for the starter's pistol.

"At the bark of the gun I was away faster than usual. At the 50 yard mark I knew I had made the fastest time of my career for that distance. I increased my speed on the way home and at the 75 or 80 yard mark I could see that 9 1/2 or perhaps 9 1/4 all ready for track history. Then a queer thing happened. At this point I suddenly felt my leg ligaments and leg muscles begin to quiver, as if they were being torn loose from the bone. In that split second I caught the flash that if I continued this same pace I would probably finish as a cripple.

"So I called off any continuance of full pressure and eased down. Even then I again ran the distance in 9 1/2, where I threw away two-fifths of a second in those last 20 or 25 yards. I found later, however, that my judgment had been correct, for I was sore and lame in the calves of both legs for a week. The speed and the stamina were there, but the physical structure wasn't for that pace."

Gehrig's Hard Luck

Much along the same line, which proves again how difficult it is to crack certain marks, is Lou Gehrig's case. Here was another star who came within a half turn of setting one of the greatest records ever written by the ash.

Up to June 3, 1932, only two men in baseball history had ever hit four home runs in one game. The first quadruple blast came from the bat of Bobby Lowe of Boston in May, 1894. Two years later big Ed Delehanty of Philadelphia, one of the great hitters of all time, plastered four out of the park to tie Lowe's record.

Sixteen years later Lou Gehrig had his big chance. Facing the strong Athletic team of that season, Gehrig hit a home run his first four times at bat. He was now on even terms with Lowe and Delehanty, with another chance left. On his final appearance Lou caught one solidly and squarely on the snout. It was the longest of his five hard smashes, but in place of traveling slightly to left or right, the big blow was caught in deep center against the fence.

It was a matter of raw luck that kept Luis Angel Firpo, the Wild Bull of the Pampas, from putting across the greatest ring sensation of all time. Few recall that the ring had been lifted that night at least 2 feet above normal. This move had been made to give the big crowd a better chance to see the fight. The drop from the ring to the press seats was a deep one. I recall saying that I'd hate to have 220-pound Firpo fall across my neck from the lifted plateau.

It so happened that when Dempsey came through the ropes his body fell directly at Jack Lawrence, who instinctively put up both hands to protect himself. If Dempsey had topped a foot to the right or a foot to the left the champion would almost certainly have gone all the way down to the press rail — or at least so far down that he would never have had the slightest chance to get back through the ropes in time.

It is by such narrow margins that sport history is often written.

College vs. Pro Football

Greasy Neale, coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, a team that lost only one game last fall, insists that his high-flying Eagles would have beaten either Army or Navy last fall. Coach Steve Owen of the Giants doesn't agree.

"Army had too much youth and speed, plus a lot of power," Steve said.

"We have too much experience — just as much speed and just as much power," Neale counters.

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Yet, do you realize that America is not even self-sufficient enough to keep that General Store running efficiently and prosperously?

For instance, its delivery truck was made in America; but 300 products, from 56 countries, went into its making. The telephone over which the orders come is American-made. But 18 of the telephone's important materials came from outside the country.

The coffee, the tea, the sugar, the tin in the cans, the cocoa and chocolate . . . these and many more of the things the store buys and sells came from overseas. Take them away and business languishes, becomes more difficult to operate. Take them away, and the community's standard of living declines, life itself becomes less pleasant.

No country can build a fence and hide behind it these days. For

lasting prosperity, as well as for durable peace, we must cooperate with the rest of the world. Truly, planes, radio, rockets, have made of this shrunken earth, one world. Cooperation means getting along even with peoples whose beliefs do not jibe with ours. It means contributing our share toward world order. It means making the effort necessary to understanding. It means every citizen must accept the responsibility of making international cooperation work. You can do these things: First, get and keep yourself informed about the specific proposals for peace and international cooperation which are now before us. Second, interest your friends in these questions. Get them discussed in groups to which you belong. Third, write what you think to your Congressman and Senators, to your newspaper. Declare yourself.

(PREPARED BY THE WAR ADVERTISING COUNCIL)