

**In These United States**

**Montanan Urges Farmers to Sell Wheat and Save World**

By WALTER A. SHEAD  
WNU Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farmers should deliver their wheat to the government and do it now, if we are to save the lives of millions of persons who are wasting away from starvation in many countries of the world.

This is the belief of Thomas D. Campbell, the nation's biggest farmer, tall, lanky, sun-browned, white-thatched, enthusiastic, purposeful westerner of Hardin, Mont.

Colonel Campbell, for he is a full colonel in the U. S. army, is delivering 500,000 bushels of his own wheat to the government under terms of the offer of the department of agriculture as fast as he can secure trucks and cars to get it to the railroads, in an effort to get together 200,000,000 bushels of wheat for shipment.

**Gives Reasons.**

The dynamic westerner declares that farmers, large and small, should deliver their wheat to the government, immediately, for the following reasons:

1. The announced plan of the D. of A. to buy wheat at the market relieves the farmer of any uncertainty of price. Any farmer, under terms of the offer can deliver his wheat, receive a certificate from the government, and hold that certificate for as long as April 30, 1947, and elect at any time within that period to sell. This gives him the advantage of a higher price when it comes.

2. The government has ordered No. 1 priority for cars for shipment, although there remains the problem of trucks to get the wheat to the county elevators.

3. The farmers who figure their income tax on a cash basis will have the advantage of increased prices and reduced rate on their taxable income, as the government carries him without cost or interest on the loan while he holds his certificate for the higher prices.

4. Delivery of wheat now will empty storage and provide room for the coming crop. Owing to housing demands, it will be impossible to build increased storage facilities.

5. Perhaps the most important reason why the farmers should release their wheat now is the humanitarian reason, for it will mean early shipping, to save lives and to build renewed hope in the breasts of millions of people who today are without hope.



**COMMISSIONER** . . . Mrs. Maureen Moore, mother of Jerrie, 15, and Jo Ann, 13, is Texas commissioner of labor statistics. Before her recent appointment she was child labor supervisor for the state.

**Rammed Earth House for Him**

GREELEY, COLO. — Back in 124 B. C., Hannibal built rammed earth watchtowers. And now, Attorney David J. Miller, copying a page from ancient history, has erected a rammed earth home to defeat the housing and building materials shortage problem.

His new six-room home of modern design and novel heating system was constructed with a bulldozer, a pneumatic back-fill tamp and a little lumber from an old barn for door sills and window casings.

The bulldozer was used to clear the site and mix the proper soils, which must include clay, silt and sand. Forms were set in place for the walls and the earth was rammed into them with the tamp. After the earth dried, the forms were removed and the durable dirt house was completed.

Six other Greeley residents are now planning similar homes.

**What Price Glory?**

BELLINGHAM, WASH. — William McLaughlin, Lynden farmer, ran the following advertisement: "Will trade distinguished service cross I won in World War I for priority on Ford-Ferguson tractor." Decorated for wiping out a German machine gun nest single-handed in the First World War, the ex-machine gunner said he had saved five years to buy a tractor, but was unable to, because priority regulations favor veterans of World War II.



**FOOD** . . . Col. Thomas D. Campbell, Montana wheat rancher, urges sending of wheat to Europe to feed the starving. At one time he farmed 86,000 acres.

**"Off We Go" AVIATION NOTES**

**FLYING BATHTUBS**  
Drs. C. F. Code, E. H. Wood and E. J. Baldes of the Mayo aero medical unit told physiologists at the first session of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology that if the pilot of a fighter plane could sit in a bathtub full of water while he was doing fast turns, loops and other evasive maneuvers he would be much less likely to "blackout." Men were spun around on a centrifuge to test the effects of immersion in water as protection against blackout. With water up to just below the breastbone, the men were protected against the effects of acceleration to an amount expressed as 0.9 g. When the water level was raised to the level of the third rib, the protection was 1.7 g., which is comparable with the protection given by the special anti-blackout suits.

**GRANGE AND AIR**  
The National Grange, speaking for 750,000 families, has said: "Transportation by air in the postwar period will assume an economic importance to agriculture and to the nation as a whole far beyond that which existed prior to World War II."

