



**WHEN OUR BOYS COME MARCHING HOME**

WHEN JOHN marched away to war, he went to fight for a land he loved—a land that provided for him freedom of action, opportunity to work, to choose his vocation, to strive, to achieve, to accumulate; a land in which he could find a family with the assurance of an opportunity to provide for a wife and children. His America gave him the chance he craved—the same chance it had given his father and his father's father. To prevent the bespoiling of that fair land, John went to war to fight, and if need be, to die for it.

There are millions of these young, liberty-loving, opportunity-seeking, ambitious and energetic Johns. They will defeat the armies of the tyrants and some day the greater portion of them will be coming home again.

When these Johns of ours come home, they will expect to find that land of freedom and opportunity for which they are fighting; a land in which they can work and build, each according to his ability, his initiative and energy; a land in which they can choose their vocation with an unlimited privilege of working at the job they selected.

These Johns will not appreciate being regulated, regimented and told where, at what and under what conditions they can work. They will not relish the necessity of paying tribute to a legalized racketeer before they are privileged to work. They will be surprised should they find a super-government from which the government they knew must take orders. They would not understand a government where the laws were created by edicts instead of by acts of congress. It was such things they fought against. Should they find those conditions existing here, they would feel they had defeated an enemy abroad and lost at home.

We on the home front must not let down the Johns who are fighting for what they and we have cherished—"a government of the people, by the people and for the people." That is what our Johns will expect to find when they march home from the war after defeating the enemies of freedom, the kind of freedom they have understood.

**'MUTINY' AND WARTIME STRIKES**

IN THE SUMMER OF 1918, when the Huns were pounding at the very gates of Paris, a division of the French army went on a strike. The soldiers mutinied, threw down their tools—their guns—and marched out of the place they had occupied in the battle line. They were not given a few days to decide whether they would stay out or go back. A division of American marines being held in reserve was thrown into the space the striking French soldiers had deserted. The marines heroically charged the German line and broke it. That started the retreat of the Huns which ended with the surrender on November 11.

The striking French division was court-martialed. Men selected by lot from each regiment and company faced firing squads and paid with their lives for the cowardice of that division.

The war in which we are now engaged for the preservation of our freedom is an all-out war. Engaged in it are those employed on two fronts—the battle front and the home front. The home front constitutes the service of supply. The ships, food, planes, tanks and guns which the service of supply is producing are essential to an ultimate victory. Any stoppage in that supply can be as disastrous as the strike of that French division might have been.

Regardless of which front may be involved, the penalty for mutiny should be the same. There should be no exceptions, no "teacher's pets," who could jeopardize our chances of victory without paying the price.

TWO GROCERS in the same town and on the same street. One succeeds and the other is closed by the sheriff. Two farmers on adjoining farms. One fails and the other prospers. The difference is not that of opportunity, but is the human element, and the know-how of the game.

WHEN INDUSTRY can provide jobs for those who will work the freedom from want and fear will have been arranged for the workers. We do not need to worry about those who will not work and expect to live on a dole.

**FOOD AND WAR**

TO A LARGE EXTENT, America is the arsenal of the United Nations, but to an even greater extent, it is the granary of the United Nations. Should the supply of food stop, the flow of munitions would cease and the war would soon be over, with the Huns and the Japs as victors. Production of food is our first essential wartime industry, but it has not been treated as such.

THE ALLIED ARMIES have been shocking the Axis shock troops.

