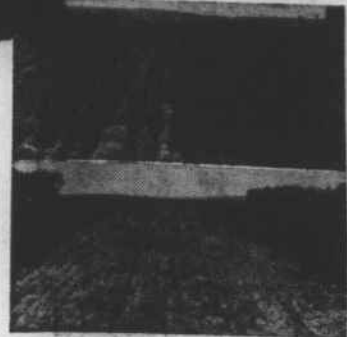




**Alfalfa Benefited By Superphosphate Provides Protection Against Winter Kill**

How 45 per cent superphosphate drilled with alfalfa seed at the rate of 100 pounds per acre not only stimulates the growth of the seedlings but



Unfertilized strip, left upper photo, indicates sparse growth. Right the fertilized strip. Photo taken in October. Lower photo shows the result of winter to the unfertilized strip in center, compared to fertilized on both sides.

also gives marked protection against winter-killing was described by Prof. H. E. Myers, agronomist at Kansas State college.

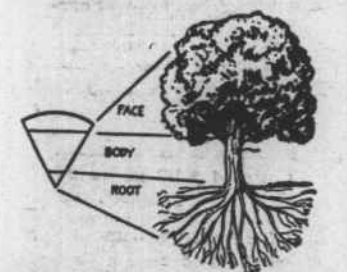
The beneficial effects of the fertilizer treatment are illustrated in the accompanying photographs taken in an alfalfa field in Kansas.

The alfalfa was seeded August 15 and 16. The fertilizer was placed in the same row with the seed. The last two rounds were drilled without fertilizer.

As shown above, there is an almost complete absence of plants in the center unfertilized strip as the result of winter-killing. The crowns of the unfertilized plants were about three inches above the soil surface by spring. The fertilized plants remained in place, thrifty and undamaged.

**Strength of Wood**

"I have always compared a weld with that of a tree because of its substantial and mutual characteristics," says Frank J. Ballistreri, Milwaukee, Wis.



Face, body and root are important in electric welding. Drawing—courtesy Lincoln Electric Co.

The strength of the weld (electric arc welding) is started from the root; it is the foundation of the weld.

**Harvest Connecticut's Big Annual Rock Crop**

A machine that will harvest the Connecticut farmer's biggest and most productive crop recently was demonstrated under supervision of University of Connecticut.

The crop—stones—will be picked up by the new tractor driven stone



It is not recommended that farmers try to build a stonepicker according to the artist's idea.

picking machine. Equipped with a hydraulic lift, this machine will gather stones of any size.

The machine will be a revelation to gardeners and farmers with aching backs. It is also possible that the artist's drawing will be a revelation to the manufacturer of the stone picker.

**DDT Spray Readily Removed From Fruit**

DDT residue on apples and pears do not present a serious difficulty according to research results reported by Dr. J. E. Hoskins, University of California. Any excess residue can be reduced readily to below tolerance allowed by washing the fruit with detergents.

This tolerance as provisionally set by the government is seven parts of DDT to one million parts of pears or apples.



Released by Western Newspaper Union.

**MOUNTING PRICES ARE RESULT OF CUMULATIVE WAGE BOOSTS**

DOLLARS ARE WORTH only what they will buy. Ever-cheapening dollars do not make for a higher standard of living. Labor and management are playing at cross purposes, and the American people are paying the penalty.

Enforcement of ceiling prices was practical only so long as ceilings covered cost of production, which means wages, as well as covering prices of what was produced. It was not a question as to how the wages were secured, whether as an increase per hour, or by shortening the hours and increasing the high-priced overtime.

Wages are a major part of production cost. When they are pushed upward without a proportionate increase in volume of production, prices of commodities must go up, or industry stops. Capital and management refuse to operate at a loss. Capital will continue to meet the wage and hour demands of labor so long as those ever-increasing demands may be offset by higher prices for commodities. That means inflation spelled in capital letters. That is what we have today. We are facing an ever-increasing amount of such inflation, for which we, the American people, are paying, and which will break us as a nation, and as individuals.

**BUYERS' STRIKE ONLY WAY**

There is one way by which we, the American people, could stop that deadly process. We could quit buying. We faced much the same situation following the close of World War I. In 1921 the people went on a buyers' strike. High-priced merchandise could not be sold. People would not buy. When sales stopped, industry stopped producing. Workers lost their high-priced jobs. A short-lived depression followed.