**Today's Q. and A.**  
Q.—What is "seat of the pants" flying?

A.—It was flying in the old days before there were instruments. When the plane went up or down or tipped, inertia of the flyer's body changed his position in his seat enough for him to feel the difference and he could sense the position of the plane accordingly. In the air-lanes nowadays a pilot can tell where he is and the altitude of his plane at every moment entirely by instruments even in the thickest weather or darkness.

**Early Women Pilots**  
Back in 1929 when any kind of airplane pilot was regarded with awe, Miss Manila Davis of Flatwoods soloed a small English Moth aircraft at East Boston, Mass., and in 1930 earned her private pilot's license to be credited with becoming the first licensed West Virginia woman pilot. She is now the wife of B. B. Talley, Huntington, W. Va.

Designers of tomorrow's planes are planning to use helium gas to inflate the tires to make them lighter than air.



**SPRAYS TREES** . . . To control hemlock looper in northwestern Oregon, this special dusting plane is used. For some tests, lead arsenate suspensions were sprayed; for others, DDT.

**PLANES PLANT**

A 20-day job of seeding 300 acres of wheat with sweet clover was cut to 12 hours by A. T. Sumner and Sons farm near Milford, Ill., when an airplane was used. Without having to wait for ideal soil conditions, 360 pounds of seed was "sprayed" with what was found to be from 36 to 112 seeds per square foot. Those who did the seeding were Glenn Schuetz, Carl Shelton and Bob Gunn, who operate a crop dusting service. All are pilots and own farms.

**Woman's World**  
**Quilted Bedspread Makes Fine Jumper for a Teen-Aged Girl**

By Etta Haley

**Petticoat Ruffles**



A dress of sophistication with a hint of romance is made of strawberry chambray with ruffles of eyelet by Joan Norton Irwin.

THOSE lovely quilted bedspreads of which we are so fond for dressing up our bedrooms begin to show wear after a few seasons. Perhaps it is a pity that the lovelier materials do not last longer, but do not despair. There's fine material in these bedspreads for quilted jumpers for the girl in her teens.

Quilted jumpers for the younger set are just the thing to wear for household duties. They keep the dress from getting soiled, and because of their loveliness, they often lend glamour to the menial tasks such as dusting or straightening up to which every girl must devote some of her time.

The principal function of these jumpers is to add a bit of color, gaiety and charm. For this reason, the loveliness of these old, worn-out bedspreads are truly ideal. See that the spread is well laundered and pressed before you begin working on it. In many cases, these spreads are just made of cotton, with little or no filler. If you are not certain of material laundering well, then have it dry-cleaned.

Patterns for jumpers are extremely simple to cut and easy to sew. They consist of a square neck, usually, perhaps a bit of ruffle over the shoulder, a nipped-in waist and seamless skirt.

By the way, if the bedspread has a white background with a print on it, you might like to dye it. Even though the background is an attractive pastel, the print will show through.

**Essentials of Laying Pattern, Cutting**

Before you attempt to cut the jumper from the material, make sure that the fabric is straightened out. Stretch and straighten the goods until both lengthwise and crosswise grains line up perfectly. Never pull so hard as to damage



If you have a light quilted spread . . .

tear the fabric. If necessary, press the fabric if you have a lot of wadding to do.

You will find chalk marks and tailor's tacks of inestimable value as a guide to sewing and fitting the pieces together. These should be made in contrasting color so they will be easy to find. Both sides should be marked in exactly the same way.

Before you start cutting, make sure that the pattern—whether it be a professional or a home-made one—fits. Then there will be no major alterations, once sewing and fitting are started.

It may be necessary to lay the pattern out several times before you can make it fit the material. This is especially true when you are making a garment out of old material, for then pattern layouts, which are made with new material in mind, will be of little help.

For the simple jumper which I have described, you will need only these parts: front bodice (made without sleeves); back bodice; back



Make a jumper from it.

skirt and front of skirt—two pieces, since no gored or seam effect is desirable on this quilted type of material and then the two or three-inch band which will circle the waist. If ruffles or capped effect over the shoulders is desired, this will add two more pieces to the pattern.