**Sicilian Invaders 'Pass the Ammunition'**



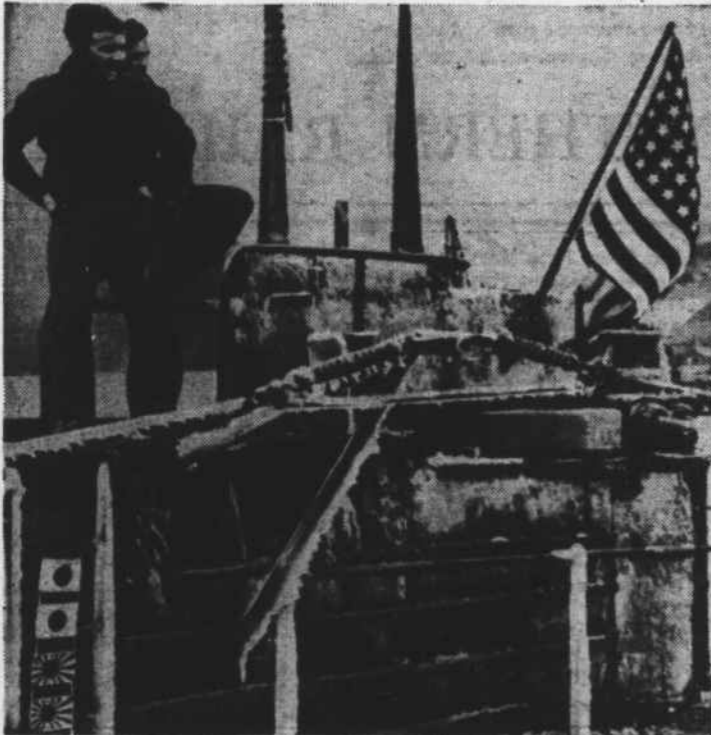
Allied forces, in one of the greatest combined land, sea and air military operations of all time, swarmed over 100 miles of southeastern Sicilian coasts commencing the long-awaited European invasion. Men in sound-photo above are passing ammunition to attacking forces which rapidly pushed far inland. More than 2,000 Allied ships transported troops and helped pound the enemy. Despite the tremendous size of the attacking forces, most units were reported to have arrived at their objectives exactly on time.

**Machine Recruits for the Army**



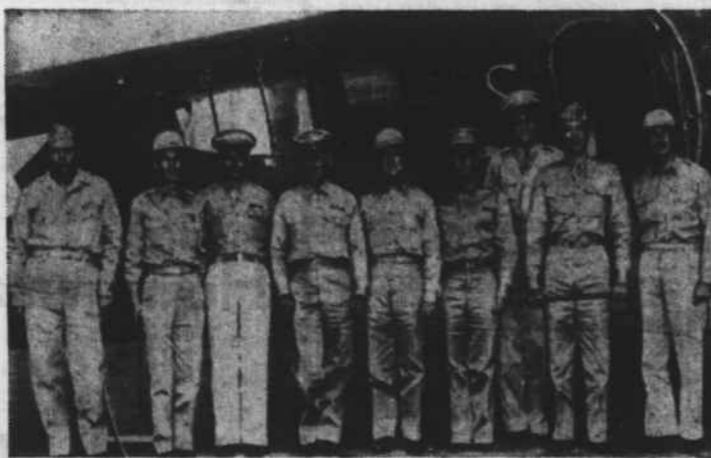
Tanks, jeeps and other types of military motor conveyances are shown lined up as far as the eye can see in the war department's Richmond, Calif., tank depot. War equipment is assembled at the Ford Motor company's Richmond plant to which it is sent from eastern plants by rail for a final check before being sent into battle.

**Chasing the Japs From the Sea**



With Old Glory flying from her ice-coated conning tower, a U. S. submarine enters an Arctic port after a successful campaign against the enemy in the Pacific. The Jap flags on her side indicate that she sent three enemy warships and two merchantmen to the bottom.

**General View in the Caribbean**



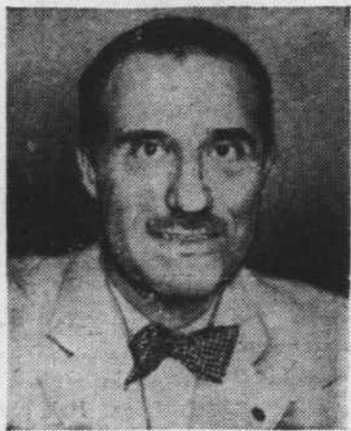
Nine generals are photographed together at an air field in Panama. Left to right: Brig. Gen. Harry A. Johnson, Maj. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, Brig. Gen. Douglas L. Wear, Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Maj. Gen. William E. Shedd, Maj. Gen. E. F. Hyrding, Brig. Gen. Joseph E. McHaffey, Brig. Gen. Gordon H. Young and Brig. Gen. Ralph H. Wooten.

**To the Rear**



During the first five days of the invasion of Sicily, 1,200 prisoners were captured by Allied troops. This soundphoto shows a few of them being guided through mine fields to await embarkation on the battle zone.

**To Aid U. S.**



Henri Hoppenot, who has been appointed to succeed Admiral Georges Robert as high commissioner for the Antilles. This change was expected to put the facilities and resources of this area, including the island of Martinique, on the side of the Allies. Two French cruisers and six tankers which had been demobilized at Martinique may be refitted for Allied use.

