

Washington, D. C.

F. D. R. VIEWS AID TO YOUTH During the week before his Carib-bean cruise, the President held a series of private conferences which were of prime importance in con-nection with his plans for the new congress. In them he disclosed that the is doing a lot of thinking about domestic problems along two lines—

1. Youth.

2. Old-age pensions.

Democracy can resist subversive ideologies, the President held, only by convincing youth that it does have a stake and a future in the

existing system.

The President indicated that he had no particular program in mind. In fact, he asked for suggestions

on old-age pensions, Roosevelt disclosed that he has made up his mird as to what he wants. His idea is to change the existing sys-tem of widely divergent state contributions to one of uniform federal pensions, beginning at a lower age

than the present 65. Roosevelt also voiced sharp criticism of the moguls of the social security board who have so vigorously opposed liberalization of the law. He declared that they have been a big obstruction to reform and that the time had come to overtille them. It was significant that rule them. It was significant that the President had not discussed his plans with them and was proceeding independently.

ing independently.

Note—Since January 1, when the amended law became operative, 190,000 applications for old-age pensions have been approved by the social security board for a total outlay of \$4,109,000 a month. With the \$7,048,000 paid out in lump sum claims to survivors, the total old-age pension outlay so far is around \$28,000,000. The average pension is \$22 a month. In his conferences, Roosevelt talked of placing 5,000,000 oldsters on federal pensions within a year.

NO MASS PRODUCTION

One of the big complaints of de-fense chiefs is lack of machine-tool facilities. Yet there are many small plants of this type around the coun-try that have been literally begging for orders and not getting them. One company with 150 lathes has been advertising for business in trade journals for months.

Also there is strong evidence of a lack of vision or initiative or both

in making the best use of mass production facilities. The blame for this goes right back to high defense quarters.

The gigantic resources of the auto industry, for example, have been practically untouched for defense output. New plants have been ordered that will take months to build, when by a co-ordination of the great auto factories, parts of planes, tanks, guns, etc., could be turned out in carload lots daily and assem-

bled at central points.

William Reuther, young official of the United Auto Workers, long ago proposed such a plan for a daily output of 500 all-metal pursuit planes of the most powerful type in the world, and at one-third their present cost. But the matter is still "being discussed."

Other industries could be used to

Other industries could be used in Other industries could be used in the same way for similar short-cuts on other armament needs, but they are not. Meanwhile, defense output drags along, and precious weeks and months flit by.

BRITISH DAMAGE
Confidential military estimates of
Nazi bombing damage to Great
Britain are that British industrial production has fallen off about 30

While this is a very serious crimp in the output of British planes, anti-aircraft guns and shells, it is not as bad as the pictures of shattered Bristol, Coventry, and Southampton would indicate.

Reason damage to British indus-trial production has not been greater is (1) that the British more than a year ago began scattering their plants in small units throughout Scotland and northern England, which are hard to locate and hard to hit are hard to locate and hard to hit after they are located; (2) that those big plants which do remain are protected with a virtual

forest of anti-aircraft guns. Far more serious is the damage to British navy yards. These cannot be broken up into small units, and they have been so heavily dam-aged that the repair of British shipping is very materially retarded. In many cases, British warships have been repaired at sea.

This, plus the tremendous in-crease in the sinking of merchant vessels, is what makes the British shipping plight so desperate at pres-

FARM COPICS

MOLASSES ADDS FOOD TO SILAGE

Tests Establish Its Value as Nutrient.

By C. B. BENDER (Assoc. Professor in Animal Husbandry, Rutgers University.)

Alcohol and the same acids which are found in vinegar, cow's milk and rancid butter occur in grass silage when molasses is added and they are also contained in corn silage. are also contained in corn silage. But that's nothing to be held against silages, for these ingredients are used by cows for heat and energy.

Experiment station trials which brought about this conclusion were started because many dairymen were of the opinion that the cost of molasses is a direct preservation charge when the molasses is used in the preservation of grasses and legumes as silage.

Some farmers felt that molasses is added to silage in order to pre-serve it because the bacteria convert the sugar in the molasses to various acids which preserve the green crop in the silo. Although dalrymen have fed molasses to cattle for years and know its value, some believed this value to be lost as soon as the sugar is converted into acids.

The studies were made to determine the chemical changes which oc-curred in the silo when silage is made with grass and preserved with molasses. It was found that the sugar is converted by bacteria into alcohol and into acetic acid which is found in vinegar; lactic acid, which is found in cow's milk, and butyric acid, which is found in ran-

cid butter.