Sew the shoulders together first, then the side seams. Finish the

skirt next, by stitching the side seams, then fit the skirt to the waist band and to the bodice, pin in place carefully, baste, and sew. The capped effect over the sleeves may be added after the jumper itself is finished.

In a quilted material of this type, it is best to make the garment three to five inches shorter than the dress. No large turned seam should be used, as this will make the hem too bulky. Rather, it is best to use a narrow binding at the skirt and turn a little of the quilting underneath (so the band will not show on the outside), press carefully, and then hem in place.

**Sewing Heavy Fabric Needs Special Care**

It's the wise woman who will test her sewing machine on the type of fabric she is using before she attempts to do any sewing on the garment itself. It may be that the needle is too light or too heavy. Special attention should be given to the thread—remember that the bobbin and the needle should have the same type of thread! And last, but not least, check the tension on the machine to make sure you are getting nice stitches without any forcing or pulling. In ideal sewing technique, the tension, stitch and thread work in such accord that they seem to flow out of the machine without any restraint. Every stitch should be straight and perfect.

In learning how to stitch straight, mark pieces of paper with straight lines, squares and triangles. Take the thread out of the machine and the bobbin out of the machine and practice stitching on the marked lines. Turn the corners accurately and keep spaces even.

Pockets may be placed on the jumper if desired, provided the material used is not so heavy as to make the finished garment bulky-appearing or stitching too difficult. The hems at the tops of the pockets must be placed in first before the pockets are placed and sewed onto the garment.

**Stain Removal**

One of the problems in the upkeep of clothing is the removal of stains. There is no single set of directions that can be given for success every time, because stains and fabrics vary greatly. Some of the general tips for stain removal, however, should be part and parcel of every woman's knowledge.

Stains should always be removed before they set in the fabric. Soap and water make an excellent solvent for many stains but will be harmful if the fabric will not stand water. Ammonia must be used cautiously as it may remove the color from certain fabrics.

Sheer fabrics like crepe and chiffon can stand but little sponging, so place an absorbent pad underneath them and pat the stain lightly with a solvent, following immediately with a dry cloth.

Lipstick, one of the commonest stains, should be removed by washing out, if possible. If the fabric is not washable try a white petroleum jelly and sponge with carbon tetrachloride, available at the drug store.

**Spring Fashion Notes**

Dresses of pure silk are very simple indeed, probably because of the price of the material for one thing; and the other, because the lovely designs of the fabric look best in simple classic form. Black crepes are decorated with lace inserts. Chiffon seems to be ready to return to the fabric world, and shantung is being used for dress suits.

White pique is another trimming that is giving that crisp touch to spring and summer ensembles.

Gray and black are two important shades for suits this spring. The jacket usually carries the stripe, the dolman sleeves and a lacy jabot or neckpiece add smart notes to the costume. Hats will pick up the different shades in the suit itself.



**Telephone Wires Not Used by New System**

**Power Lines to Carry Voices in Rural Zones**

A new telephonic communications era has begun for the nation's farm families. Tests made in Arkansas and Alabama by the telephone, private power companies and the REA have proven the feasibility of "talking" over the same rural power lines



Claude Gregory, president of Craighead REA co-operative, Jonesboro, Ark., making one of first calls over the carrier current telephone.

which provide farmers with electric energy.

Outwardly, the new and old telephonic equipment looks very much alike. In the new system, however, speech is transmitted over power wires by means of a carrier wave of radio frequency produced by electronic tubes, located either in a small box adjacent to the telephone or attached directly to the instrument. A device called a "coupler," placed on a pole outside each telephone user's house, allows the carrier current to enter and leave the lines but prevents the power current from interfering with transmitting and receiving instruments.

Equipment, to change the high frequency current back to normal voice frequency, is located at a point on the power line where vocal messages are channeled over wires to the telephone central office. The new system, experiments on which were started by Bell laboratories and REA in 1938, is expected to "telephonically link" thousands of families who now reside along rural power lines but are too far off the beaten path to be reached by existing telephone lines. Approximately three million farms are now electrified and scores of others are being added daily.

