

# GRASSROOTS

by  
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## PRIVATELY OWNED WAR PLANT OUT-PRODUCED OUR ENEMIES

DURING THE RUSH and roar of the war days there was no time for even a casual consideration of what the American economic system of free enterprise was accomplishing in that world conflict. The full story of that tremendous effort probably never will be known. At least it will not be known in the lifetimes of those on the farms, who produced the food for those on the fighting fronts and the factories; of those in the factories, who gave to the Allied armies the equipment of war, or to those valiant men who utilized that equipment on the far-flung battlefronts. If it were all expressed in total figures they would be so great none could comprehend their significance.

I realized something of what our free competitive system of privately owned industry meant to all of us when looking at the war production record of but one concern. It was by no means the largest of American industrial institutions, The American Car and Foundry company is not a name that is familiar to any large percentage of the American people. Its capital, its organization, its workers and its plants were all enlisted in the Allied cause. War equipment of many varieties flowed from those plants, financed by private capital; directed by men trained in a highly competitive field; manned by employees receiving far higher wages than paid in any other country in the world.

The thousands of tanks, of many sizes and types, produced in its plants were used by every Allied army on every battlefront. They helped to drive the German army backward across Russia. They helped to drive the Japs out of Burma, the Philippines, China and the islands of the Pacific. They were used by the armies of Eisenhower, Montgomery, Clark and other commanding generals in the campaigns in Egypt, through North Africa, the length of Italy and in the final advance across Europe.

Those privately owned, competently operated plants produced for the war effort throughout the world by all Allied nations, bulldozers, ships, hospital trains, movable power plants for Russia, valves that made the production of penicillin possible, freight cars, mats for air fields and many other war necessities, in addition to thousands of tanks.

The report I read was a vivid picture of the activities of but one of the thousands of privately owned plants, operating under our free competitive system, that made defeat of those enemies of civilization possible. Such concerns—their capital, their organizations, with a vast fund of technological experience developed in a highly competitive field, their machines and trained employees—were all at the command of the government when war came. They met every demand for production. They would, and did, do what the government-owned and operated plants of other nations could not, and did not, accomplish. They did these things while paying to free labor a wage that was from two to several times the wages paid in government-operated plants in other countries. It was the open competition of our free enterprise economic system, as compared with the cumbersome, inexperienced, dead-weighted system of state socialistic countries that provided the armies of darkness, the legions of Germany and Japan, that made Allied victory possible.

Some, who class themselves as Americans, proposed to change our free enterprise system and substitute for it the state socialism that led the enemies of our civilization to unconditional surrender.

A NEW UNION has been organized, and is growing rapidly. Its organizers term it a union of tool owners, as distinguished from the unions of tool users. Its membership consists of the small stockholders of American industry, of which there are more than 20 millions. To the politician they represent fully twice as many votes as the organized tool users do. The purpose of the tool owners is to see that they, as the providers of the tools of industry, get a square deal in the matter of legislation.

FOR AN UNDERSTANDABLE interpretation of the present day complex problems of government we should have a revival of those country store forums of grandfathers' day.

RUSSIA, and the American fellow travelers, ask that we lay off until Russia has recovered from World War II.

IF NOT FOR ALL keep your sunny disposition for those you like best.

## Sandra's Sanatorium

By A. A. O. GILMOUR  
WNU Features.

SANDRA MARLOW stood at the kitchen door and gazed in silent horror.

Prince was eating the shrimp! The afternoon had gone badly enough. The Woman's Club, duly assembled at Dr. Dick Marlow's brick cottage, was lukewarm; particularly when she tried—timidly—to discuss Granville's need—a modern sanatorium.

Perhaps with refreshments—hard come by in these days of shortages—they'd be relaxed enough to listen—to consider; perhaps to plan how funds could be raised. She snapped her fingers.

The dog buried his nose between his paws and moaned penance. She felt a quick glow of pride at his instant obedience to her signal. Sandra forced herself to an engaging smile—and bore the heaped platter toward the women.

When the shrimp pile had dwindled to one or two morsels and the celery hearts and the olives disappeared, and when coffee steamed fragrantly in translucent Spode cups, Mrs. Burnet-Wayne leaned toward her. "I'm sorry, child," she said kindly, "but we have to have a hospital at Lumbarton—only thirty miles away—"

Sandra nodded, her face expressionless. Next year perhaps—and all the time it would take the women to get through working on their husbands. . . . She snapped her



Mrs. Burnet-Wayne sipped coffee graciously. "Next year, perhaps—besides Dr. Marlow is still so young. . . ."

fingers twice for emphasis. "But, of course, Mrs. Burnet-Wayne!" Before Granville's social leader, Sandra's smile was submissive. She glanced about her, rose, and made her way to the kitchen. She stopped at the door. Her fingers trembled, grasping at the jamb for support. Her chest constricted in a low, shuddering moan.

