

Victory 'Camel-Back' Tires for Congress



Here are members of the house interstate commerce committee as they inspected 18 treaded tires developed under a new process which will provide immediate solution to America's tire problem. The tires, called "Victory Camel-Back," were made under government supervision with five pounds of reclaimed scrap rubber and two ounces of crude rubber. Elliot E. Simpson of New York, an independent rubber dealer, presented the tires. Shown, left to right, are Elliott E. Simpson, Rep. Clarence F. Lea of California, who is chairman of the committee, and Rep. P. G. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Talks With Chief



This soundphoto shows Adm. E. J. King as he entered the White House for a conference with the President. He was accompanied by Gen. Joseph T. McNary, deputy chief of staff.

As Bataan Fought on to the Bitter End



These photos of the heroic defenders of Bataan, whose long and gallant defense is an epic of courage seldom matched in the annals of war, were taken shortly before the peninsula fell into Jap hands. At left, Brig. Gen. M. S. Lough, Col. H. Browne and Capt. J. Sallee as they planned the fight in their sector. Upper right: Courageous to the last, generous even to an enemy, Yanks are shown as they gave aid to a dying Jap. Below: U. S. fighters as they ducked shrapnel fire somewhere on Bataan.

Keep 'Em Rolling and Keep 'Em Flying



Upper picture shows how, on the final assembly lines, the army's new medium tanks get their turrets and guns in a war production plant in the Cleveland area, where they keep 'em rolling as part of Uncle Sam's answer to Hiro-Hitler. Below is shown a view of mass production at the Beech Aircraft company plant in Wichita, Kan., where trainers for the army air corps are in the final stage of assembly.

Last Days of Petain's Political Power



This picture from Vichy, France, shows Marshal Henri Petain, now a fading political figure, as he visited a country fair and patted a prize sheep. Ascendant in the political firmament is Pierre Laval, advocate of even closer co-operation between Vichy and Hitler.

Raids Philippines



Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce, who led the 4,000-mile bomber raid on Jap bases in the Philippines. Twelve U. S. planes returned safely to Australia. The crew of the one lost plane was saved.

Mass Decorations at Hickam Field



Here are two views of the decoration ceremonies at Hickam Field Airbase, Hawaii, the largest mass decoration ceremony in U. S. army history. A total of 141 men received decorations—some of them the purple heart award—while bands played and fighter planes wheeled overhead in review. The men, many in wheel chairs, are assigned to duty at Hickam Field.

Scrap Drive



A Salvation Army lassie is shown inspecting a huge pile of discarded automobile license tags collected to be turned over to swell the "bag" in Philadelphia's scrap drive. The tags, gathered by a large automobile club, represent "mournful numbers" for the Axis.

Supplying Strategic Australian Base



A focal point of the war, Darwin, Australia, strategic base on the northern rim of the "continent down under," is being supplied for defense or offense. Australian soldiers are shown unloading stores at Darwin. They have named their depot "Paddy's market."

Kin of Kai-shek



Pearl and Tsi Sun have every reason to form a V-for-Victory with their skins at an Idaho winter resort. They are grandchildren of Sun Yat-Sen, founder of the Chinese republic. Their uncle is Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and their father is Dr. Sun Fo, leader of the Chinese legislature.

Jones Tells Congress About Rubber



Appearing before the Truman senate committee, investigating national defense production, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones painted a picture of the many practical difficulties in developing manufacture of synthetic rubber tires, etc. Photo shows Secretary Jones shaking hands with Sen. Harry S. Truman, chairman of the committee.

Private Pershing



Private Warren Pershing, son of Gen. John J. Pershing, gets acquainted with a machine gun at Ft. Belvoir, Va. At the right is private Jacob Krutshof.

Russ Medical Corps Aids Wounded Red



Men and women in white, members of the Red Russian army medical corps, are shown in a dressing station on the front pumping blood into the veins of a sorely wounded soldier. The blood used is from a blood bank, a system now in world-wide use which was inaugurated in Russia.—Soundphoto.