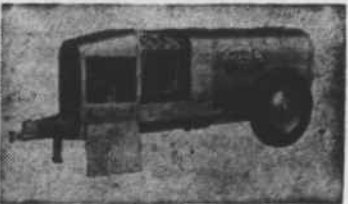
**U. S. Can Produce the Highest Quality Silk**

A movement was started in the United States about 1830 to produce silk. Proper varieties of silkworms were not available and the industry failed.

It has not been determined that California has a more suitable climate than Japan for silkworm culture, being able to raise three crops a year, contrasted with Japan's one, and at the same time produce a better quality silk.

In Texas sericulture has become a community project. At Mineral Wells, a fund to develop the Texas silk culture was oversubscribed. There are other states in the South, East and West, where silk culture can be made to produce satisfactory returns.

**Improved Machinery Power Spray**



New Meyers Power Spray

Built to be operated by one man, this power sprayer was designed to cut down weight and over-all length. Cypress tank eliminates corrosion.

The sprayer, built by F. E. Myers & Bro. Co., Ashland, Ohio, is of the air-blast principle. Handy push-button control regulates the accuracy for orchard work.

**Keep Stock Away From Newly Painted Building**

Hundreds of valuable cows and other livestock are killed annually by licking the paint from buildings. Cows seemingly have a craving for the lead which is an ingredient in most paints, according to the American Veterinary Medical association. Herds have been known to dig down to the bottom of a trash pile to reach a discarded paint can with fatal consequences. After the paint is dry, little trouble will result.

**SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS**

**Youthful, Scalloped Date Dress**  
**Sturdy Play Set for Youngsters**



8862 12-20

8974 2-10 yrs.

Pattern No. 8974 is for sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 3, dress, 1 1/2 yards of 36 or 38-inch; overalls, 1 1/2 yards; pants, 3/4 yard; 3 1/2 yards ric rac for dress, 1 yard ric rac for overalls.

Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.  
1159 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y.  
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.  
Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Pretty Date Frock**

FEMININE as can be is this pretty date frock for the young in spirit—scalloped edge the flattering neckline and brief sleeves, the simple gored skirt is graceful and flattering. Add a touch of glamour with a bunch of flowers or a handsome clip.

Pattern No. 8862 comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards of 35 or 38-inch material.

**Practical Play Set**

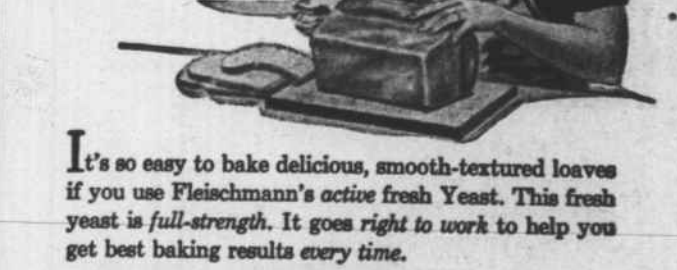
A GAY and practical play set for youngsters of 2 to 10 that's ideal for active summer wear. The dress has buttoned, extended shoulders, square neck and flower applique that can be made from scraps. Panties to match. Plus overalls with criss-cross straps for brother or sister.

**SNAP! CRACKLE! AND POP! SAY...**



P.S. You can also get this cereal in Kellogg's VARIETY—6 different cereals, 10 generous packages, in one handy carton!

**Now—sweeter, tastier bread with FLEISCHMANN'S FRESH ACTIVE YEAST**



It's so easy to bake delicious, smooth-textured loaves if you use Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast. This fresh yeast is full-strength. It goes right to work to help you get best baking results every time.

IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—insist on Fleischmann's active fresh Yeast. The cake with the familiar yellow label! Dependable—America's favorite for over 70 years.

**FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM TIRED, ACHY MUSCLES**  
SPRAINS • STRAINS • BRUISES • STIFF JOINTS  
What you NEED is SLOAN'S LINIMENT