Sandra stared. "It's Prince!" her voice was strangled. "I—I fed him some shrimp—before—" Her eyes closed. She gestured weakly toward the kitchen. "Look!"

Mrs. Burnet-Wayne sailed past her in full panoply. At the door she came to a full stop.

Prince was a shapeless blob on bright linoleum; his legs stiffly outstretched. His eyes were half shut. His tongue had slipped from his lax jaws. It curved, wetly limp, to the floor.

Mrs. Burnet-Wayne uttered one word. She whispered it with a hiss of quickly drawn breath—"Ptomaine!" Granville's social leader swayed like a staggering sloop.

Sandra dashed for the telephone. While she got her husband's number she issued swift orders. "Warm water. The mustard's in the cupboard, second shelf."

Finally, she heard the doctor's quick voice. "Hurry," she told him urgently, "the shrimp!"

"Eh?" "The shrimp! Prince ate some before I served it to the club. He's—he's stretched out on the floor." Richard Marlow's voice was incisive. "I'll be right out."

They waited. No one spoke. Mrs. Burnet-Wayne moaned faintly. Silence fell on the room. Sandra came back, her hand at her waist. She closed her eyes and said, "O—oh!"

They heard the whine then. Prince, ears cocked, eyes bright, scratched energetically at the kitchen door.

"Why—why," Mrs. Burnet-Wayne gasped, "he's alive!" Sandra recovered her composure. "And we all thought we were sick."

Mrs. Burnet-Wayne was not to be stopped. "Suppose we had been—with no facilities for treatment. . . ." She considered this a long moment. "Child," she said sternly, "you should have pressed the sanatorium project more forcefully. I shall handle it myself from now on. . . . personally!"

The Woman's Club was adjourned when Dr. Marlow arrived. Sandra gave him a brief explanation. Prince lay worshipfully at her feet. "And so," she finished, "with the Woman's Club back of it, darling, I think Granville's going to get a sanatorium." She snapped her fingers, twice.

Obediently, Prince rolled—a shapeless blob. His legs were stiffly outstretched; his eyes half closed. Limply wet, his tongue slid from relaxed jaws to the floor.

## Woman's World Semi-Formals Need Variety If You Want Balanced Taste

By Ertta Haley

A FRIEND of mine confided to me recently that she never seemed to have as smart looking clothing as her friends, although she spent as much as they did. After checking her wardrobe, we found that she made one error from season to season.

It's an easy error to fall into, and one you may be guilty of without perhaps realizing it. This friend of mine had found one basic dress that she liked and she bought a similar one every year, even though in a slightly different color. Although the basic design was becoming to her, it finally became so monotonous that she felt she was not having any variety in her wardrobe, as were her friends.

Every woman should realize that every season requires something entirely different in the way of color and design if she is to be completely happy about her clothes. I certainly don't suggest that you go in for bizarre experiments in clothing, hats or accessories, but there are many attractive colors and styles from which to choose.

Before you choose your afternoon or semi-formal dress or your going-out, dress-up dress, whatever name you give it, make a list of the kind of interests and dates you're planning to have. Then select a dress that will fit all these purposes as well as possible.

Even though black is smart, don't repeat it every time you buy a dress. See what navy blue can do for you or royal blue or a deep bright red or perhaps the new gray-beige tone with jeweled touches about the throat or belt. You'll have a nice surprise!

### Select Dress to Fit Your Type

If you are sewing the dress at home, you can't do justice to either material or pattern unless you realize your limitations with the needle. Unless you are experienced in working with material, don't choose draped styles that may be hard to handle. The soft, simple dress is designed just for you, and it need never lack variety.



Study your type . . .

Then, too, you have your choice of a soft trimmed dress that is easy to cut and put together. The trimming on this type of dress may be something added to the dress which is easy to put on, or it may show up in such easy-to-make details as softness in the shoulders or gathers and tucks in the skirt.

Only if you are experienced with sewing should you choose the sophisticated, subtle dresses, and then only if you are the type to wear them. These dresses usually have many different pieces and they must be pinned together when cut so they don't get mixed. They also require painstaking work in sewing as seams must be very carefully finished. Outside stitching is taboo, and every corner and curve must be perfectly molded to the figure.

Select your pattern first and then the material, as patterns will guide you to correct materials for the particular style which you have chosen. Always have matching thread to make the sewing neat.

I'm sure you've all seen dresses without being aware of the dress to any great extent, but rather more



Then make your own semi-formal dress.

