

Family Allowances for Enlisted Men Explained

A Brief Outline of Soldiers' Benefits Under Public Law 625—77th Congress

What is a family allowance?

A government check sent to the soldier's dependents regularly every month. The family allowance is made up of money set aside from his pay and money contributed by the government. It is granted only upon application. It is payable only to dependents eligible under the law. These include, primarily, wife and child (Class A relatives); dependent parents and minor dependent sisters and brothers (Class B dependents).

How much is set aside from the soldier's pay?

Twenty-two dollars a month, if the allowance is for Class A relatives only, or class B dependents only; \$27 a month, if it is for both Class A and Class B.

How much will the soldier's dependents get?

Here are a few examples:
 Wife \$50
 Wife and child 62
 Wife and 2 children 72
 Wife and mother only 47
 Wife and parents 80

How soon does a family allowance begin to be paid?

The allowance begins to accrue the month after he applies and is payable when that month has ended. For instance, if he applies in March, the allowance begins to accrue in April and is payable in May.

Who may apply?

The soldier may apply as soon as he is on active duty. All enlisted men in the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh grades may apply. Dependents may apply, too, but it is better for the soldier himself to do it. His wife or child (also a divorced wife to whom alimony is payable) may receive this benefit with or without his consent. But class B dependents may receive it only if the soldier agrees.

How is application made?

Application is made only on the official form WD, AGO 625. These forms are available at reception centers, recruiting stations, local chapters of the American Red Cross, service command headquarters, and the office of dependency benefits.

Is documentary proof of relationship and dependency required?

Yes, and soldiers or relatives should gather that proof before submitting applications and attach it to application. Documentary evidence consists of certified copies of the public or church record of marriage and of the birth of the soldier's children: two affidavits of dependency, sworn to by disinterested persons, for each Class B dependent named in application.

Evidence must accompany any application filed by a relative or dependent of the soldier.

All army men may authorize a CLASS E ALLOTMENT FROM THEIR PAY

For their dependents.
 For a civilian life-insurance premium.
 To a bank, for a savings or a checking account in the soldier's name or in the name of a dependent.

What is a Class E Allotment?

The Class E allotment is a voluntary allotment authorized by a man in the army, by WAACs, by army nurses and by certain civilian employees of the war department on duty outside the United States. The allotment is taken from the allotter's pay each month and sent to his de-

pendents in the form of a government check. It may be in any amount the allotter wishes to authorize, provided (if he is an enlisted man) he leaves himself not less than \$10 a month. An officer may allot his entire pay and allowances.

Who mails the checks?

The Office of Dependency Benefits, 213 Washington street, Newark, N. J., administers Class E allotments as well as other soldier's benefits, and issues all checks.

How soon will an allotment be paid?

An allotment is payable at the end of the month for which it is made. Check may be mailed during the following month. An allotment authorized to begin in January is payable in February.

Can a soldier authorize an allotment and also apply for a family allowance?

Yes, if in the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grades of the army.

Can he increase, decrease or discontinue an allotment?

A soldier may do so at any time on the official form provided for this purpose.

What is the difference between an allotment and a family allowance?

An allotment is a sum deducted entirely from the serviceman's own pay. A family allowance consists of a sum deducted from his pay, plus a sum contributed by the government, and is payable only to certain relatives or dependents.

Spring Must Be Just Around the Corner



Heavily clothed as a defense against the fierce March winds, Dick Wakefield, Harold White, Harold Manders, Tommy Bridges, Manager Steve O'Neill, and Albert Unser, of the Detroit Tigers, are shown (left to right) running around the park before going in after the first day's workout in spring training camp at Evansville, Ind.

More Pork Through Disease Control

CHICAGO.—Two steps by which farmers this spring can achieve greatest results in increasing pork production for the nation's war needs, were outlined here recently in a report issued by the committee on swine diseases of the American Veterinary Medical association.

The two steps are: prevention of baby pig mortality, and reduction of swine disease losses.

Nearly one third of each spring's pig crop dies during the first few weeks or months, the committee's report declares. If more of these pigs could be saved, it could mean a large increase in our food production. Here are some of the specific steps recommended by the American Veterinary Medical association committee, to help save the

lives of baby pigs:

"Provide a balanced diet for the sows, so they can nourish healthy, vigorous pigs, both before and after farrowing; make sure that hog houses are warm, dry, well-ventilated, and free from drafts; keep the sow and her litter away from old hog lots where the young pigs can pick up parasites or infections; provide sufficient floor space for each litter to prevent overlying; if illness appears, call a veterinarian promptly instead of waiting until a number of pigs have been lost."