That was bitter medicine, but it effected a cure. It brought us back to a somewhere near normal condition. With less wages, paid in dollars that would buy more, industry could produce at a price the people could pay, and the standard of living was not affected. The wild and senseless race between wages and prices had been stopped.

For the farmer, who had speculated in high-priced land on the basis of the soaring prices of farm products, it meant disaster. The lower prices would not pay off the mortgage on the high-priced acres he had purchased. During World War II the farmer did not speculate in land as he did in World War I. A buyers' strike will affect him by reducing his take from his farm products, but he does not have the mortgage to worry about. In the end he will profit, as will all America, from lower prices on the things he buys. In the meantime the farm will provide the necessities of living.

Rather than have the race of wages and prices continue to a point of runaway inflation, we had better choose, as the lesser of two evils, a temporary depression. We can produce that by a buyers' strike.

**CONSUMER PAYS AND PAYS**

MORE THAN A YEAR AGO I ordered a new automobile. It has not been delivered, and I do not know when it will be. If it were delivered today the price I would pay is just \$600 more than the price at the date of my order. That difference is increased wages. It not only is the increase in wages to the men on the assembly lines in automobile plants, but also includes thousands who have only an indirect part in the building of that car. Among these are the men who mine the iron ore, those who transport it, by rail and boat, to the mills and those who transform the ore into the iron ingots and steel plate. Then those who mine and transport the coal and limestone needed in the manufacture of steel indirectly help to raise the price of automobiles. Out of that \$600 is paid an increased wage to those who transport the steel and other materials to the car building plants, to those who transport the completed cars from the plant to the agency with which I placed my order, and to the employees of that agency. All of these, and more, take a bite or nibble out of the \$600 that I, the consumer, must pay. Little or none of it remains with the concerns that, directly or indirectly, produced the car. What is true of automobiles is also true of other things. Wages go up and prices go up. It is you and I and the other fellow, the consumer, who pay the wages.

THE LENGTHENING DAYS, each minute they add to the daylight hours adds to our vitality and hopes. The brightness of spring is coming, and the glorious days of summer are not far away. Such is the meaning to those who have passed all their allotted birthdays.

THERE are radios in the homes of more than 7,000,000 American families, and each family tries to out-jewel the Jewels in the mirror of auto.

**Woman's World Careful Dress Fitting Required To Minimize All Figure Faults**

By Erta Haley

**Crepe Jerkin**



A white crepe dress is used with a navy crepe jerkin stitched in white from Sondheim's collection. The gold kid belt has a gold metal and kid medallion fob.

Next time you are shopping or riding in a public conveyance, look about you. Yes, do it critically, too. One thing I can guarantee you is that very few people will look perfect as far as their figures are concerned.

Now look again and try to find the most attractive woman around you and look at her critically. At first glance she may look perfect, which is as it should be, but on careful inspection you may notice that one shoulder is a little higher than the other or that her proportions aren't quite as perfect as they first appeared. However, you say, she does look nice.

Well, that's the way we all should like to measure up when inspected either by others or ourselves. And it can be done, as you have seen for yourself, if we dress so as to point up our good points and minimize those about which we are not so proud.

Fortunately there are many tricks that can be applied to clothing and many disguises to be employed which will do just that for us. We play up our eyes and features if they are good, then carefully add more padding to one shoulder, lift or lower the waistline, nip it in or make it one inch more loose, and hide our figure faults very successfully.

Whether you do your own fitting or have someone do it for you is not the question. It is simply a matter of doing it. When we first buy or make a dress, we may be so taken with the pattern or color of the fab-



Let your clothes...

ric that these other considerations do not come into active being. But after you have worn the dress for some time and suddenly catch a glimpse of yourself in a mirror, you'll notice how much could have been done to make the garment personally yours.

**Side Seams, Back and Front Lines Must Be Straight**

Always check the long lines of the garment first. Don't try to stand unnaturally straight so they will look right, but see if the side seams and front and back lines look straight when you stand normally. They should just fit and fall in place easily, for one rarely thinks of straightening up or walking in an unnatural way.

Naturally, if you have a noticeable slouch, correct it, but if your posture is fairly good, then the garment should do the rest.

The lengthwise threads of the fabric, both in the back and front, should hang straight. If you are sewing at home, the best way to make sure your fabric will hang properly is not to neglect the basting threads that help guide us in sewing and help us in keeping the



Be personalized to fit you.

material properly aligned. A small thing, this, but it will save time and effort in fitting later.