### Fashion Forecast

If you select a suit for sportswear, select one of the nice tweeds now available. If it is pleated, make sure the pleats are deep enough to allow for easy movement.

Peplums and drapery accent both suits and dresses this season and give lovely, graceful lines to clothing. Select whichever one looks best on you and give your wardrobe a lift.

### Smart Striped Suits



Walters plain and striped suiting was used for this smart suit by Stefan. French gray in pencil striped wool is used with a lemon yellow and white for a semi-swallow-tailed jacket. The latter has inlaid bands and a deeply notched collar.

aware of what the woman used with the dress to make it an extremely attractive costume. Such accessories as hats, gloves, jewelry or lingerie touches can either make or break a dress.

### Choose Accessories To Enhance Dress

If you've received some particularly attractive jewelry recently and have nothing which really goes with it, there's nothing better than an attractive afternoon dress to set it off properly. If the jewelry is large and glittery, select something simple and classic to show it off.

Or, if you have a very attractive lacy dickey, make a dress that will truly show it off well. On dresses such as these, use a very good quality material, simply but well made. Small tucks or pleats in the bodice or skirt may be used effectively, but they should be well tailored.

### Laundering Shirts

Washing and ironing a shirt is not the contrary job it's reputed to be, even though there are many older homemakers who hate the thought of doing the shirts. There's a trick, or perhaps several of them, to doing the job properly.

First of all, make sure the shirt is clean. Put it through two washings to make sure it is immaculate. Use a soft but firm brush for scrubbing collars and cuffs, as they soil most easily. Never rub the two together as this simply paves the way for fraying.

Turn the pockets out and make sure there is no dirt, grime or tobacco resting at the bottom of the pocket. If you don't do this, there's bound to be trouble during ironing.

If it is a cotton shirt you are washing, make the first rinse water warm, the second cool. Rinse twice. Starch while wet but consult the man as to how he likes his shirt starched.

When you hang the shirt to dry, try to get most of the wrinkles out of it by shaking them out. This makes the ironing easier. When dry, dampen slightly and roll in a towel, but do not wad the shirt too tightly as this will create wrinkles that just need to be ironed.

Start ironing with the wrong side of the collar, then go to the right side. Yoke and sleeves are next. Then iron down the front of the shirt so as to shape the shirt properly.

If you make an addition to the ironing board about the size of a bread board, but quite a bit lighter and pad this, it can be slipped over the regular board and used for shirts.

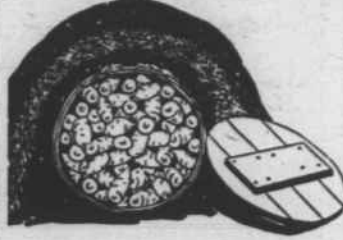


## Economical Storage Of Farm Vegetables

### Storage Requirements Of Product To Be Held

By W. J. DRYDEN

Home storage, while economical, is an activity requiring a thorough knowledge of the storage requirements of the products to be held. Various types of storage houses or pits may be utilized. They might



Michigan station recommends a barrel, covered with saw, straw and more soil for outdoor storage for root crops.

include cellar, basement, pits, silos or mound storage.

A good storage room or pit must provide a temperature slightly above freezing and a high relative humidity. When storage mounds are used, such as the one illustrated, they should be located on a well-drained area.

The root crops, including beets, carrots, turnips, rutabagas, salsify, parsnips and winter radishes, as a whole are easily stored. They require little air circulation. A temperature near 32 degrees Fahrenheit with a relative humidity of 80 to 90 per cent is advised.

A vegetable storage room built deep in the ground makes an ideal place to store vegetables. The ground temperature below six feet will remain about the same the year around. For the summer vegetables, or hot vegetables, such as sweet potatoes and cashaws, the temperature should not fall below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. In building storage for vegetables, it must be borne in mind that vegetables breathe and some means should be provided for changing the air occasionally.

### KNOW YOUR BREED Duroc



Miss Cherry Brenda, Illinois prize-winning Duroc sow.

Durocs originated in northeastern United States, the result of a cross of red hogs. While they vary in shades, the most popular is the cherry red.

Durocs are hearty, prolific, good mothers and good grazers.

The Durocs have been known for their superior prolificacy, exceptionally rapid growth and feeding qualities for more than 60 years. The present medium type possesses high quality and quantity of standard cuts demanded by the market.

Durocs should reach a weight of 200 pounds at six months of age. Shoulders are smooth and fleshy on top and sides. Sides have good length, depth and smoothness.

### Barrel Waterer



While this barrel waterer was designed by Vermont station to be used on range, it may be used in poultry houses and yards when running water is not available. Automatic arrangement for controlling the water level in trough may be secured from local dealers.