Swine disease control is more imperative this spring because of the larger number of hogs per farm and the greater possibilities of disease spreading, the report indicates. Some of the suggestions for disease control offered by the report include:

"If feeder pigs are purchased at public auctions or sale rings where they have been in contact with other animals, isolate them from the home drove for two or three weeks, to permit latent diseases to manifest themselves. Hog cholera will again be the greatest swine destroyer this year, and all pigs should be vaccinated around weaning time. In erysipelas areas, pigs should be vaccinated against this disease, also. Rigid sanitary measures should be practiced for the control of enteritis. Balanced diet for sows will help prevent pig scour. Breeding stock should be selected carefully to avoid infectious abortion. Nutritional anemia of suckling pigs can be avoided by making a preparation of iron and copper available to them. Sanitation can be one of the greatest factors of all in prevention of swine diseases."

The report declares that tens of thousands of hogs are lost because their owners are not sufficiently alert to detect disease symptoms when they appear, and then delay too long in taking steps to check the spread of the disease when they do recognize it. "Prompt diagnosis of the exact cause of the illness is half the battle in preventing disease losses, and the other half depends on immediate measures to check the disease and prevent its spread," the committee states.

- Do not attempt to climb poles or knock down entangled kites with stones.
- Do not let your kite go over radio aeriels.
- Do not attempt to pull down a kite which has become entangled in power lines because a short circuit might result. Sometimes a wire breaks and falls to the ground, causing danger or injury to kite flier or bystander.
- Do not attempt to remove a kite entangled in a power line. Call the power company and they will send out a skilled workman to remove the kite with danger to no one.

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AMERICA IN ACTION

AIRCRAFT MACHINISTS

Suppose some day an American bomber were to come limping back to its base with certain engine bolts sheared and shattered by enemy fire, unable to take to the air again until they were replaced. Suppose supplies on hand didn't include those bolts. A ship, otherwise airworthy, might be grounded for days or weeks.

The aircraft machinists who are developed from air forces enlisted men are skilled in general machine work and all tasks of ordinary heat-treating and repair likely to come up in maintenance of aircraft and the stations from which they operate.

Chosen, as are the candidates for all the air force specialist schools, by competitive aptitude and intelligence tests, the embryo machinist is plunged immediately into days of basic training in metal working, a training he shares with sheet metal and welding trainees.

He learns the channels through which aircraft service orders come, and how to find his way about in parts catalogues and systems of reference for repair and service of parts. He learns to identify various metals and to recognize their properties and composition of alloys by the painted color bands which are a code for the various alloys at army supply bases. He learns to read and interpret blueprints, and is given elementary training in mechanical drawing. He learns the uses of all the fundamental hand tools essential to this branch.

Then he is ready to take up the tools themselves. Emphasis throughout is on tools—how to make them, how to handle them and care for them. Woe be unto the man who handles them carelessly, for this to an army machinist is the unforgivable sin. From the simplest wrench or file to the most complicated turret lathe, tools are his business—the tools that "Keep 'Em Flying."

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

What to Do

By PHYLLIS BELMONT



If you are planning to marry a man in the service and your wedding is going to be a "hurry up" furlough affair, please spare him too large and pompous a wedding party.

Most girls picture as romantic the idea of a military wedding and an archway of crossed swords—and it is. But the man in the case would like a quiet affair with just a few intimate friends present without the fuss and excitement.

Your wedding can be as lovely, though it is small, and you can look just as alluring in a street length dress as you would in a flowing gown and veil.

You won't be nearly as tired out when it's over with as if you had planned and executed a large affair with all the attendant entertaining and arranging.

Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Features.

Minute Make-Ups

By GABRIELLE



Got an ugly little bump on your chin? A special date? One minute's work will hide it! Blend a little foundation cream with a little face powder. Apply the mixture to the blemish. Blend and reblend. Press on face powder with a tissue. Brush it down and forget your blemish!

Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Features.



Capt. T. J. Lynch, Catasauque, Pa. 8 VICTORIES
 Lieut. K. C. Sparks, Blackwell, Okla. 7 VICTORIES
 Lieut. H. A. Eason, Meridian, Miss. 6 VICTORIES
 Lieut. C. S. Gallup, Chicago, Ill. 5 VICTORIES
 Lieut. R. I. Bong, Poplar, Wis. 5 VICTORIES

GRASSROOTS
 WRIGHT A. PATTERSON
 Released by Western Newspaper Union.

U. S. PRODUCTION IS BASIS OF WEALTH

PRODUCTION is the foundation upon which is built our ever-increasing national wealth, consisting of everything upon which a monetary value can be placed. Dividends from our national wealth, including wages, constitute our ever-increasing annual incomes. In the early years of our Republic, that annual income represented less than \$150 per capita. Today it is better than \$700 per capita. Year after year, decade after decade, it has been more equitably divided. It is the increase in our annual income that has raised the standard of living for all of us in America. It has made possible better homes, automobiles, radios, washing machines, telephones, and all those things which make living for us easier than it was for our parents and grandparents.