**Sets New Record**



Gunder Hagg, Swedish runner, is shown as he broke the tape to set a new official record of 8 minutes and 53.9 seconds for the two mile event in the Los Angeles coliseum. He failed to beat his own unofficial time of 8 minutes and 47.8 seconds.

**G'By Mom**



With five of her seven sons already in the armed forces, Mrs. Joseph MacKay of Jamaica Plain, Mass., bids farewell to her sixth son, Robert, 18, as he leaves for army service.



**Children of Mars**

By Quentin Reynolds

(WNU Feature—Through special arrangement with Collier's Weekly)

In Russia, they call their Boy Scouts "Pioneers." They have no uniforms, no recreation, no time to play. But they are very proud of the job they are doing to speed victory.

I stood the other day on the embankment, looking across the river toward the Kremlin and its towers and mosques. I could feel the warmth of the sun and I knew that summer finally had come to Moscow.

At home, the kids would be getting out baseball bats and gloves and hurrying to the nearest vacant lot. Here in Moscow, the youngsters just out of school were hurrying to the embankment across the narrow river outside the Kremlin. They laughed and yelled, and then a soldier gave an order and the laughter stopped.

The kids lined up. There were about 60 of them, one-third girls. Not one was more than 14. The soldier gave crisp orders. The kids marched smartly up and down the embankment. They marched by twos and fours, with their drillmaster barking out military commands.

They drilled for one hour—these children of Mars—and then they were dismissed. When their time came, these youngsters would already have considerable basic military training. Today they had been in school for five hours and they had drilled for one hour.

**It's Children's War, Too.**

The children of Russia are organized into a society called Pioneers. It's much like our Boy Scouts, except that girls also are admitted to membership.

When school is done and drilling is finished, they go into homes and help. Each housewife now has to run her own home by herself. There's no servant problem in Moscow; there are no servants.

If her children are very young, her problem is a difficult one. This is where the Pioneers enter the picture. Each group of Pioneers is assigned to a city block. They find out which families need help. They go into homes and do what is needed.

**The Timur Group.**

Within the Pioneers there is a secret group, the envy of all the others. These are called the Timurs. Some years ago, a moving picture depicted a boy named Timur who had very great powers. He often visited the dirty homes of mortals and merely by waving a wand would make the house immaculate. If there was wood to be chopped, why, that was a cinch. He'd wave his wand again and there would be a neat pile of logs all ready for the stove.

When the family came home to find the house clean and wood piled in the bin, they would know that Timur had been visiting. Timur was a great favorite with Russian youngsters, and the Pioneers adopted his name for their secret society.

They work much as Timur worked. A family is finding the burden of carrying on too heavy. Perhaps the husband is at the front, and his wife works in a factory all day. This is true of thousands and thousands of families in Russia. Nurseries take care of the children while a mother is working, and she picks them up on her way home. Then she has to prepare dinner for them. She has little time for housecleaning or wood chopping.

Vigilant youngsters will report this to the Pioneers. A flying group of Timur lads will descend on the house, give it a thorough cleaning, scour the pots and pans, beat rugs, wash and dry any dirty dishes, chop enough wood to last a week—and then vanish.

The housewife comes home and looks at her now clean and tidy house and thinks that the age of miracles has come again.

Typical of the way in which Timurs operate is the care they take of an aged invalid, father of the well-known Soviet inventor Peter Bostivan. Both Bostivan and his wife enlisted and are at the front. The woman who normally took care of the household went into a munitions plant, and the old man, quite helpless, was alone.

The Timurs heard of it and today they are in the house getting his hot tea and black toast ready for breakfast. They take turns giving up their lunch hours to prepare his food. In the afternoon they do his marketing and housecleaning. In recognition of this, Bostivan recently wrote a glowing letter of thanks.

Although discouraged by military authority, the children have actually done a job in combat at the front. Sometimes military leaders cannot help themselves. I met 15-year-old Vassia, who was just back from the front. He was a baby-faced kid.



**Shelters for Turkeys On Range Easily Built**

Dead Birds Mean Large Loss of Scarce Grain

Range shelters for growing turkeys protect them against the weather, marauding animals, and to some extent from thieves, says the department of agriculture. By providing protection for their birds, turkey growers can make a two-way saving—the turkeys themselves and the feed they have consumed.