### Now Is Time to Start

#### Pasture Improvement

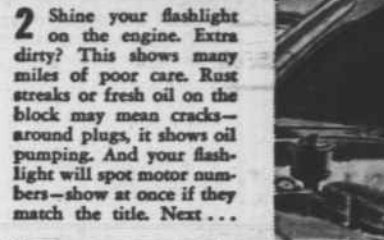
Tests at University of Arkansas showed that it was possible to increase the weight of cattle by 100 pounds by proper fertilization of pastures. Now is the time for farmers to take stock of their pastures and see what improvements may be made for next year. Where no desirable perennial plant is growing voluntarily, it may be necessary to provide the sod. Tests should be made of fertilizer needs.

## HOW TO BUY A USED CAR

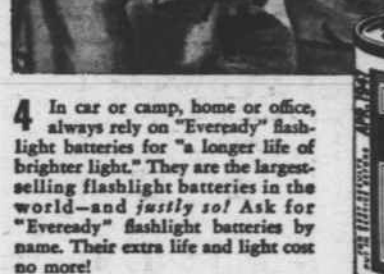
—as suggested by "Automotive News," the newspaper of the industry



1 Your best guarantee of a good buy is a good dealer. But today's used cars are often offered by "curbstone operators," or so-called "private parties." These it's wise to get off alone with the car. You can judge general appearance... try lights, brakes, wipers, horn. Allow \$10 for repairing a broken window, \$5 for a dent. Always...



2 Shine your flashlight on the engine. Extra dirty? This shows many miles of poor care. Rust streaks or fresh oil on the block may mean cracks—around plugs, it shows oil pumping. And your flashlight will spot motor numbers—show at once if they match the title. Next...



3 Turn beam along frame and body—kinks suggest "Rebuilt wreck." Grease on running gear means wear. Look for worn pedals, shabby upholstery, dirt. Lift rubber around windshield! See yellow or green paint? Look out! May be an ex-tail!

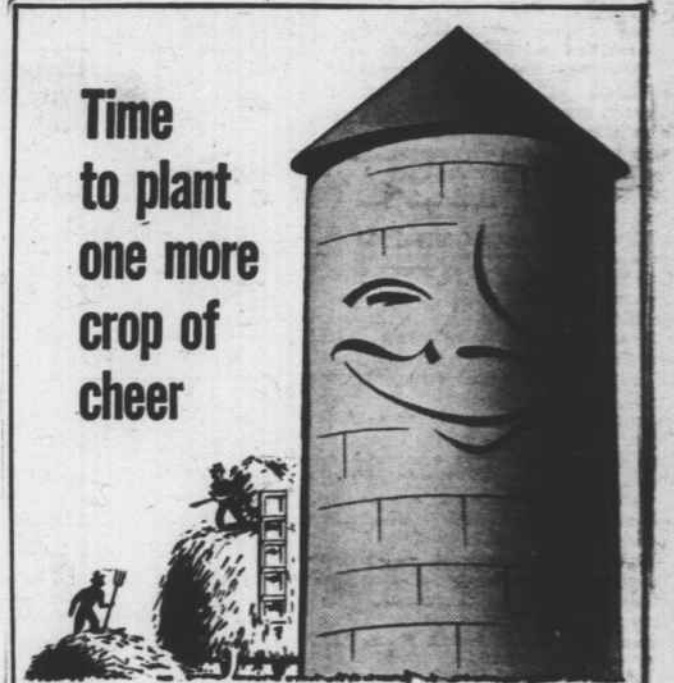
4 In car or camp, home or office, always rely on "Eveready" flashlight batteries for "a longer life of brighter light." They are the largest-selling flashlight batteries in the world—and justly so! Ask for "Eveready" flashlight batteries by name. Their extra life and light cost no more!



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Time to plant one more crop of cheer

MILLIONS of folks—here and abroad—owe the cheerful sight of food on the table to you, Mr. Farmer!

Through long, hard work, you've helped keep us the best fed country in the world—while helping to feed many of the world's hungry.

Now we need your help to plant another important crop—one more crop of cheer for our servicemen.

Today, thousands of our boys, scattered over half the earth, are hungry for a touch of home. For a sight of their own people, the music of their own songs, the laughter of their own jokes.

You treat them to all these things when you give to the USO. Every dollar you give helps prevent another of yesterday's heroes from becoming one of today's "forgotten men." By sending USO entertainers to keep up their morale... by giving them a friendly home away from home through USO Clubs... by bringing entertainment to those in hospitals—for whom the war hasn't ended—to help them fight their way back to health.

You help keep America close to millions of homesick GI's... and keep them close to America. It's a job we all want to pitch in on. Lend a generous hand, won't you? Let's give the boys a big crop of cheer.

