

VOLUME 51

Legion Clubhouse to be Dedicated Oct. 7; Picnic Will be Held

Kewaskum Post No. 284, American Legion, will dedicate its splendid newly acquired clubhouse on North Fond du Lac avenue recently purchased from the estate of the late Mrs. H. J. Lay, on Sunday, Oct. 7, Theodore R. Schmidt is general chairman in charge of arrangements.

WESENBERG BABY BAPTIZED

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wesenberg of this village was christened Sunday in the Peace Ev. and Reformed church by the Rev. R. G. Beck. She received the name Sharon Ann, sponsors being Ervin Gritzmaier and Mrs. Elmer Bukatz of West Bend.

WALZ BUYS GROSKLAUS HOME

Gottlieb Walz, new owner of the former Becker blacksmith shop in Kewaskum, the past week purchased the home and property owned by Ed. Groszklaus on Fond du Lac avenue.

TOWN AUBURN BOY SUFFERS CUTS IN BICYCLE ACCIDENT

Walter Jr., son of the Walter Gatzkes, R. 2, Campbellsport, was severely cut in a bicycle accident which occurred on his father's farm last Wednesday evening.

CARD OF THANKS

Our sincere thanks are extended to our relatives, neighbors and friends for their kindness, assistance and sympathy extended to us in our great loss, the death of our beloved father, Mike Zacho.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank my relatives and friends for their kindness and helpfulness shown me during my recent bereavement, the illness and loss of my dear husband, Peter Boegel.

IN MEMORIAM

In loving memory of our dear father, Wm. Windorf, who passed away five years ago, Sept. 29, and our beloved mother, Mrs. Windorf, who died four years ago, Oct. 1.

Several People Hurt in Three Accidents

Clarence Bath and Ralph Ketter, both of Kewaskum, Route 1, suffered minor injuries in an auto mishap at about 1:15 a. m. Sunday, the accident occurring on the south side of the Kewaskum hill on Highway 55 a half mile south of the village, directly in front of the Christian Backhaus farm home.

Organization Work Begun for Victory Loan Drive

Organization work for the victory loan drive, which opens up on Oct. 29, is now getting underway. An all day regional meeting for the county chairmen will be held in Milwaukee on Oct. 3, at which time plans, quotas and other information for the drive will be given out.

MAASKE SELLS TWO FARMS, WAYNE BLACKSMITH SHOP

The following real estate was sold the past week by Harry H. Maaske, local real estate broker: the Frank Bruesewitz 50-acre farm in the town of Kewaskum to Herman Panzer of the town of Wayne; the Marvin Koenig 76-acre farm in the town of Wayne to O. Olsen of West Allis; the Gottfried Dux blacksmith shop in Wayne to Ed. Werner of Milwaukee.

MEISTERS MOVING HERE

Mrs. William Prost has rented her home in the Rosenheimer addition to Mr. and Mrs. William Meister, who will move here from Hartford on Monday. Mr. Meister, younger brother of Atty. Milton L. Meister, is employed at the L. Rosenheimer Malt & Grain company since last Monday.

DELEGATE TO CONVENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore R. Schmidt spent Saturday in Milwaukee where the former attended the state convention of the American Legion as a delegate of Kewaskum Post No. 284.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Mr. and Mrs. John Volm of Kewaskum announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Robert Volesky, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Volesky of Allenton.

Storm Sunday Night Causes Much Damage

The violent wind, rain and thunder storm which hit this vicinity Sunday night uprooted trees, tore down some small buildings, damaged corn crops and caused considerable damage to telephone and electric company wires, roofs, tree branches, and farm machinery.

NATION WILL RETURN TO STANDARD TIME SUNDAY

At 1 a. m. Sunday the nation can set its clocks back one hour to midnight and then crawl back into bed for an extra hour's sleep. (Those still up won't have to go to the trouble of jumping out of bed.)

NOTICE HOUSEWIVES

Mrs. D. M. Roessheimer, local chairman, appeals to housewives to save all of their worn and cast off clothing which they come across during fall house cleaning for the United National Clothing Collection to be held in January.

PLAN FRESHMAN INITIATION

The sophomore class is already making plans for the initiation of the freshmen which will be held Friday, Oct. 5. The committee in charge of the initiation activities is composed of: Kenneth Pierce, chairman; Lambert Boegel, Delmar Gatzke, Alice Backhaus and Viola Perkins.

VETS DISCHARGED

The following men have been discharged from the armed forces the past week: Frank A. Abrashinsky, 2204 South 15th St., Sheboygan, formerly of West Bend.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Marriage licenses have been issued by the county clerk to Lawrence Klein, R. 2, Kewaskum, and Ruth Schemenauer, R. 5, West Bend; Robert F. Karnitz, R. 3, Kewaskum, and Geraldine Sherman, Allenton; Hilbert Reimer, R. 3, Campbellsport, and Evelyn Kertscher, R. 5, West Bend.

FRESHMAN CLASS DIVIDED

Because of the unusual size of the freshman English class it has been divided into two sections. The class was composed of 45 pupils. Of this number 21 will meet in the morning and 14 in the afternoon.

CIVICS CLASS DISPLAYS

Members of the freshman civics class, in studying community and home citizenship, have arranged two bulletin-board displays. They entitled them "Famous American Citizens" and "America The Beautiful."

GIRLS' CHORUS PRACTICES

The girls' chorus, composed of twenty-two members, has been practicing "Bells of St. Mary's," "A Kiss in the Dark" and "The American Anthem." Miss Carol Ockerlander is this year's music director.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES

Vernette Backhaus last Friday gave a talk on South America for her classmates in the 7th and 8th grades. She

Henry Moldenhauer is Called in Death

Henry Moldenhauer, 71, former resident of the town of Kewaskum, died at his farm home in the town of Scott at 8 p. m. Monday, Sept. 24, following an illness of two months with a complication of diseases.

Mr. Moldenhauer was born at Kirchblyon on Jan. 18, 1874 and moved to the town of Kewaskum while a child. He resided there until his marriage to Pauline Eggert which took place on June 15, 1898.

Funeral services were held on Friday from the Techtman Funeral home here at 1:30 p. m. to the St. Lucas Ev. Lutheran church at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Gerhard Kanies officiated and burial took place in the parish cemetery.

CARD OF THANKS

Our heartfelt thanks are extended to our relatives and friends for the many acts of kindness and sympathy extended to us in our bereavement, the death of our dear father, Henry Moldenhauer.

HOSPITAL NEWS

David, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Schaefer of Route 2, Kewaskum, submitted to an operation at St. Joseph's hospital, West Bend, Monday, Sept. 24.

BIRTHS

WEDDING—A 9 1/2 pound son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weddig of this village at St. Joseph's hospital, West Bend, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 26.

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THIRD AND FOURTH GRADES

During the past week we have caught many grasshoppers and other insects with our insect nets. Some we have put in cyanide jars to kill and later mount, others we have used for our study.

FIRST AND SECOND GRADES

First to return their dental cards in the first and second grades are Darlene Meisenheimer, Nicholas Backhaus, Tommy Peterson and Kenneth Mellahn. They are pupils of Miss Viola Daley.

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Victory War Fund Makes One Appeal for 22 Agencies

Rally Dinner Starts Drive to Raise \$35,940 in County October 1-15

Car Stolen Here by Three Boys Tuesday

A 1928 Willys owned by Rudolph Hirsig, Route 2, Campbellsport, was stolen shortly after 1 p. m. Tuesday in this village by three minor boys, Hirsig, who is employed at the Kewaskum Creamery company, had his car parked on First street near the creamery while he was at work in the plant.

Hirsig was notified and Deputy Sheriff Carl Schaefer called. The latter notified the sheriff's office in West Bend and the Fond du Lac county sheriff's office and a description of the car was broadcast over the radio systems of the two counties.

BOLTONVILLE

Mrs. Bertha Stautz accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Quas and family of Cedarburg to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Stautz of Kewaskum where they were supper guests.

Mrs. Ernie Gessert was a dinner guest at the home of Harvey Wentorf of Barton on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fey called at the Harry Gaugh home at Newburg on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Mohr of Chicago are visiting with the Art. Birkoiz family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Degner, Mrs. August Degner, Miss Clara Decker and Adolph Oeder and Jimmy Fey spent Sunday at Ladysmith.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenney of Kaukauna called at the Max Grubbe home last week.

The following helped Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krueger celebrate their 40th wedding on Sunday at the Julius Wegner home: Mr. and Mrs. Herman Krueger Jr., Gerald and Buddy Krueger, Mr. and Mrs. August Krueger and daughter Betty Ann, Mrs. Lizzie Krueger, Mrs. Jennie Twigg, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lott, Mrs. Nina Twigg, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Krieleick and son Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman and son Albert, Mrs. Fred Kruecke, Mrs. Arnold Wegener and daughters Shirley and Juanita, Mrs. Nettie Schenke, all of Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Wegener and children, Kenneth and Ruth Ann of West Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Liepert and daughter Janis.