Whenever a turkey dies, there is a loss of a substantial quantity of feed, which is now more difficult to obtain than in normal times. A 10-week-old turkey weighing four pounds usually has eaten about nine pounds of feed; a bird 18 weeks old and weighing 12 pounds represents about 33 pounds of feed; and a turkey 30 weeks old and ready for market weighs about 20 pounds and has eaten about 85 pounds of feed. All these quantities of feed are in addition to what the turkeys get by foraging.

To help conserve investments of this kind, the department's engineers have designed several shelters that are both substantial and inexpensive. Some of the structures are



Turkeys on range may not develop into such handsome specimens unless protected when young.

readily portable; other heavier ones are intended for only occasional moving. They are adapted to the needs of flocks of various sizes, and all of them have proved satisfactory in actual use.

The plans include detailed drawings for the construction of feeders and roosts and the arrangement of yards. The general design of the shelters calls for tight roofs, with wire netting or slats on one or more sides, depending upon the climate. The capacity of each shelter is readily calculated from the roosting space by allowing 10 to 18 inches per bird, depending upon their size. The shelters are described and illustrated in Circular A.H.D. No. 48, "Plans for Turkey Range Shelters," available from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Agriculture in Industry**

By FLORENCE C. WEED

**Uses of Rye**

"The grain of poverty" is the name given to rye because it can be produced on poor soils which would not be suitable for wheat or corn. In this country, it is considered a minor grain because only one bushel of rye is grown for every ten of wheat. But in the northern countries of Europe where wheat does not grow well, rye fills the breadbasket. No one need pity the people who live on this bread since black bread and pumpernickel is much richer in protein than that made from refined white wheat flour.

Industrially, rye grain is important in the manufacture of distilled alcoholic beverages and ethyl alcohol. Ground rye and rye bran are marketed in stock feed. Rye straw is used somewhat in strawboard and straw hats.

The north central part of the United States and Pennsylvania produces most of the rye crop. From two to four million acres are grown annually. The price has varied from 81 cents to 35 cents a bushel, so that the annual farm income from rye also varies from 12 to 34 million dollars.

**Potato Sprays**

Apply either dust or spray when potatoes are 3 to 5 inches high. Repeat at 7- to 10-day intervals as long as the foliage remains green. Apply so leaves and stems are thoroughly covered throughout the growing season.

For dusting: Use copper-lime dust (1 part monohydrated copper sulphate, 1 part lead or calcium arsenate, 3 parts hydrated lime). For spraying: Use 4-4-80 Bordeaux mixture with lead arsenate.

**THINGS**

TRANSPLANT a bit of the forest to your garden—wood cut-outs of this trio do the trick. The shy baby deer and his friends, the rabbit and squirrel, all come on pattern Z884. They are to be cut from plywood, wall board or thin



lumber with jig, coping or key-hole saw, painted according to directions and placed outdoors to add their bit to the surroundings of your home.

The price of the pattern is 15 cents. 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:

AUNT MARTHA  
207 Westport Rd., Kansas City, Mo.  
Enclose 15 cents for each pattern desired. Pattern No. ....  
Name .....  
Address .....



**A DAB A DAY KEEPS P.O. AWAY**

New cream positively stops underarm perspiration odor

1. Not stiff, not messy—Yodora spreads just like vanishing cream! Dab it on—odor gone!
2. Actually soothing—Yodora can be used right after shaving.
3. Won't rot delicate fabrics.
4. Keeps soft! Yodora does not dry in jar. No waste; goes far.

Yet hot climate tests—made by nurses—prove this daintier deodorant keeps underarms immaculately sweet—under the most severe conditions. Try Yodora! In tubes or jars—10¢, 20¢, 60¢. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

**YODORA DEODORANT CREAM**

Early Permanent Waving  
The Egyptian women of Cleopatra's time practiced permanent waving.

**MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS**

Has merited the confidence of mothers for more than 45 years. Good for children who suffer occasional constipation—and for all the family when a reliable, pleasantly-acting laxative is needed. Package of 16 easy-to-take powders, 35¢. Be sure to ask for Mother Gray's Sweet Powders. At all drug stores.

**SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER**

The annual consumption of gasoline on highways, which has a bearing on rubber consumption, jumped from 8,500,000,000 gallons in 1923 to 22,000,000,000 gallons in 1940. Some figures to keep in mind when gasoline shortage is mentioned today.

In general, guayule rubber has the same qualities and characteristics as plantation tree rubber, except that it has a high resin content, about 20 per cent, compared with 4 per cent in tree rubber.

The first manufacture of rubber footwear outside of the United States took place in 1856 in Scotland.

