

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

DREW PEARSON

NO MORE SISTER SUSIE'S SOCKS
Civilian consumers will benefit in the postwar period for a number of wartime discoveries by army chemists and researchers. Not only will they have synthetic soups and self-heating cocoa to use on camping trips, but they will find that they can purchase such things as shrink-proof woolen socks. The days when "the socks of sisters raised the blooming blisters" have been banished forever in the army.

All army socks are now shrink-proofed, and efforts are being made to apply the same treatment to all types of wool cloth.

A new synthetic cloth has also been developed which can be rolled up into a ball and will rebound from a wall with the force of a rubber ball. If allowed to remain on a level surface for a quarter of an hour, however, the material will flatten out completely. The fiber wears extremely well, but the difficulty still to be worked out is that it will not stand more than 15 to 20 launderings.

CAPITAL CHAFF

In view of the lumber shortage and the terrific wartime destruction of forests in the South and Northwest, a drive has started for a renewal of the Civilian Conservation Corps after the war. This may be the answer to conscription.

While old-fashioned brass hats talk about a big land army after the war, General Bayerlein, commander of the Panzer Lehr division, now a prisoner, has given some interesting information to U. S. officers abroad. He reports that if the U. S. army had stepped up tactical air warfare last August, after our breakthrough into France, we could have won the war sooner. At that time, U. S. planes were bombing German factories but not concentrating heavily on tactical bombing—in other words bombing of enemy troops. . . . Wonder what the effect would be if the new goop bomb, which spreads unquenchable fire in every direction, were dropped wholesale on Jap troops in action?

U. S. and Franco's Radio

Top officials of OWI are seriously considering using the American taxpayers' money to buy time on Franco's Spanish radio network. Up until recently, OWI was broadcasting over the Rabat, North African, station, which is French, in order to reach the Spanish people. According to OWI executive Thurman Barnard, "several programs a day carrying the American story are broadcast to the Spanish people." But despite the recent action of the San Francisco conference in flatly vetoing the admission of Fascist Spain into the United Nations, OWI is considering a radio hookup over Franco's government-owned network.

BOOST IN COFFEE PRICES?

A debate has been raging inside the government over the price of coffee, which this time may be boosted. Chief problem is that Brazil, our biggest coffee shipper and our best friend in Latin America, is finding it so uneconomical to grow coffee that she is turning to cotton. In that case she would be our chief competitor instead of our chief customer. Labor costs in Brazil have risen to such an extent that Brazilian coffee growers can't produce at the OPA ceiling price which averages around 13 cents a pound. They want the price boosted to an average of 18 cents a pound. This would increase the cost of a cup of coffee one-eighth of a cent. The state department favors such a price rise. The OPA, anxious to hold the line, is opposed.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Senator Carl Hatch of New Mexico has been sitting on the anti-poll tax bill until the San Francisco United Nations charter is out of the way. He does not want a poll-tax filibuster to upset ratification of the charter. Forthright Fred Vinson, the war mobilizer, is going to be put on the spot soon by the Surplus War Property board. It is about to hatch a ruling whereby 11 billion dollars of government-owned war plants and machinery would be sold merely on the basis of price, not on the basis of where they could stimulate business and competition. . . . If the Surplus board has its way, war plants, machinery, etc., will go to the DuPonts, General Motors, Ford, and others with the most cash to buy them. Unsung heroes of the airplane carrier Franklin's rescue were Capt. John Gingrich, skipper of the cruiser Pittsburgh, and his executive officer, Ed Rivers. Capt. Leslie Gehres of the Franklin expressed astonishment that the Pittsburgh kept its towline on the burning airplane carrier with Jap suicides hitting at both. . . . The answer is that for over 37 hours, Gingrich remained on the bridge, with Rivers assigned to the fantail to watch the towline. Neither had a moment's sleep during those 37 hours.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

TARIFF REDUCTION BILL CALLED BLOW AT INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON.—"Twas said upon the airwaves and in print, Mr. Truman won his greatest victory over congress on the tariff cutting program.