Misses Marcella and Dolores Dettman spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Rob. Dettman.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hillar Sr., Henry Hillar, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hillar, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Heister attended the christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hillar Jr. on Sunday.

Julius Yahr, Emil Dettman and George Becker spent the week end at Lac Vieux Desert.

Rev. and Mrs. Melvin Schroer of Silver Creek visited with Mr. and Mrs. Julius Yahr on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Werner Roever and family of Milwaukee visited with Emil Dettman on Sunday.

Pfc. Melvin Stautz and wife of Fort Story, Norfolk, Va. is spending a 30-day furlough at home and visited with his parents and with Mr and Mrs. Max Grubbe last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eisenbraut visited with the Ervin Rohde family at Milwaukee on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hillen of Milwaukee visited with Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Meisert on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Meisert called on Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gottfried and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smart at Waukesha on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Gruendemann spent Sunday evening with the Al. Mellus family at Batavia.

Mrs. Bertha Stautz accompanied Mrs. Frank Heid and Mrs. Edna Heid of Batavia to West Bend on Tuesday afternoon.

Closing dance of the season at Goring's Resort, Big Cedar Lake, Sunday, Sept. 20. Music by Art. Sohre and his orchestra. Admission 50c, tax 10c, total 60c per person. Special calendar, servicemen and women in uniform free. Ten \$5.00 door prizes to be awarded at 11 p. m.—adv.

Ask One Day's Income to Meet Greater Human Needs; 70% Goes to Aid Servicemen

At a big rally Tuesday night in West Bend, Washington county's victory war fund workers organized for the forthcoming drive to raise \$35,940 between Oct. 1 and 15.

State Chairman Atty. Frank Ross of Madison attended the meeting and presented a very factual report on the activities of the many organizations supported by war chest funds. Also present were servicemen from Washington county who cited actual situations where they had received worthwhile entertainment and other benefits in battle areas.

Out of every dollar raised in the victory war fund campaign, seventy cents will go directly for comforts, aids, USO shows, and other services to our boys who are still in uniform. The war is not yet over for them. The remainder of the funds will be used for food, medicine, clothing and other vital needs of the homeless families among our Allies. This is probably a great deal more important than we realize today in winning a satisfactory peace for tomorrow.

This one drive will provide funds for 22 worthwhile organizations which are members of the national war fund. The USO alone has been a wonderful lift to our service veterans in all parts of the world. Likewise, United Seaman's Service, the War Prisoners' Aid and the American Field Service are doing a tremendous job with the funds available. In addition to these, aid is given to many war relief societies in the stricken countries abroad. An indication of the good work being done by these agencies came to light recently when it was learned that even the soldiers alone, fighting in the Pacific and the Philippines, gave more than \$50,000.

Although the fighting is over, many missions of mercy are yet to be fulfilled. Human needs in war-torn countries are probably at an all-time peak. This winter will see food and medical shortages on every continent except America. If we can alleviate some of this suffering, it will be an important step toward establishing renewed faith among peoples in want. It would be far more expensive to let the hungry children of today wreck our peace of tomorrow. That could happen.

Washington county has gone over the top in every war drive and it is hoped that its citizens will continue this fine record by putting the victory war fund over the top. All funds raised over and above our part of the state quota will remain right here in Washington county as an emergency fund for future benefit to Washington county citizens.

As brought out by County Chairman D. J. Kenny at Tuesday night's rally, we will be assured of meeting our quota if every citizen contributes one day's wage or income to the victory war fund for human needs. Our veterans have given their full share. Let's finish the job in Washington county style.

A complete list of all the participating organizations in the national war fund follows:

- USO (United Service Organizations), United Seaman's Service, War Prisoners' Aid, Philippine War Relief, Belgian War Relief society, British War Relief society, United China Relief, American Relief for Czechoslovakia, American Denmark Relief, American Relief for France, Greek War Relief association, American Relief for Holland, American Relief for Italy, United Lithuanian Relief Fund, American Relief for Norway, Friends of Luxembourg, Polish War Relief, Russian War Relief, United Yugoslav Relief Fund, American Field Service, Refugee Relief Trustees, U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children.

The quotas and chairmen for the drive were announced last week.

LEAVE TO RESUME STUDIES

Glenway Backhaus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Backhaus, left for Northwestern college, Watertown, Monday to resume his studies. He is in his second year there. Gerhard Kanies Jr., son of Rev. and Mrs. Gerhard Kanies, also left this week to resume his studies at Northwestern college.

Cheer up that man in service with the home paper.

Kathleen Norris Says: When a Serviceman Wants a Divorce

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



If he comes home greet him affectionately, with the usual home meals and friendly gatherings, and as soon as you are alone, ask him in so many words, "What is this about a divorce, Joe?"

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

WHEN your service husband writes you from some far-away place that he wants a divorce, the best thing to do is to ignore his request. Or, if you want casually to mention it, tell him you wish to wait until he comes home. Then go on with letters as usual. When he comes home greet him affectionately, with the usual home-cooked meals and friendly gatherings, and as soon as you are alone ask him in so many words, "What is this about a divorce, Joe?"

If you keep it simple and friendly you'll get the truth out of him easily. He'll either mumble in embarrassment that gosh, he doesn't know why he wrote that letter, or he'll tell you: there is a girl in Belgium; French, English, Russian—perhaps American. She is pretty and sweet and 19 and gee, is she in love with him!

Your part now is maternal and calm. Is she coming to America, Joe? Well, eventually, of course. And you'll be married here? Well, you see, they haven't gotten that far.

Perhaps they are going to send Joe to the Pacific for occupation duty, in which case your argument must be that it would be folly to get a divorce, send for Vera and undertake the maintenance of you, your child, and his new wife, to say nothing of her traveling expenses. Ask him to write her that everything must wait until Joe comes back for good.

Joy of Getting Home.

This reasonable attitude must win, for Joe won't be too anxious, especially in the pleasantness of getting home, to break off all his old associations and friendships, as well as his relations with you. After all, it isn't likely that Vera is going to offer him a good job in some other city, and support him until he is self-supporting again.

If, on the other hand, he is discharged from service, then help him in every way you can to get re-established, without dwelling on his proposed change. Be as cheerful and natural as you can. Remember that thousands of these men come back whole in body, but sadly twisted in mind, and that only time can cure them. A few months—perhaps even a few weeks of home life, of good meals, of movies and malted milks and swims and contacts with old friends, will be all the cure Joe needs. He will suddenly come to his senses, and although he may never apologize, never say that he feels himself a fool to have written that letter, he will be only too glad to sink back into his old normal, happy, American ways.

Violet's case is a little different. Her husband, in the service two years, has only recently left America. He came home after about six months and told her he was tired of her, he did not think that there was a successful marriage. He stayed home a few days, grew affectionate and kindly again, and went away with the usual wrench of parting from wife and daughter. A few weeks later he wrote her a letter saying that theirs had not been a successful marriage and he wished a divorce. Violet was stunned, but she wrote him temper-



"She is pretty and sweet and 19..."

Reading Public Prefers Factual Books, Survey Shows

Among the reading public as a whole non-fiction is more popular than fiction with a majority indicating as their favorite subjects "human behavior," "interesting personalities," or "homemaking." These reading interests are revealed by results of a survey made by the National Opinion Research Center, University of Denver, for the American Library Association and 17 co-operating city libraries throughout the United States.

Nearly half—45 per cent—of those interviewed say they prefer non-fiction while 35 per cent say they would rather read fiction. Sixteen per cent say they read one about as much as the other and 4 per cent are undecided.

Women are somewhat more interested than men in books on human behavior, interesting personalities, religion, and, as might be expected, are very much more interested in books on homemaking.

HELL GET OVER IT

The misery and loneliness of war do strange things to a man. Many happily married soldiers and sailors who have been away for two or three years somehow decide that the wives they once thought were the loveliest women on earth are no longer satisfactory. Frequently they have met some younger girl while on occupation duty in Europe or the Pacific area. She is flattered by attention, not used to luxuries, so she makes a big hit with the lonely serviceman.

Presently he is persuading himself that his wife at home is not so much, compared with this foreign woman. He eventually gets up nerve to ask his wife for a divorce so that he can marry this new love. He has to think up some arguments to justify his actions, so he tells his wife how "unhappy" his married life was, and that she never really understood him.

Miss Norris tells wives who receive these heart-breaking letters to try to ignore them, or at least to take them as lightly as possible. A weary serviceman, far away, enduring discomfort and abuse, can easily convince himself that he wants a divorce. It isn't that he actually has stopped loving his wife, but that the girl at hand is so sweet, so comforting, and his wife is so far away.

ately, saying she was sorry he felt so, and including the usual news of herself and the baby.