Canal Zone Alien



"Otto," No. 1 man of the German faction in the Canal Zone, whose clownlike appearance was deceiving. He is about to be evacuated to the U. S., where he will be of less "nuisance value."



Building a Rock Garden

Various known as a "rock garden" or a "rockery," any portion of garden, farmstead, or suburban lot which yields readily to landscaping with rocks, with a bit of water, and with plants suited to such locations, is a never-ending delight to the true gardener. The chief problem with which the gardener must deal, in this connection, is that of deciding just which plants are most likely to succeed under the existing conditions. No plants can be used for rockeries in all parts of the country; plants must be selected for the particular locality in which they are to be grown.

CHOOSING THE SITE

It happens, sometimes, that the gardener says, deliberately, "I will now construct a rock garden," and does so from the ground up, as one might say. As a rule, however, some contour of the land, some characteristic of soil or background, or some rocky outcrop provides both the incentive to the project and the basis for all calculations. If no such motivating factor exists, and if the rockery must be made "from the ground up," then great care must be used and the maximum of good taste exercised to make sure that the result has a natural and informal appearance.

ROCK WALLS

Quarried stones, or angular field stones can often be used to bolster up an artificial bank, with very natural-looking results, particularly if stones are chosen which have weathered surfaces. An accepted authority on the building of rockeries states that if there is a gentle slope to the land, a row of stones may appropriately be placed at the bottom of the slope, leaving spaces between the stones two or three times as wide as the stones themselves; other stones may then be placed behind these spaces, back far enough to hold the soil at a desired slope. Stones should not be of uniform size; the more irregular the finished outline, the more attractive.

THE SOIL FOR THE ROCKERY

While the rock structure is being placed, soil suited to the plants to be grown should be placed behind the rocks and between them; if the rock garden is a natural formation it will still be advisable to fill in with a good garden soil. In the northeastern part of the United States, and especially in shady and moist formations, leaf mold and good friable soil are desirable. Frequently, in open, sunny locations, limestone chips may be better than soil, and sand and coal ashes are sometimes desirable. It is essential to decide what plants are to be used, before the soil is placed, if the gardener is not to be disappointed in the outcome.

CHOOSING THE PLANTS

Since the rock garden is a permanent installation, permanent plants are generally used, although it may be necessary to use annuals at first to secure a quick result. As a matter of fact, it may be desirable to use a few annuals each year, to vary and enliven the rockery. Plants of first importance in a rockery are low-growing varieties, though this term is relative, since what seems a low-growing plant on a rugged hillside would not seem so in a terrain of gentler activities. In choosing plants, it is well to look about in surrounding country since native plants will adapt themselves better and look more natural than will imported species.

Two large groups of plants—the Sedums and the Sempervivums—provide many of the kinds suitable to be grown among rocks; most of them are hardy and will adapt themselves to wide ranges of temperature. The best-known of the Sempervivums, which grow in clusters or rosettes, are the various houseleeks such as the "hen-and-chickens"; among the commonest of the Sedums which trail over the rocks and along rock crevices, are stonecrops, gold-moss, love-entangles, false houseleeks and liveforevers. The perennial alyssums are also adapted to a wide range of country. Other favorites are low-growing phloxes, dwarf irises, and many of the columbines.

For shaded situations, one may plant forgetmenots, bluebells, primroses, saxifrages, bellflowers and ferns; for sunny places, especially in northeastern United States, bellflowers may be chosen, or pinks, together with green candytuft, lavender and speedwells. In dry regions, cacti are naturally indicated.

For further information, send five cents to Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., asking for Leaflet No. 90, entitled, Rockeries.

EARLY LETTUCE

Lettuce is one of the few plants which will do well in gardens which are shaded a portion of the time. It may well be planted between the rows of other crops which require a longer time for their development. Iceberg and Hansen are good varieties of early head lettuce.

THE TREE FROG

These little amphibians, which possess the ability to change color according to the color of their surroundings are really frogs although commonly called tree toads.