Another experiment was then set up whereby these acids and alcohol were fed to animals. As the result of these metabolism trials it was def-initely established that all of them were utilized for energy or heat by the animal's body. This means that they take their place along side of the carbohydrates in corn, oats and other dairy feeds as definite nutri-

Advises Blue Banding

Winter's Heavy Layers

Mid-winter-which means sometime during December and January to the poultryman—is the proper time to examine each laying bird in the pullet flock carefully and "bfue-band" the heavy producers for fuband" the heavy producers for fu-ture identification, says Dr. W. C. Thompson, poultry husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Ex-periment station, Rutgers university.

Farmers who find trapnesting impossible may accomplish this identification job accurately and inexpensively by the "blue banding system." This involves handling and examining the pullets, reading the external characteristics and deciding which individuals processes these ing which individuals possess those traits indicative of heavy egg yield during the past two or three months. A blue celluloid leg band is placed on the right shank of each pullet judged to be in heavy winter production at that time. Such simple designation becomes at once a record and an indicator.

ord and an indicator.
"The heavy layer in mid-winter has a deep broad body, long keel, easily pliable skin, bright red soft head parts, brilliant prominent eyes and shows loss of yellow pigmentation."

Mites on Poultry

Mites do not live on chickens as do lice, but suck blood from the skin of the birds while they are on the roost at night. They then return to some dark place during the day. in the poultry house or on the roosts are the places they generally hide. Painting the roosts with nicotine sulphate will prevent the loss from these para-

Farm Notes

At present prices for tankage and corn, 100 pounds of skimmilk is worth about 30 cents to feed to hogs. This amount of milk will replace 6.5 pounds of tankage.

Eggs as packaged by nature are an excellent food but too much heat in cooking them will damage the food and health values originally in the package.

Exports of nearly all United States farm products, except cotton, were greatly reduced during the first 12 months of the current European war, reports the U. S. department of agriculture.

IMPROVED" UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL CUNDAY esson. JCHOOL !

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for December 22

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts se-ected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by

SHARING THE SHEPHERDS' JOY (Christmas Lesson)

LESSON TEXT—Luke 2:8-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.—Luke 2:14.

Tinsel and toys, snow and sleigh bells, crowded department stores and rushing throngs, gifts and greeting cards, Christmas dinner and fellowship with family and friends—is that all Christmas means to us? All these things are proper in their place—exciting and intersecting but place—exciting and interesting—but they are not enough.

They have never been enough and certainly they will not do this year, with a world in chaos. We need not lose any of the thrilling enjoyment of Christmas by properly observing the day; in fact, we shall only en-hance its meaning and bring out its real glory by keeping Christ at the heart of our Christmas.

The opening verses of Luke 2 tell us of the coming of Mary with Jo-seph to God's appointed place at His appointed time for the coming into this world of His Son to be made flesh and dwell among us (John 1: 14). Our lesson tells us of

I. Good Tidings of Great Joy (vv.

God had good news for the people of this world and He gave it, as was His custom, to those who were faith-His custom, to those who were faithfully discharging their humble duties (cf. Judg. 6:11, 12; I Kings 19:19). God is still ready to reveal His glory and grace in the "office, kitchen, mill, barn school-room, and open field—places where people are at work on daily tasks" (Douglas). You need not be in the great church in a large city to meet Him on Christmas day. He will reveal Himself in all His beauty where you are, though you be in the humblest surroundings and at the most menial task. Look for Him! task. Look for Him!

Note that the army of heaven came to declare peace, not war; but only to those in "whom He is well pleased" (v. 14, R. V.). As long as men serve the devil and displease God, they will have no peace.

II. Great Faith and Consistent Action (vv. 15, 16).

Action (vv. 15, 16).

The shepherds did not say, "Let us now go and see if this thing has come to pass," or "which we expect or hope will come to pass," but said, "which is come to pass." They went not to test God's word, but in the assurance that they would "see" what had come to pass. Blessed faith! Let us too believe God's word to us.

But "faith without works is dead" (James 2:17). The shepherds might have made many excuses for not going but "they came" and "found" the Saviour. Perhaps you who read these words have failed at that point; you have not come to Jesus as your Saviour. No more appro-priate time could be found to come than right now. Believe, then act on your faith.

Some of us who are Christians need also to learn of the shepherds. We talk a great deal about our devotion to Christ. Especially at this Christmas season we render much "lip service" to Him. Let us make it real, and our lives virile and active for Him.

III. Good News for Meditation and Proclamation (vv. 17-20).

The gospel is literally "good news." What a blessed privilege it is to have such good news in a day of evil tidings, of darkness and despair.

There are two things we ought to do with the gospel of God's redeem-ing grace. We should make it ing grace. We should make it known to the ends of the earth, but we should also do as Mary, "who kept all these things and pondered them in her heart." We know she had special reasons for doing so, but may we not suggest that too make this Christmas a time when you will ponder in your own heart what God has done for you in Christ?