Kent then began to send her long analytical letters explaining in just what psychological and physiological ways she had failed him. He said he had never in their six years together been really happy. He looked upon the whole thing as a failure. There was no other woman; he would always send Violet money; but he would stop every cent of allowance right now if she did not at once start for Reno.

Instead, Violet wrote to me, and I advised her, as I advise all women in this fix, to go steadily on without paying much attention to such letters. I suggested that she write less often, but keep her occasional letters pleasant and ordinary.

War is the real trouble, not these difficulties ending in "logical," and yet without a trace of logic about them! Perhaps Kent was being bitten from head to foot by tiny, penetrating gnats. Perhaps his company had a bad cook, and he was having indigestion. Perhaps his top sergeant or young first lieutenant was puffed up with power—arrogant, inexperienced, unreasonable. Perhaps he had blisters on his feet or pricked his heel on his neck. Perhaps he's just feeling homesick, bitterly lonely, feeling bitterly that Violet was having it pretty soft in a cool clean fresh house, with good books, clear skies, plenty of ice and watermelon, and the right to go to a movie or a dance whenever she wants to. There's a touch of the sadist in us all; lonely, a dreary barracks life sometimes brings it out.

Don't Pay Much Attention. Violet's case is a little different. Her husband, in the service two years, has only recently left America. He came home after about six months and told her he was tired of her, he did not think that there was a successful marriage. He stayed home a few days, grew affectionate and kindly again, and went away with the usual wrench of parting from wife and daughter. A few weeks later he wrote her a letter saying that theirs had not been a successful marriage and he wished a divorce. Violet was stunned, but she wrote him temper-

BRING YOUR OWN SILVER

There was a time when table silver was so precious that even the wealthy did well if they had enough to go around for the family. People of fashion who were invited out to dine sent an attendant ahead with a knife, fork and spoon, and their position at the table was determined by the quality of their table utensils. If your flatware was pewter you would have been seated below the salt containers—which meant in no uncertain terms that you were of low position or modest means!

Tax Question Spotlights Spectacular Growth of Co-Operative Movement in U. S. in Recent Years

Private Business Complains of Disadvantage;
Co-Ops' Volume Tops Five Billion Dollars

By AL JEDLIKA

When congress ponders a new revenue bill this fall, one of the major propositions under discussion will be the taxation of co-operatives. Under pressure of established tax-paying enterprises, the solons can be expected to comb the situation thoroughly, since the rapid growth of co-operatives in the present century not only poses the question of tax equality, but also of maintenance of revenue.

But though the question of taxation itself appears to head up the co-operative question now, there are other and even more deeply rooted underlying causes, principally the movement's threat to the traditional American business system. In this respect, the whole co-operative development may well shape as an economic evolution, though frequent cycles have robbed it of the consistency necessary for historical reform.

At the present time, however, American co-operatives are on a rising tide, with the strongly established farm organizations numbering 4,390,000 members being steadily complemented by urban consumer and manufacturing groups. During the 1943-44 season rural marketing and purchasing co-operatives alone did over 5 billion dollars worth of business, mostly on a tax-free basis.

As a result of the steady growth of co-operatives spearheaded by the farmer associations, and their extension into various fields, traditionally established American businessmen are stirring uneasily. Whereas only the handler and supplier of agricultural products and material formerly had been pressed by the co-operatives, competition now has been extended to manufacturers of farm machinery, hardware, paints, electric refrigerators, washing machines, toasters, clocks, cigars, cigarettes, lipstick, tires and batteries.

In addition, co-operatives own drill wells, own pipe lines, refine petroleum, possess timber tracts, write insurance, and operate banks, telephone companies and electric power installations.

From the beginning, the co-operative movement assumed the nature of a joint enterprise for performing a non-profitable service for each participant's individual welfare. Though contemporary history traces the real origin of the co-operative movement back to Rochdale, England, where poor working people organized a grocery co-op in 1844 to avail themselves of cheaper food, some historians credit the birth of the movement to local farm groups which banded together in the U. S. in the 1820s to reduce insurance costs.

Following the establishment of the local fire insurance groups, the co-operative movement assumed another form in the U. S. after the civil war in the national farm Grange, a social and educational organization also bent upon relieving stringent economic conditions. Eventually turning to co-operative methods to attain its early objectives, the Grange failed in promoting a purchasing co-op because of the unpopularity of agents; bogged in pushing consumer co-ops partly as a result of the panic of 1873, and gave up a farm machinery manufacturing co-op following overproduction and under-servicing.

As the co-operative movement began to take root here during World War I and congress recognized it as an instrument for aiding the farm producer, legislation was enacted to afford tax relief to operators. In 1916, congress stipulated that farmers, fruit growers and like associations organized and operated on a co-operative basis and acting as selling agents for their members should not be requested to pay an income tax on earnings.

In subsequent legislation, the solons provided that co-operatives could purchase as well as sell for producers; deal with non-members as well as members; become corporations and pay interest on stock, and not be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws.

The government also set up a federal agency to loan money to co-operatives in 1921, with the financial machinery expanded through the farm credit act of 1933. In 1933, the securities act also permitted co-operatives to sell equities without prior approval of the Securities and Exchange commission, which exercises that right over corporate issues.

Though historians claim for the U. S. the credit for the birth of the co-operative movement, the Rochdale enterprise of 1844 still receives

1000 business annually. Though consumer labor co-ops have failed in the past, the CIO's entrance into the field on a limited basis bears watching anew, with the union tactics apparently aimed at making up future tighter wage rates by reducing staple living costs.

In singing the praises of farm co-ops, advocates describe the movement as a means of putting the country's gigantic rural plant on a more efficient basis, with resultant profits to the producer.

This increased efficiency can be attributed to both the size of co-operatives and the nature of their ownership. By banding together, farmers are able to purchase goods at lower prices, and group distribution results in smaller overhead and decreased handling charges. By owning the business, of course, co-operators avert dealers' margins.

Though tax-exempt co-operatives have been the target of competitive businesses complaining of their tax preference, R. Wayne Newton, manager of the National Association of Co-operatives, declares that the increased return of farmers results in payments of higher individual income taxes. At the same time, Newton says, the larger profits enable operators to spend more on merchandise in the local communities.

Charges that co-ops are making huge profits on their operations only serves to emphasize the size of margins formerly enjoyed by private dealers, Newton avers. By banding together for co-operative operations, farmers have tended to offset their previous disadvantage of being com-



Successful co-ops include refinery at McPherson, Kan., top, and grain elevator at Indiana Farm bureau at Indianapolis, Ind.

al bodies in turn sometimes combining with national associations. But, in any case, the local group retains a voice in the broadened organization through the selection of delegates.

While membership fees, stock sales and reserves provide working capital, co-operatives borrow on a large scale to finance operations, a study of the Farm Credit administration in 1939 revealing that approximately one-half of the co-ops then existent resorted to loans.

While figures show 4,390,000 members of 10,300 farm marketing and purchasing co-ops, the actual number of individuals participating in the movement may be considerably less since a person may belong to more than one organization. With 7,522 units and 2,730,000 members, the farm marketing co-operatives do by far the largest business, with 1943-44 activities totaling almost \$4,500,000,000. Handling of dairy products accounted for \$702,000,000; livestock, \$636,000,000; grain, dry beans and rice, \$452,000,000; cotton and its products, \$258,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$160,200,000; poultry and eggs, \$130,000,000; tobacco, \$120,000,000; wool and mohair, \$107,000,000; nuts, \$49,000,000, and miscellaneous, \$115,000,000.

For the 2,778 purchasing co-ops with 1,660,000 members, total business for the 1943-44 season was placed at \$730,000,000. Seventeen major regional procurement organizations alone secured \$151,640,000 of feed; \$50,702,000 of gas, oil and grease; \$19,871,000 of fertilizer, and \$10,893,000 of seed.

Never as successful in the U. S. as in Britain, American urban or consumer co-ops are insignificant alongside of the farm organizations. It has been figured that there are no more than 400 units at the most with 110,000 members doing about \$5,000,000.

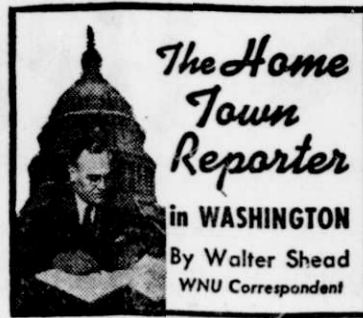
Study Co-Ops

Co-operative principle and the technique of co-operative action by rural and urban dwellers were given extensive study in religious training schools sponsored by Catholic and Protestant groups throughout the United States this summer.

Between June and September 57 rural life schools and institutes for Catholic priests and teaching sisters were scheduled by the National Catholic Rural Life conference. Not less than 30,000 priests and nuns were to be contacted.

To increase contacts of ministers with agricultural leaders was one of the important purposes of another series of schools, institutes and courses for country ministers and their wives conducted by a committee on town and country, jointly representing the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Home Missions council of North America and the International council of religious education.