Always check horizontal lines before you stitch. Armholes, sleeves, neckline and shoulders should be examined critically to see if they balance on you when you fit the garment. Check before putting in your final stitching. Press before stitching to help guide you in this.

**Many Alterations Involve Only Simple Adjustments**

If your dresses seem too loose and bulky, or if they are too tight to feel comfortable, the natural thing

is to look to the underarm seam. If the garment is too loose and hangs in a baggy fashion, pin wider seams in the dress, and baste and stitch them. But wait, just a moment, you're not quite finished yet. Seams should be equal on both sides, or the garment will feel off balance and eventually acquire that look.

If you have taken the garment in a great deal, it's best to trim the seams down. Do your pinning and fitting on the right side of the garment first, then transfer the pins and turn to the wrong side after you are certain the garment is fitted properly.

On the other hand, your dress may fit too tightly to feel really comfortable. Then let out as much material as possible from the seams to relieve the strain.

If you are adding a piece of material, it must taper off down to the waist so the garment will hang properly. If you do not need much at the waist, taper the piece of material off to nothing, but do taper it.

Contrasting colored material often is used to give extra room at the sides of the garment, and will be effective if you have to extend it below the waist to allow more room at the hips. Be sure bands of contrasting material are well balanced in size.

The hipline is pinned in much the same fashion as above the waist if it is too loose. Do not make the dress too tight, and here again see that both sides are even.

In making a garment more roomy at the hips, let out all seams to give yourself as much material as possible. If this does not give you enough room, have a trimming band running on either side.

In some dresses, it is possible to remake the skirt so as to give you more room. This can be done when the skirt is pleated, and you can cut down the number of pleats and make a simple straight skirt out of it.

**Sewing Hints**

There are many things you can learn to do with a sewing machine if you will take the time to find out how it's done.

The beginner must, first of all, learn how to sew straight, and this is best done by watching the stitching and seeing that the same distance is kept from the edge to the stitching, rather than looking to the other side of the garment. Chalked lines also may be used as a guide.

Gathering, ruffling and even pleating may be done with a sewing machine attachment. Even buttonholes, the bane of many a woman's existence, are made easy with an attachment.

Shirring and quilting also can be made by hand or machine to add more decorative features to your home sewing. This takes only a little time to do, but is very effective.

You'll find that contrasting colored threads for many of the decorative stitches made either by hand or machine will help immeasurably in making your garments more attractive. Select these when you pick out your fabrics.

**Fashion Flashes**

Bird clips are very popular for wearing on plain dresses or suits, but choose them with care and consideration.

Twisted threads of gold, another feature in new jewelry, are destined to be another feature of importance. They will be found on all sorts of jewelry to lend an air of distinction.

Brown patent leather shoes high-light the beige wool street or afternoon dress while low heeled sling strap pumps are nice with tailored suits.

For shorter evening wear you will want to be as careful of your shoes as of your gown. And for street clothes, shoes are of the utmost importance.



WNU Washington Bureau 1611 Eye St., N. W.

**Big Business Squeezing Out Small Enterprises**

IN ONE of the most bitter and illuminating reports ever to be filed with congress, a house subcommittee on small business declares in effect that the freely competitive private enterprise system about which we hear so much is but a myth. Unless something is done to end monopolies and concentration of economic power, warns the committee, there will be eventual ownership and control by government such as is now taking place in England and France.

This five-man congressional subcommittee of three Democrats and two Republicans, headed by Congressman Kefauver of Tennessee, after weeks of testimony, spreads for the record in 432 printed pages the unsuccessful fight for the past 50 years to stop monopoly and economic concentration. It declares, "either we must believe in, and take the steps necessary to make possible a competitive enterprise system, or we must give it up, bit by bit, year by year."