It seems to me someone should have smelled something, if not a mouse, when 15 senators and 100 Republicans voted for the Democratic Tariff Bill. Unity has not yet developed in this world to the heavenly point that a Republican accepts a Democratic theory on this issue where their forefathers fought, bled and collected.

Men have won the President's chair (and lost it also) for their stand upon this one question alone. Nothing, including the civil war (which was a phase of the tariff dispute between the foreign free-trading cotton growers and the New England textile manufacturers desirous of protection) has so deeply torn the political hearts of Americans.

But this time congress, with Republican votes, authorized a further slashing of 25 per cent by the President singlehanded (making 75 per cent in all from the old high tariff rates) without advice or consent of congress—or the Republican National committee.

Yet, even Republican Senator Smith of industrial New Jersey voted for it, changing his mind in the last few days from his previously announced repugnance to such a threat to American industrialist, farmer and laborer from cheap foreign competition.

Victory For Enigmatism. Indeed, the senate did not change the bill one whit from the house version, which caused revival of all the partisan fighting of ages, but it just said "Yea" in a loud voice and sent it on to the President's desk, where he could victoriously find it upon his return from San Francisco.

The hint of these strange doings should have been sufficient warning that something was wrong, but if anyone reported it, I have not seen the report.

Any analyst, however, will be forced to conclude the victory was for enigmatism, more than for Truman. Just before the slashing authority passed the house (and in order to get it through), Mr. Truman sent a billet to his friend Speaker Sam Rayburn saying:

"I have had drawn to my attention statements to the effect that this increased authority might be used in such a way as to endanger or 'trade out' segments of American industry, American agriculture, or American labor. No such action was taken under President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull and no such action will take place under my presidency."

The only reason for a tariff rate, of course, is to protect some American industry, farm or worker from cheap production costs coming in competition from abroad. There are no tariffs on non-competitive products, no reason for any.

If there is to be no "danger" to domestic interests from tariff cutting, how can there be any tariff cutting—in fact, why was the subject ever mentioned, or the law passed?

To this question, no senator I have found has even a private answer. The only suggestion approaching an explanation is that Mr. Truman expects to horn in some way on the German and Jap trade by some magic yet undisclosed, and it will have to be big magic because the Nazi and Jap cost of production was what made this trade possible (including electric light bulbs in our 10 cent stores for half our cost of production).

Why would not a Republican vote for a Democratic tariff proposition like that? Indeed, the administration went compromisingly further and announced firmly that an escape clause would be adopted to its future tariff-cutting treaties, one like the provision of the Mexican treaty.

But we have been told by the administration, the leftwingers and even Republicans that quotas are horrible; in fact, were the cause of the war. And Mr. Truman's people have advertised his new tariff slashing powers as a beautiful bonanza of the bountiful postwar world, the one "indispensable leg" of the Roosevelt postwar program, including also the Bretton Woods bank and exchange matter and the San Francisco agreement.

The indispensable leg apparently has rheumatic quotas and non-competitive arthritis.

Farm Topics

Converting Wastes Into Poultry Feed

Vitamin Concentrates From Vegetable Spoils

Vitamins are absolutely necessary for poultry—to baby chicks they are all-essential. Considerable work has been done in order to provide poultry with the elements, either from a vegetable or animal source and rapid improvement has taken place. The newest source is promised from waste vegetable leaf meal.



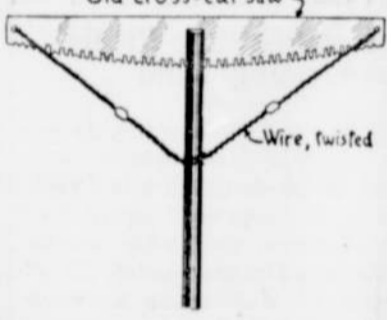
Chicks Started With Farm Waste.

which has been proven an excellent chick feed supplement, according to results of cooperative research between the U.S.D.A. and the Delaware agricultural experiment station.