In addition many of the 25 denominations co-operating in this program held their own summer schools for rural ministers,



The Home Reporter in WASHINGTON By Walter Shead WNU Correspondent WNU Washington Bureau, 116 Eye St., N. W.

Future of Cotton

WHAT is going to happen to King Cotton, mainstay of more farmers than any other crop? And more farmers are affected by what happens to cotton than by what happens to any other crop. Up to one-third of all farm residents in the country live on cotton farms and they're the lowest income group in agriculture.

Not only these cotton farmers, but every farmer, every resident of the thousands of home towns from the East to the West coast and from top to bottom of the country, is interested in cotton... for cotton in peacetime accounts for four-fifths of our total textile yardage.

According to recent statistics released by Secretary Clinton P. Anderson of the department of agriculture, the gross average farm income of cotton farmers in the 10 years ending in 1942 was only \$865 a year, as against more than \$2,000 in other parts of the nation.

Why, then, with cotton an all-important crop and selling at prices well above parity should income of these cotton farmers, a third of all farmers, be so much lower than the average of other farmers? The answer is found in the agricultural practices of the South for the past hundred years, and includes (1) a one-crop system of farming, (2) lack of conservation practices which have driven the center of the cotton kingdom from the southeastern states across the Mississippi to the Southwest and (3) cotton surpluses which have in the past demoralized the market.

Tough Competition

While the department of agriculture is not pessimistic over the future of cotton in the immediate post-war years, it is obvious, they point out, that great care will be necessary for cotton to hold its own in an increasingly competitive field.

In the first place cotton production in this country has decreased, whereas foreign production has increased. In 1920 for instance, we produced 13 million of the 21 million bales of cotton produced in the world. In 1940, the last year for world statistics, we produced only 12 out of 29 million bales, and our production in 1943 dropped to 11 million bales. In spite of this drop in production other competitive commodities have soared in common usage replacing cotton. Rayon, nylon, spun glass and other newer developments of textiles are boring into the cotton market. U. S. rayon production 10 years ago amounted to only 10 million pounds, whereas last year rayon had grown to 724 million pounds or the equivalent of 1,700,000 bales of cotton. Paper products entering the market formerly held by cotton... towels, tissues, napkins, window shades, plastic and twine, in 1929 was equivalent on a pound-for-pound basis of a million bales of raw cotton.

The Commodity Credit corporation in the department of agriculture is the godfather of the cotton crop and the haven of cotton crop farmers. It is the Commodity Credit corporation which supports the market price for cotton, by buying up surpluses, and providing substitutes for cotton exports. Through August 18, 1945, the CCC had purchased on its Cotton Purchase Program (support price program) 2,465,087 bales of cotton of the 1944 crop at an average price of about 22.31 cents a pound, involving approximately \$250,000,000. In addition it had provided a 4-cent per hundred pound subsidy for its export program involving 592,176 bales of the 1944 crop.

Favorable Outlook

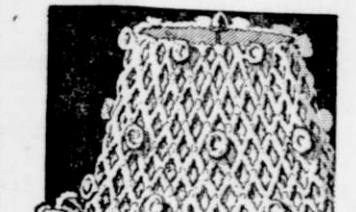
Secretary Anderson in a recent address before the New York Cotton Exchange pointed out, however, some favorable factors in behalf of the postwar future of cotton. He pointed out that during the war thousands of cotton farmers had started soil conservation practices and diversified farming; there are constantly being discovered new uses for cotton; the department has just announced discovery of a new cotton fabric which will not mildew nor rot which will be used extensively in yards, threads, packaging and bagging; demand for cotton in other countries will be at a new peak, although world carryover is at an all-time high; in the U. S., despite a cancellation of 80 per cent of war orders for cotton products, slack will be taken up by the tremendous backlog of civilian demands.

"American cotton will face not only large stocks on hand... it will face as well the need for better farm practices if it is to hold its place in the world market," Secretary Anderson warned. He said, however, that he is depending on co-operation and American "know-how" and an increased export market to bring cotton "marching home from war."

In this connection it will be interesting for cotton farmers to note that the Commodity Credit corporation has been placed under the new Production and Marketing administration in the new U. S. D. A. set-up.

In his message to the new session of congress, President Truman urged that the half billion dollars already set aside from lend-lease funds for price support to agriculture, be transferred immediately to the Commodity Credit corporation. In line with Secretary Anderson's intent to increase exports, the President also urged stimulation of the export of not only cotton, but all farm commodities. Also the President urged a further extension of the crop-insurance program, together with the assurance of reasonable and stable farm prices.

Cover Lamp Shades With Jiffy Crochet



734

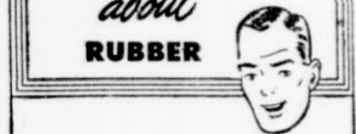
LAMP shades shabby? Can't find the right size or color? Cover a shade, new or old, paper or silk, with crochet in chenille or straw yarn.

Solve your lamp shade problems with a simple crocheted cover for your shade. Pattern 734 contains crochet directions for 2 lamp shades.

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

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept., 564 W. Randolph St., Chicago 20, Ill. Enclose 16 cents for Pattern No. Name: Address:

SNAPPY FACTS about RUBBER



Now it can be told. Workers proudly tell of their sabotage work when rubber plants in France were under Nazi control. They spread soapstone on the piles as they built a fire. Finished product looked perfect, but in use piles would break, leaving the Nazis flat.

"Rubber made in the U. S. A." has been developed to such a high degree that the war-born synthetic rubber industry will probably continue long after the war.

As of December 31, 1944, the average age of all passenger cars on the road was seven years.

More miles with B.F. Goodrich FIRST IN RUBBER

A DAB A DAY KEEPS PO 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.

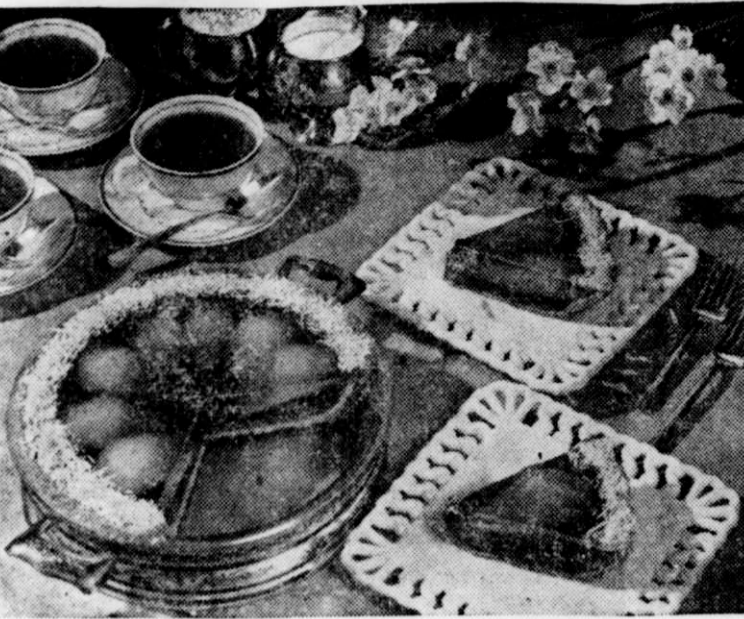
Yet hot climate tests—made by nurses—prove this deodorant cream keeps underarms immaculately sweet—under the most severe conditions. Try Yodora! In tubes or jars—10¢, 20¢, 60¢. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

YODORA DEODORANT CREAM

CREATING NEW WEALTH TO ORDER

Advertising creates new wealth by showing people new and better ways of living, and it creates new wealth it contributes to the prosperity of everyone touched by the flow of money which is set up. In this way, don't you see, advertising is a social force which is working in the interest of every one of us every day of the year, bringing us new wealth to use and enjoy.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Pear Put on Airs in Lime-Pear Pie (See Recipe Below)

Colorful Fruit Desserts

We may like meat and vegetables prepared the same way day after day, but there's at least one type of food in which we like plenty of variety. Yes, desserts, of course!

Now that the war is over and we can go back to many of our favorite foods, with rationing permitting, we'll still have to hold off on desserts that still take it easy on the sugar canister.

My advice to you, in this matter of desserts, is to concentrate on fruits, both fresh and canned. They contain sweetening and will not require too much extra sugar. Then, too, there are lots of time-saving tricks you can apply to dessert makings, like chilling them or using biscuit mixtures.

Select several of these desserts and do try them on your family. Serve them and be proud:

Peach Crunch Cake.

- (Makes 1 cake, 7 by 11 inches)
- 1/4 cup shortening
- 1/4 cup light corn syrup
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 cup sifted flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- 1 1/2 cups sliced peaches

Sugar Glaze:

- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons light corn syrup
- 1 teaspoon grated orange rind
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

Cream together shortening and syrup. Add egg and mix well. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with orange juice. Spread in paper-lined pan. Lay sliced peaches in diagonal rows over batter, letting slices overlap slightly. Drizzle sugar glaze over peaches. Bake in a moderate oven (350-degree) about 55 minutes.