The report, just filed with the 80th congress, charges:

That our economy as now practiced operates in a vicious circle—that both Big and Little Business call for free competitive enterprise, but Big Business works constantly toward monopoly and concentration of controls, and stifles competition so that enterprise is no longer really free;

That government points the finger at monopolies, but neglects to enforce laws such as the Sherman and Clayton acts aimed at anti-trust practices and restraint of trade;

**Practical Attitudes**

That congress flays government agencies for failure to enforce these laws and then refuses or neglects to provide the money and personnel necessary for their enforcement; That business criticizes government interference and regulation, but pressure groups in labor, agriculture and business force government interference and protection when the same business monopolies step on their toes;

That the public deplores and fears inflation, depression, boom and bust, but Big Business monopoly and a "survival of the fittest" policy in our enterprise system brings about periodic depressions, cycles of boom and bust and inflation;

That the government spends billions of dollars of the peoples' money to battle depression with public works and unemployment compensation;

That people lose more billions in high prices during periods of inflation and depleted savings, unemployment and depressed property values during depressions.

Thus the vicious circle works, with those who cry loudest for a chance to "go back to a free enterprise system without government bureaucratic interference" ranking as the very ones who shackle free competitive enterprise and eventually bring about more government regulation.

**Unrealistic Arguments**

"The argument most frequently heard," the report says, "coming from Big Business is that if we are left alone our superior efficiency can give the public more goods and services at lower prices." The committee finds, however, that this so-called superior efficiency has not been demonstrated and that those who maintain that Big Business, if not interfered with by government, will always maintain a competitive enterprise economy, are being just as unrealistic as those Small Business proponents who would ignore the fact that in most of the key industries, size, up to a certain point, is necessary for efficient operation."

The report declares that if economic power is to be reduced, then there is no avoiding government interference with business and some expenditure of government funds. And it says, "to the extent that concentration of economic power INCREASES THE SEVERITY OF RECURRING DEPRESSIONS, the funds spent on public works and unemployment payments are so huge as to dwarf to insignificance the funds which an effective anti-trust program would warrant.

We are drifting toward almost complete government regulation, the report asserts, with the only alternative a concerted effort and a general public recognition of the need to reduce economic concentration and place a statutory prohibition on the size of business.

This condition, your Home Town Reporter believes, affects every small business man and every farmer. The only way to obtain free competitive enterprise is to bring monopolies under the pitiless light of the anti-trust and restraint of trade laws.

**NEEDLEWORK PATTERNS Pretty Crocheted Hood for Tots Doilies in Popular Swirl Motif**



To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the Pinwheel Doily (Pattern No. 5190) and the Whirling Meteor Doily (Pattern No. 5866), send 20 cents in coin for EACH PATTERN ordered. Your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK 1158 Sixth Ave. New York, N. Y. Enclose 20 cents for pattern. No. Name Address.

**Snug-Fitting Hood**  
BRIGHT red and white wool fashion this pretty snug-fitting hood that's easy to crochet and inexpensive, too. Use red or any other gay color wool for the one piece hood section—use white for the edgings on the face-framing ruffle. White satin ribbon ties at the back of the neck.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the Ruffled Hood (Pattern No. 5317), send 20 cents in coin. Your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

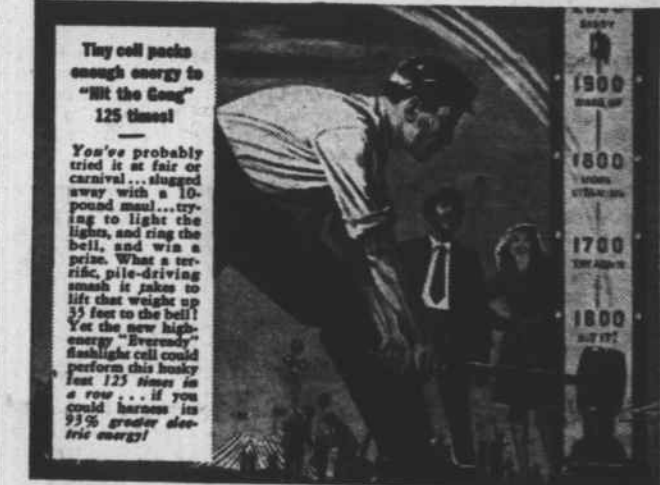
**Swirl Doilies**  
YOU'LL like to make these exquisite swirl doilies—they're pleasing and restful to the eye and provide fascinating crochet contrast in the stitches. The pinwheel at top measures 17 inches, the lower one is 15 inches across.

**Congressional Record**  
Each day that congress is in session, 42,500 copies of the Congressional Record are printed. By statute, the President receives 100 copies, each senator receives 100 copies and each representative 68 copies.

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HELP EASE ACHING CHEST MUSCLES RUB ON MENTHOLATUM quick!

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