The experiment was undertaken to find uses for the large tonnage of waste leaves in the production and processing of vegetable crops. It showed that the blade portions of the leaves are high in protein, carotene and riboflavin, all of which are needed in poultry feeds. Some were so rich in carotene, or vitamin A, that they have become sources of raw material for vitamin concentrates.

The scientists have processed large quantities of both field and packing house vegetable wastes. They utilized the waste leaves of broccoli, beets, spinach, turnips, carrots and lima bean vines, and from all excellent sources of poultry feed.

Saw for Barn Scraper



An efficient scraper for the barn floor can be made of an old cross-cut saw. The scraper may also be used in poultry houses and on roofs.

Braces should be run from the saw on either side to the handle, at an angle shown in the illustration. If steel rods are not available, heavy wire may be used.

Agriculture In the News

W. J. DRYDEN

Apples

The milk of the apple is being made into medicine and candy. This process was developed in Virginia from apple pulp. The use of apple syrup in tobacco, as a glycerin substitute, has been well advertised. Other uses have also been found for the syrup.

By the fermentation of the expressed juice of the apple, an alcoholic beverage is produced from apples.

It takes, on the average, a bushel of apples to produce three gallons of cider. It is now possible to secure concentrated cider.

The pulp, after juice has been extracted, has a definite feeding value equal to corn silage for cattle. Treacle, made from apples, can replace 50 per cent of sugar usually employed in making preserves. A good quality vinegar is also produced from apples. Other uses of apple products are: supplement to grain flour products, apple wax used in lubricants, and apple seed oil.

Early Chick Feeding

As soon as baby chicks are placed in the brooder house, they should be fed, and taught to eat, otherwise they may eat part of the litter and die. While a sand litter is excellent the crop full of sand will not result in chick growth or in health.

The first few days it would be well to place the feed on a cardboard. After four or five days, hoppers, which prevent the chicks from getting into the feed should be substituted.

Wounded Sailors Will Swim Back to Health



Seaman I/c Joe Panza of Saratoga, N. Y., upper left, hurries toward the water as he prepares to enjoy another day in sun and surf where once stood the exclusive Garden City Beach club, now used by wounded convalescents of the St. Albans Naval hospital as a beach resort. Center, cards, food and refreshments being served some of the wounded by volunteer hostesses. Right, sun baths are a popular feature at this resort.

New Members of President's Cabinet Sworn In



Rep. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, upper left, who was sworn in as secretary of agriculture by Justice Wiley Rutledge. Before a gathering of over 2,000 in department of justice, Tom C. Clark of Texas took oath of office from Judge Thurman Arnold as attorney general. Lower right shows Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan as he was sworn in as postmaster general. Upper right, Judge Lewis B. Swollenback of Washington takes oath as secretary of labor from Judge Sherman Minton of Indiana.

G.I. Meets General—His Father



Rarely, if ever, does a more lieutenant greet a general of the army with "hello, pop." But Lt. Bruce Arnold did it that way when he met his dad, General of the Army H. H. Arnold, on Okinawa. The general is commanding general of the army air forces. His son is with the 834th AAA on Okinawa. Meeting took place during inspection trip.

Yank Weds Russian Princess



The crowning ceremony of the Orthodox rites features the wedding of Princess Xenia Romanoff, daughter of Prince Andrew of Russia, and Lt. Calhoun Anrum of the U. S. army, in the Russian Orthodox church, St. Phillips, in Buckingham Palace road, London. They met while Lieutenant Anrum was stationed with U. S. troops in London.

Woman Fire Warden



Carrying her day's supply of water in the tank on her back, Dorothy Martin, fire warden, clambers over the rough path to her home on top of the tower on top of Iron mountain. She lives alone, and she says she loves it—at present.

New York Farm Boy



Instead of dodging a snorting automobile in the streets of his home city, New York, this school boy from the sidewalks of Gotham proves he enjoys running the tractor to aid war.