Note: Mix ingredients for sugar glaze in order given.

Peach Puff Pudding.

- (Serves 4)
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1 1/2 cups bread cubes
- 1 1/2 tablespoons melted butter or substitute
- 1 egg beaten
- 1/4 cup honey
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/2 teaspoons grated orange rind
- 1 cup diced peaches

Scald milk and pour over bread cubes. Let stand for 10 minutes. Add melted butter or substitute, egg, honey, salt and peaches. Pour into individual greased casseroles. Bake in a moderate oven (350-degree) about 45 minutes. Serve with milk or coffee cream.

If you're looking for something different and colorful in fruit desserts, you'll find this lime-pear pie just the thing. It uses a cookie crumb

Lynn Chambers' Menus

- Country Fried Steak
- Mashed Potatoes
- Cream Gravy
- Tomatoes Stuffed With Corn
- Foam, Grape and Melon Salad
- Hot Muffins
- Honey
- *Lime-Pear Pie
- *Recipe given.

Plates, Cups, Porcelain Figurines

Come Back in Favor as Decorations

By ELIZABETH MacRAE BOYKIN
Ghosts of by-gone grandeur—the old plate rail is coming back into fashion! We've seen several charming rooms recently that made decorative use of that old-time idea for displaying a collection of lovely plates and cups and porcelain figurines. We can thank some of the refugees from Europe in part for the revival of decorative china in home decoration — not that the trend hadn't begun before the war, but many refugees brought with them collections of china because this was something they could pack in trunks. With these treasures, many opened little shops in large American cities and ferreted out other nice bits of porcelain from auctions and other dispersal sales of household goods.

As a result many of us have bought some of these nice bits of porcelain or received them as gifts. For these charming small porcelain shops looked doubly alluring in a

Economy Tips: Ask for the trimmings and bones when you buy your meat. The fat can be rendered and used as shortening. The bones do well when simmered with vegetables to be used as soup.

Save leftover gravy and use it as stock for soup. You'll be delighted with the rich flavor.

Mustard mixed with butter makes a nice spread for sandwiches. It's especially good with meat and cheese "wiches."

Leftover cereals can be molded and served as dessert with fruit or custard sauce. Or, they can be combined with ground meat for loaves or meat balls.

Keep leftover "dabs" of butter in a covered container in the refrigerator and use for seasoning vegetables or sauces.

Leftover meat and vegetables are good when creamed and served with waffles, toast, rusk or toasted noodles.

crust, which is fat-savory, lime gelatin and bottled gingerale. Only five pear halves are needed:

- (Makes 1 8-inch pie)
- 1 1/4 cups finely crushed cookies (vanilla wafers or gingersnaps)
- 4 tablespoons melted fat
- 1 package lime-flavored gelatin
- 1/2 cup hot water
- 1 1/2 cups gingerale
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 5 pear halves
- 1/4 cup shredded coconut or nut meats, if desired

Combine cookie crumbs with melted fat and mix well. Press mixture firmly in an even layer on bottom and sides of a well-greased pie dish. Chill.

Meanwhile, dissolve lime gelatin in hot water. Add gingerale and lemon juice. Chill until mixture begins to thicken. Pour a layer of the chilled gelatin mixture into the shell. Cut pear halves in two and arrange, pit side down, in star shape. Cover with remaining gelatin mixture. Sprinkle edges of pie with coconut or nutmeats. Chill in refrigerator until firm.

There's no need to try commando tactics to get the family to go for these fruit desserts. This apple dessert is made all the more nourishing because it uses both oatmeal and peanut butter and has a delightful nut-like flavor.

Apple Crisp

- (Serves 4 to 6)
- 5 medium-sized apples
- 1/2 cup water
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/4 teaspoon allspice
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 1/2 cup rolled oats
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup peanut butter
- 2 tablespoons melted butter or substitute

Pare and core apples; slice. Arrange in baking dish. Add water and lemon juice. Sprinkle with spice. Blend together flour, rolled oats, brown sugar and peanut butter. Add butter. Spread over apples. Bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven for 40 minutes.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Gags

BEST LAUGHS OF THE WEEK

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



TIN HATS By Stanton



SUBURBAN HEIGHTS By GEUYAS WILLIAMS



TWICE REMOVED

Slim—Who are you calling on the phone?
Jim—One of my relatives.
Slim—But why are you shouting so loud?
Jim—I'm talking to a distant relative.

Spare the Rod
Mrs. Jones—How do you keep Jimmy's pants so clean?
Mrs. Smith—I just beat the dust out of them.
Mrs. Jones—I still don't see how you do it.
Mrs. Smith—Well, Jimmy's always in them when I beat them.

Hard Labor
Jane—See that couple? Well, she married him for his money.
Joan—I think she earned every cent of it.

Table Manners
Mother—Now, Jim, don't scratch your nose with your spoon.
Jimmy—What should I use, mommy, the fork?

Blue Serge?
Jones—I do most of my work sitting down.
Smith—How come?
Jones—That's where I shine, see.

Patriotic
Milktoast—What are you donating to the scrap drive?
Hen-Pecked—My ball and chain.

VOICE OF EXPERIENCE

Rastus—Dere's one thing Ah done know 'bout a mule.
Sambo—Wha's dat?
Rastus—It don't make no difference which end you tries to crank to start it you's sure to get a kick out ob it.

Happy Dreams
Mac—So you had good luck fishing on your trip?
Jack—Good luck! Why, I had to hide behind a tree to bait my hook.

Some Fun
Him—Have you heard the story about the two eyes?
Her—No?
Him—Oh, you have too.

Sounds Right
Jane—What's a fourflusher?
Joan—A sailor who's always mopping the deck.

Tit for Tat
He—You're so quiet you remind me of the Pacific.
She—You're like the Atlantic. You make me sick.

Chef Special
Jones—They say that new restaurant really knows how to bring out the flavor in everything they serve.
Smith—Yeah, they take it all out.

School Daze
Teacher—What do you know for certain about Columbus?
Smarty—He's dead.



THE SUPER-CHICKEN

The poultry world is out to produce the Chicken of Tomorrow. It is working on a postwar kluck-kluck that will give a greater percentage of white and dark meat, a fowl that will even have meat on the neck and wings.

The Baby Chick Association of America and outstanding poultry experts are to convene to set standards for the Postwar Bird. If they, by any chance, get an order of chicken on a train or in a restaurant on the way to the meeting, their zeal for the achievement of their goal should be warmed 90 per cent.

Our experience with chicken lately leads to the conclusion that there is a crying need for a chicken that will have any meat whatsoever on it.

We don't know about the Chicken of Tomorrow, but the Chicken of Today belongs among the war crimes.

There is not enough meat on most restaurant chicken to hold the feathers on. They must have been feeding these birds plastic cracked corn.

Or is it the fault of the chefs, whose practice it seems to be to cook a chicken only in some form that will magnify its faults?

There may be chickens in America with meat on them, but the restaurants have been getting the other kind. A good many chefs seek to cover up the faults of these birds by serving them in the style called "Southern Fried."

Now, the real Southern fried chicken is a delicacy, but too many cooks in the East, West and North have been merely demonstrating that they don't know their compass points.

We don't know what the stuff is that they have been frying the chickens in, but it could be a combination of sawdust, putty and discarded chewing gum.

We got a Southern fried chicken the other night that must have had a wrapper made from the sweepings of a porch where the painter had been burning off the paint with a blowtorch.

There was some excuse for the Southern fried "wrapper," as the chef didn't have much to work on in the first place. Our dining companion swore that his order was a woodpecker wrapped in fire-hose and dipped in hot tar.

The chicken a la king hasn't been running good, either. It has been strictly a libel on royalty.

And have you ordered any chicken salad recently? Now we know what becomes of those old ends of lead pencils.

FALL REVERIE

A haze on the far horizon,
The infinite tender sky—
The ripe rich tint of the cornfield
And the wild geese sailing high;
And all over upland and lowland
Hot brakes and the smell of gas. . . .
Some of us call it autumn,
But others just let it pass.

SO SHE'S NERVOUS!

A California judge, granting Barbara Hutton a quickie divorce, was told by Barbara that her husband, Cary Grant, sometimes had queer moods and showed indifference toward her guests which made her nervous. From the court records:
Judge—How did this affect you?
Barbara—It made me nervous.
Judge—Did you require the services of a doctor?
Barbara—Yes.
Judge—Decree granted.

Curious fellows, these jurists. If all the women in America who were made nervous by their husbands got divorces there wouldn't be a handful of homes left in the land. America is what she is because the wives and mothers bore a lot with the old man and managed to take a little nervousness in stride. There are thousands of husbands whose behavior toward the wife's friends is at times pretty bad. But even if the average husband started heaving crockery the wife would overlook it. Only when he hit a guest would she call a doctor.