The shepherds also set us a Christmas example, for they "made known abroad" the coming of the Saviour. Will you tell someone else today? Will you, like the shepherds, be "glorifying and praising God" this Christmas? You will if you, like them, go to the manger and meet Jesus. If you go to this and meet Jesus. If you go to this world's empty show of celebration, you will return empty (see v. 20).

May the blessed peace of Christ be yours this Christmas. That is my wish from the heart to you.



THE off-trails of football that rarely lead to the major headlines can take you into a country just as interesting as Minnesota, Stanford, Texas A. & M., Boston college and Tennessee.

For example, during the late World Series in Cincinnati I ran

across a number of old - time football players who told me about a back by the name of Jackie Hunt of Marshall college in Huntington, W. Huntington, "I played against George Gipp," one old-timer said, "and I'd rather have Hunt than Gipp."

Grantland Rice

"I played against Cliff Battles," an-"and I'll take Hunt other reported.

other reported, "and I'll take Hunt over Battles. He is just as good a ball carrier, a great kicker, a fine passer and a star defensive back." When good football players tell you about a fellow who is better than Gipp and Battles you begin to take notice. So two worths as I take notice. So two months ago I crawled a trifle out on the limb for

Jackie Hunt. Being on the off-trail, away from

Being on the off-trail, away from the beaten pack, Hunt was hard to follow. But he was the big factor in beating V. P. I. and also in scoring 19 points against Wake Forest, a team good enough to beat North Carolina, 12 to 0. Picking up what I could here and there. (after what I could here and there, (after all, there are over 400 college teams playing 200 games each week), I discovered Jackie Hunt was doing

The next investigation discovered that he was the leading scorer of the country, well ahead of such people as Harmon and Kimbrough and

About Jackie Hunt

About this time I ran into Jock Sutherland, the Dodger mandarin.
"I know about Hunt," Jock said.
"We wanted him at Pittsburgh. He

"We wanted him at Pittsburgh. He was the best high school back in America that year. Big, fast, passer, ball carrier and kicker, loaded with exceptional football spirit. But Hunt wanted to stay in his home town at Huntington with Marshall. He felt that Huntington was where he belonged. Even as a high school player he was an outstanding star."

More than a few leading colleges

More than a few leading colleges tried to explain to Hunt that he could take the headlines away from Harmon and Kimbrough, from Reagan and O'Rourke. Hunt wasn't interested in headlines. He loved football, but he wanted to play at home.

A 185-pound 10-second man who could do about everything, this West Virginian let nation-wide fame roll by as he went on scoring three or four touchdowns in almost every game for dear old Marshall. This attitude was more important than all the touchdowns he scored, which lead the nation.

Hunt and Snead

A few days ago I received a screed from a sport writing friend from West Virginia who knows his

"You may remember," he wrote, "You may remember," he wrote, "that I've only slipped you one tip. Years ago I told you that we had a hillbilly by the name of Sammy Snead who was on his way up with the greatest swing in golf. 'That was before anyone knew anything about Sammy Snead You writed. about Sammy Snead. You printed what I wrote to you. Now I'm tell-ing you that Jackie Hunt of Mar-shall college is a better football player than Sammy Snead is a

"I know his schedule isn't what Minnesota or Michigan faces. But I know what he can do. I'd like to see him, on equal terms, play against Harmon or Kimbrough, for I know he can do more things bet-ter with a football. He can run ter with a football. He can run with either and outkick and outpass both. And you can't find a better defensive player.
"Hunt is in the same spot Dutch

Clark once held. 'A great player,' they said, 'but no schedule.' Dutch Clark is still the all-time All-America quarterback in your book and al-most every other book. Hunt is bigger and faster than Dutch Clark, and can do everything as well."

No Fake Ballyhoo

This is no fake ballyhoo for Jackie Hunt, whom I have never seen. But when Doc Spears, coach of Dartmouth, Minnesota and Oregon, now at Toledo, who has seen Hunt play two years, adds his testimony, you have to listen.

have to listen.

Doc Spears doesn't believe there is a better all-around back in Amer-

ica. And he has no exceptions.
"One of the greatest," is the Doc
Spears tribute

Debtor Set the Collector An Example in Conduct

Doublex is noted for his nerve,

Doublex is noted for his nerve, his shortness of temper, and his scarcity of cash. While seated at a lonely breakfast in his club one morning a debt collector stormed in, and presented his bill.

"Sir," said Doublex, glaring at him, "is this all you know of the usages of decent society? To present a bill to a man breakfasting? Do you know that you are an intruder? If you wish to talk business, go outside and send in your card."

The collector went out and sent in his card. Doublex picked it up and read it. "Tell the gentleman," he said sweetly, "that I am not in."

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Such as thy words are, such will thy affections be esteemed; and such will thy deeds be as thy affections; and such thy life as thy deeds.—Socrates.

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