It is machinepower of the present as against manpower of past generations that has made increased production possible, and at the same time, reduced the hours of labor and the cost of production. With a tractor attached to a gang plow, the farmer tills more acres and in fewer hours than did his father with a team attached to a single plow share, turning one furrow at a time. The same thing is true in manufacturing plants. Power-driven machinery makes possible the mass production of automobiles. It reduces the cost of cars to a point where all can own them. It reduces the hours of labor and the sweat of manpower days.

Production creates a demand for production to satisfy, and satisfying creates new jobs, which, in turn, create new demands.

To place a limit on production in any line is but to stop progress, to break down the foundation upon which our well-being is built. Our need is not less production, but increased facilities and speed in distribution. That is the problem facing not only the economists and statesmen of America, but those of the entire world. It is a problem which can be solved when applied to a world scale. It cannot be done by uttering idealistic phrases or by merely wishful thinking. It calls for the application of the nation's and the world's best brains, and it calls now.

AMERICANS DO NOT LIKE TO BE PUSHED AROUND

WAY BACK 150 years ago and more ago, England's German king, George III, tried to tell the American people what to do and when to do it, without telling them why and without saying "please."

At Boston they slapped that German king of England in the face and after a few years of armed controversy, they kicked him in the pants at Yorktown, and sent him home. That was America's first experience with a bureaucrat.

LOCAL OFFICIALS KNOW THE REGULATIONS

RECENTLY I listened to the head of a state rationing organization attempt to explain what rationing is all about and how it is done. After a brief statement as to the necessity of rationing, he offered to answer any questions members of the audience might ask. The questions poured in to the speaker. They were normal inquiries, the kind for which any head of a household, anxious and willing to obey the regulations, would like an answer. The speaker could not answer one in a dozen of those questions. He had either not read the voluminous and often contradictory instructions, or had not interpreted them. A member of the town rationing board came to the rescue and did a satisfactory job of imparting detailed information which fully satisfied those who asked the questions. All of the ability and wisdom is not centered in high places. The federal official was drawing a handsome salary. The local man received nothing for his work, but he was a conscientious American.

SOME YEARS AGO I witnessed a farce prize fight—two would-be gladiators in a ring pounding typewriters. At the call of time, they rushed to the center and read what they were going to do. I am reminded of that at times when I read about what we and our Allies are going to do to the common enemy. More punches and less talk would bring a knockout faster.

THE WORLD DEMAND for food will continue so long as America will provide it on lease-lend terms.

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE

because they are so pretty and sensible and her mother because they are practically no bother at all.

Pattern No. 8363 is in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 dress takes 1 1/2 yards 35-inch material, overall 1 1/2 yards, play suit 1 1/2 yards; 3/4 yards binding.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT., 106 Seventh Ave., New York

Enclose 20 cents in coins for each pattern desired.

Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

8363 (1-5 yrs.)

Tot's Wardrobe

WHAT the well-dressed young lady of 1 to 5 years will wear this spring is right here—a gaily printed ensemble consisting of playsuit, overall and dress. Everyone's going to be the happier for these clothes—the youngster

Pigeons Being Trained In U. S. as Commandos

Several hundred pigeons now being trained as carriers of messages for the United States forces are undergoing a strenuous Commando course.

To get them accustomed to the black-out the birds, which normally roost at night, are sent out in the darkness to make two-way flights. They are also trained to return to roosts mounted on trailers which sometimes remain only a few days at one station.

To get them ready for battle conditions aeroplanes are used to dive at them, and they fly amid exploding firecrackers. They are given medical attention, and, like the troops, they get leave.

In the RAF there are instances on record in this war of these couriers flying through battles to deliver messages despite a bullet wound in the breast or the loss of a leg.

PLANT FERRY'S VEGETABLE SUCCESSES FOR A BETTER GARDEN

This is the year to know the seeds you plant—it's no time for guessing. Ferry's Seeds have proved their ability to make every inch of garden space count in top yield and fine flavor.

FERRY'S SEEDS

Ferry-Harve Seed Co., Detroit & San Francisco

Aerial Freighters

The world's largest carrier of aerial freight is the TACA line (Transportes Aereos Centro-Americanos), which serves the seven countries of Central America with 56 planes, 30 radio stations, 126 offices and 200 airports, says Collier's. Each day over its 7,000 miles of scheduled routes, are carried such articles as dynamite, chicle, mahogany, foods, heavy machinery, household goods and work and meat animals.

Incidentally, it is the only airline in existence that owns a flying oil tanker.

The SELF-STARTER Breakfast

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

The Original

Kellogg's

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder

NOW in the New Improved

Protected for the duration

Here's an added guarantee of perfection in war-time baking ... Clabber Girl now comes to you with all of its fine qualities protected against moisture. Look for the new, improved can (in all sizes) at your grocer's.