MUSINGS
It is a fairly safe bet that the year 1945 will go down in history as the twelve months that saw nobody putting in any claims to be a superman.

It is going to seem nice to phone the fuel-oil man without beginning the conversation with a supplication, an apology, a character testimonial and a claim that you know his cousin well.

Overheard at a gas station: Just keep cranking until she begins to resist.

We want to hear the explosions when some Jap receptionists offer Admiral "Bull" Halsey a peach-melba with rice-cookies and ask him to step over beside a lovely waterfall and hear some nice poetry.

The discovery of a paint that will kill all insect life makes it certain that nothing in the world will henceforth be safer from bugs than a painter's overalls.

Voice of America: Look, I step on the starter and the car starts to go!

Bathroom Cabinet, Gay and Useful, Creates a Bright Spot in Your Home

By Ruth Wyeth Spears



border designs on the pattern too and flowers for decorating containers of various sizes. . . .
NOTE—The Bathroom Cabinet pattern No. 284 and the Garden Flower Paint Pattern No. 285 are 15 cents each. Send request to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 10
Enclose 15 cents for each pattern desired.
Name _____
Address _____

WHY not brighten up the bathroom by making one or a pair of these gay little cabinets? A pattern gives you a list of materials needed, shows the exact size to cut each piece, and also illustrated directions for putting them together.

The painting comes next; and that is the real fun. A tracing pattern gives the outlines for the old-fashioned garden flowers, color suggestions for painting the cabinet inside and out; and tells you what color to use for filling in each flower, leaf and stem. Materials are listed—everything you need to know—even if you never painted a sprig of flowers before. There are

LIGHTER MOMENTS with fresh Eveready Batteries



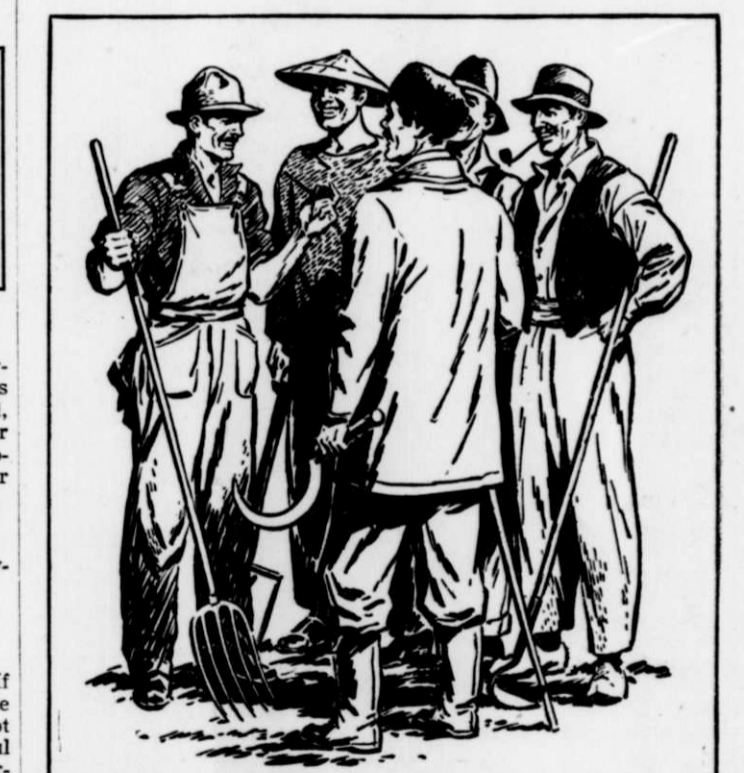
No MORE NEED to accept substitutes for fresh, dated "Eveready" flashlight batteries! Your dealer has ample supplies of these famous, long-life batteries right now—in the size you need.

That's because—for the first time since Pearl Harbor—production is now adequate to take care of both military and civilian needs.

So ask your dealer for fresh, dated "Eveready" flashlight batteries . . . with the famous date-line that means full power, fresh energy, long and dependable service.

EVEREADY FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

The word "Eveready" is a registered trade-mark of National Carbon Company, Inc.



What One Language Do All Speak?

YOU KNOW the answer to that one. They all speak the silent language of earth and weather—of crops and stock—of planting time and harvest. For they are farmers—blood brothers the world over.

Today, many of the farmers of other lands aren't doing so well. Their lands have been mined, fought over, ravaged. Their stock has been butchered. Their farm buildings burned. They have no seed to plant the soil.

They desperately need your help.

And you can give your help—through the dollars you give to your Community War Fund.

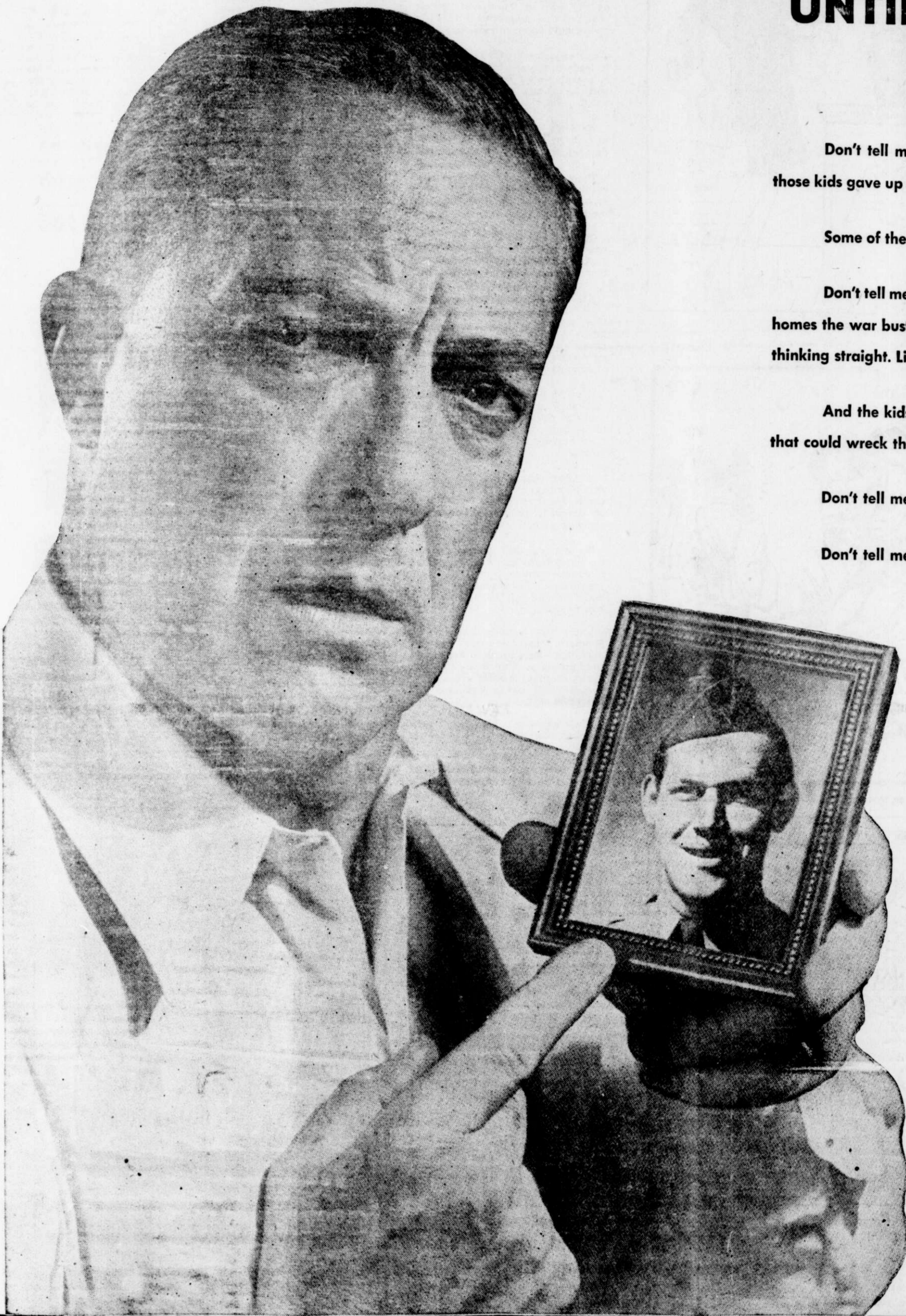
Those dollars you bring from the soil, and give to a great and worthy cause, help more than the farmers of other lands. They help farmers' sons—and other men's sons—endure the tedium of prison camps. They help provide the blessing of entertainment to service people throughout the world. And they help solve war problems right here in your own community.

The dollars you give to your Community War Fund go farther than any dollars you're apt to put anywhere else. And this year—they need to go farther than ever before. So give again—and generously—won't you?

Give generously to
Your Community War Fund
Representing the National War Fund

"Don't Tell Me The War Is Over"

UNTIL MY BOY IS HOME



Don't tell me it's over, either — until we've nailed down some of the things those kids gave up two, three years of their lives for . . .

Some of them, all there was of their lives . . .

Don't tell me the war's over . . . until we've helped patch up a lot more of the homes the war busted up. Until we've brought families together again. Set them thinking straight. Living straight.

And the kids. The teen-agers. Neglected. On the loose for a thrill . . . for trouble that could wreck their whole lives, raise hell with the future of this community . . .

Don't tell me it's over till we've solved that problem . . .

Don't tell me it's over until we've insured healthy minds and bodies for all our citizens . . . made sure our clinics and hospitals and day nurseries and home services keep on doing their job . . . an ever bigger job.

And get this one straight . . . don't tell me it's over . . . that it ever will be over . . . if we fail, now, to reach out a helping hand to the people we're freeing from the bloody yoke of oppression. It's not just human and decent to help them back to their feet . . . help them to begin to help themselves . . . but that's the only way to keep my boy's kids from having another mess to clean up a generation from now.

★★★★

This Message Sponsored by

**Kewaskum Utensil Co.
Kewaskum Creamery Co.
Bank of Kewaskum
Kewaskum Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
L. Rosenheimer Malt & Grain Co.
H. J. Lay Lumber Co.
L. Rosenheimer**

Here's How Your War Chest Dollars Fight



At Home! They pitch in to help strengthen the very foundation of our community, of our democracy. The home. The family. They do it by supporting family services . . . hospital and clinical facilities . . . visiting foster homes. Through the youth agencies combatting juvenile delinquency. Through help for the aged and infirm.



With Our Fighting Men! They bring to our boys in camps and overseas a heart-cheering bit of home in the form of U. S. O. camp shows . . . comfortable, easy-chaired U. S. O. Clubs and Service Units. They bring relief from deadly boredom to our boys in enemy prison camps . . . through gifts of books, games, musical instruments, craft materials, athletic equipment. They provide shore clubs and rest homes for our valiant merchant seamen.



With Our Allies! They bring blessed food to put strength back into long-suffering, half-starved bodies. Medicines to give them strength to stand on their own feet, make their own way. They bring warm clothing, and seed for their war-torn fields. And, most important of all, your War Chest dollars bring them hope . . . faith in humanity, in decency. They bring what is needed to plant the seeds of lasting peace instead of another war.

YOUR WAR CHEST Dollars Fight for Final Victory . . . Make Your Gift As Big As the Job

AROUND THE TOWN

Friday Sept. 28, 1945

—For eye service—see Endlich.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Joe Eberle were visitors at Hales Corners on Sunday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. August C. Ebenreiter spent Monday and Tuesday in Chicago.
 —Mrs. Jacob Becker spent the past week with her son Norbert and wife in Milwaukee.
 —Mrs. Albert Sommerfeld and Mrs. Marvin Martin spent Tuesday visiting at Lomira.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wittman and son were Fond du Lac callers on Sunday afternoon.
 —Mrs. L. W. Schaefer of Juneau called on Mrs. Wm. F. Schultz last Thursday morning.
 —Miss Rose McLaughlin spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Roman Schmidt at Leroy.
 —On Saturday Sgt. and Mrs. John Hetzel of Milwaukee visited at the Fred Meinhardt home.
 —Roy Warner of Milwaukee spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Philip McLaughlin and family.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Rosenheimer spent from Friday to Sunday in the northern part of the state.
 —Mrs. Ed. Kraus of Milwaukee called on friends here and in Campbellsport Saturday afternoon.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilke of Wausau were visitors at the home of Mrs. A. A. Perschbacher last Friday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sommerfeld spent Sunday at Waupun visiting relatives.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Bill Walker of Pittsburgh, Pa. were visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wittman on Wednesday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ackerman and family of Cedar Lake spent Saturday evening with Mr. and Mrs. George Eggert.
 —Mrs. Dorothy Guggisberg returned home last Thursday after spending the past six weeks at La Crescent, Minn.
 —Miss Florence Black and Alma Wender of Chicago were week end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ebenreiter.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schwind and daughter Alice visited with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Baus and family at Marytown on Sunday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Philip Illian of Milwaukee were visitors Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Meinhardt and Mrs. Mary Techtman.
 —FOR QUALITY HOME FURNISHINGS AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES—VISIT MILLER'S FURNITURE STORES.—Advertisement.
 —Mr. and Mrs. John Klumb of the town of Scott and Mr. and Mrs. William Martin of Campbellsport visited Monday with Mr. and Mrs. John H. Martin.

—Mrs. Otto Hoge of Jackson visited with Mrs. R. G. Beck and family on Sunday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Fred Buss were visitors with relatives at Oshkosh Sunday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Ben Volm and son Eddie visited Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Haug.
 —Max Loebi of Milwaukee, former sales manager for the Remmel Mfg. Co. here, called in the village Monday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bassil attended the wedding of their niece, Miss Betty Rose Bassil, to Pfc. John Bernath at Fond du Lac Saturday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Klumb and family of the town of Wayne spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Klumb and son Ronald of the town of Scott.
 —Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Guenther of Campbellsport and Mrs. Elia Doepke of Milwaukee were Sunday afternoon visitors with Mr. and Mrs. William Guenther.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ruppeck of Aurora, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. Al. Fischer and daughter of Woodland visited Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schaefer.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Quas and family of Cedarburg and Mrs. Chas. Stautz of Beltonville visited Sunday afternoon and evening with the Clifford Stautz family.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Ben Volm and family and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Theusch and family of the town of Kewaskum visited Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Theusch.
 —The Rev. R. G. Beck, in company with Otto Hoge of Jackson, spent from Sunday to Thursday on a fishing trip at Big Sand Lake in the northern part of the state.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Becker, Mrs. Edmund Becker and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. William Becker and daughter Diane of Milwaukee were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Becker Sunday.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schaefer, granddaughter Audrey Schaefer and Miss Irene Backhaus accompanied by Mrs. Hattie Mueller of Milwaukee, spent Sunday with relatives at Woodland.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Clem Funke of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Heisler and two daughters of West Bend were visitors Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Heisler and the Bill Harbeck family.
 —Mrs. Jack Tassar, Mrs. Fred Andrae and Mrs. William Prost called on Mrs. Louisa Weddig at West Bend Friday afternoon. Mrs. Weddig has returned to her home in that city after being confined to St. Joseph's hospital there.
 —Visitors Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James McElhatten and son included Mrs. Ralph McElhatten of Madison, Mrs. Willard Stevens and sons of Fond du Lac, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Stangl and family of West Bend and Miss Marian McElhatten of Milwaukee.

—Mrs. Ben Volm and daughter Alice were Milwaukee visitors Saturday.
 —A number of the members of the Kewaskum girls' softball team of the past season enjoyed an outing at Fort Washington Sunday where they had dinner at the Fish Shack.
 —The Misses Anna and Dora Guntly and their brother Ulrich of Campbellsport, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rue of Fond du Lac and Mrs. Merlin Rue of Milwaukee were guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kleineschay on Sunday afternoon.
 —Mrs. Edwin Miller spent Sunday at Fort Sheridan, Ill. where she visited her son, Sgt. "Jimmy" Miller. Sgt. Miller just returned to the States after serving overseas and received his honorable discharge at Ft. Sheridan Monday, arriving home the same evening.
 —Closing dance of the season at Goring's Resort, Big Cedar Lake, Sunday, Sept. 30. Music by Art. Sohre and his orchestra. Admission 50c, tax 10c, total 60c per person. Special call. Servicemen and women in uniform free. Ten \$5.00 door prizes to be awarded at 11 p. m.—adv.
 —The following spent Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ryssen in the town of Scott in honor of their fifth wedding anniversary: Mrs. Carl Bleck, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Liermann and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reysen, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Reysen and daughter of Beechwood; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Engelmann and Mrs. August C. Hoffmann of Kewaskum. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Oppermann and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oppermann and daughter of the town of Auburn; Carl Liermann and lady friend and Elroy Liermann and lady friend.
 —Mrs. John F. Schaefer, Mrs. Wm.

F. Schultz and the Misses Louise Martin and Lillie Schloesser were to Campbellsport Tuesday evening to view the remains of Mrs. William Kloke. Mrs. Kloke was the mother of Mrs. Louis W. Schaefer of Juneau, sister-in-law of Mrs. Schultz.
 —SEE FIELD'S FURNITURE MART AT WEST BEND BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR FURNITURE, RUGS, AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES. YOU CAN BUY FOR LESS AT FIELD'S. WHY PAY MORE? FIELD'S FURNITURE MART, WEST BEND, WIS. TELEPHONE 999. OPEN FRIDAY EVENING. OTHER EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT. FREE DELIVERY—adv.

Closing dance of the season at Goring's Resort, Big Cedar Lake, Sunday, Sept. 30. Music by Art. Sohre and his orchestra. Admission 50c, tax 10c, total 60c per person. Special call. Servicemen and women in uniform free. Ten \$5.00 door prizes to be awarded at 11 p. m.—adv.

Bring in local news items.

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Campbell's Tomato Soup, 4 cans	35c
Old Time Peas, early varieties, No. 2 sieve, 20 oz. can	15c
Apple Tru for Pies, 21 oz. jar	25c
Kellogg's Giant Corn Flakes, 18 oz.	15c
Wheaties "Breakfast of Champions" 12 oz.	15c
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WORM KILLER
 Effective large roundworm treatment for poultry. Costs only about 2c per bird. Use **CHEK-R-TON**

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OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, 17 ounce can, 2 for	15c
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MASON JARS, Quarts, per dozen	65c

JOHN MARX

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Car and Truck Owners

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Now is the time to have your car & truck checked for summer driving to avoid possible delay. Have us check your motor, starter, battery, generator, carburetor, fuel pump, brakes cooling system, lights, ignition for safer driving.

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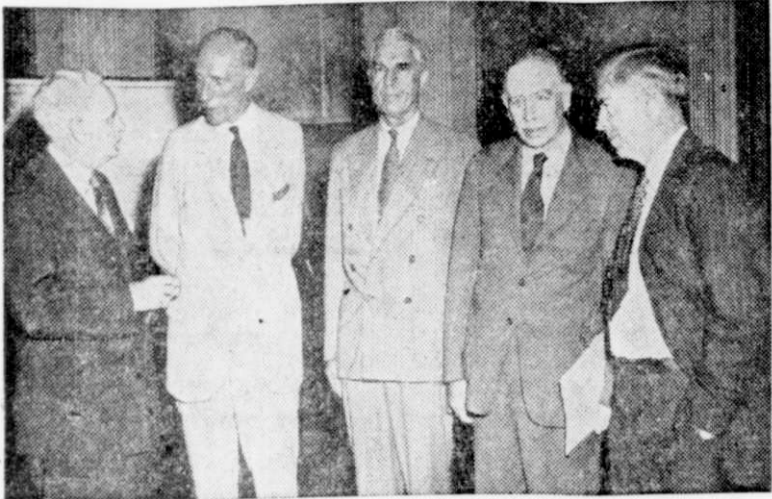
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Round Up Japanese War Leaders; Hog Slaughter Shows Big Dip; British Seek Financial Aid

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



With Britain seeking extensive American financial assistance, consultations get under way at state department with leading overseas including (from left to right) Leo Crowley, foreign economic administrator; Lord Halifax, British ambassador; William Clayton, assistant secretary of state; Lord Keynes, British economist, and Henry A. Wallace, secretary of commerce.

JAPAN: Round Up War Lords

With high Japanese war leaders taking their own lives as the American net gradually began to tighten around them, the Japanese government of Premier Higashi-Kuni assumed the responsibility for rounding up suspected war criminals in an effort to head off a mass suicide wave.



Hideki Tojo

Japan's No. 1 war lord headed off most of the Pacific conflict before enemy reverses forced his retirement, ex-Premier Hideki Tojo led off the suicide wave by attempting to take his life as American troops arrived at his country residence outside of Tokyo to arrest him.

Though Tojo misfired, former war minister and army chief Sugiyama used better aim to kill himself, and ex-welfare minister Koizumi also succeeded in taking his life.

Having first professed full responsibility for the war before trying to shoot himself, Tojo shut up tighter than a clam following an improvement in his condition under the watchful eye of American medics. Refusing to talk on his sick-bed, the athen 61-year-old former Japanese kingpin declared that he would not answer questions without documentary reference.

Meanwhile, capital circles revealed that Tojo and other suspected Japanese war criminals would have their unhappy day in court before a four-power military tribunal similar to the one trying Nazi overlords in Germany.

Representatives of the U. S., Britain, Russia and China will comprise the tribunal, which probably will sit in Tokyo and, as in the case of its European counterpart, try foreign government leaders on the unprecedented charges of conducting wars of aggression.

In addition to trial on the novel count of carrying on aggressive warfare, Japanese will be tried for such crimes as racial persecution, torture of helpless people, and murder of captured military personnel.

Though not questioning the goal of bringing Nazi and Japanese overlords to justice, many eminent American lawyers have opposed the procedure for trial, declaring that it establishes a precedent for kangaroo courts which might be used against Allied persons in the future.

SLAUGHTER: Hogs Down

Though slaughter of cattle and sheep during the first eight months of 1945 hit new tops for federally-inspected plants, butchering of hogs dropped off severely, resulting in a continued tight meat situation. Only with an improved hog situation in increasing the overall supply of meat did marketing experts look forward to an end of rationing.

With August slaughter at an eight year low, the eight month hog production totalled 26,821,667, away below the 50,352,226 mark for the same period last year. During the early part of September, hogs continued to trickle into leading markets, with shipments commanding ceiling prices.

Partly offsetting decreased hog slaughter were record butchering of cattle and sheep for the first eight months of the year, with 9,071,406 cattle killed and 13,960,594 sheep. At 4,152,779, the calf total was the second largest on record.

American Ship Losses Small in Pacific

A total of 200,058 ship tons of cargo were lost at sea by the army in the war against Japan, with 31 vessels sunk and 2 vessels damaged while en route from the United States to the Pacific theaters.

Army cargo shipped to these areas in the 44 months of the war totalled 43,520,000 ship tons. Those supplies lost at sea, therefore, represented only 0.46 per cent of the total amount shipped.

When losses in the Pacific are added to the previously announced 537,656 ship tons of cargo lost on outbound moves from the United States to the European, Mediterranean, Middle East, North and South Atlantic and Latin American areas, a total war loss of outbound army cargo at sea of 737,714 ship tons is obtained.

These totals include only army losses on vessels of American and foreign registry on outbound moves from this country. Information on army cargo losses and statistics on cargo shipped on moves within and between overseas theaters is not available.

In the majority of cases, loss of army cargo was caused by enemy action. Of the 31 vessels sunk in the Pacific, 18 were sunk by submarine action, air attack or mines. Eleven others were lost because of fire, going aground, collision or explosion. Two are listed as overdue.

RELIGION: Courses Challenged

Traditional American separation of church from state was the issue Mrs. Vashti McCullom of Champaign, Ill., raised against the Champaign school board in her suit to halt voluntary religious instruction in the public schools in the community.

With both Mrs. McCullom and the board prepared to appeal to the Supreme court in event of their loss of the decision, the suit promises to affect similar instruction in 1,356 communities in 16 states. North Dakota and New Hampshire are the only states without such religious courses.

In bringing her suit as the interested party, Mrs. McCullom stated that as the only pupil in his class not enrolled in the voluntary 30 minute per week instruction in the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, her 10-year-old son Terry had suffered acute embarrassment. As a result, she said, indirect pressure had been brought to bear against the youngster to take the course, regardless of his inclination, on public school property maintained by taxpayers' funds.

In countering Mrs. McCullom's charge, the school board pointed out that the courses were outside of the school curricula and purely voluntary, with the representatives of all of the principal religious denominations conducting and financing the instruction.

Aside from the state constitution and statutes involved, federal intervention hinged on the first amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which provides: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." . . . and section 1 of the 14th amendment to the Constitution declaring . . . "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Mother of three boys and wife of a University of Illinois professor, 32-year-old Mrs. McCullom said that while she realized the suit might harm young Terry, her deep conviction on separation of church from state inspired her action.

Plan Jobless Benefits

Though the senate finance committee worked out a broad postwar unemployment benefit bill, the solons turned down Pres. Harry S. Truman's recommendation that jobless compensation be raised to a maximum of \$25 per week.

Instead, the committee bent to the task of shaping a measure which would authorize the federal government to contribute funds toward extending the time of state unemployment payments 60 per cent. Benefits now range from \$15 for 14 weeks in Arizona to \$25 for 30 weeks in Connecticut.

Both federal and maritime workers would be made eligible for unemployment compensations under the proposed bill, at the rate existing in the state of their employment.

In addition, workers who migrated to war production centers would be allowed up to \$200 for transportation expenses back to their old residences or new job locations. Money would not be advanced for the shipment of any household effects, however.

STRIKES: Hit Radio

Heading up a wave of strikes, leaving over 100,000 workers idle, was the walkout of engineers of the National and American Broadcasting companies partly paralyzing radio programs and forcing executive technicians to take over operation of the controls.

Though the strike ostensibly was over wage demands, informed industry sources said the walkout was a flareup of a dispute between the independent engineers' union and Jimmy Petrillo's American Federation of Musicians, AFL, over which of the two should represent the employees who turn the records for transcribed broadcasts.

While the war labor board ordered the radio companies to deal with the engineers over the record changers, the AFM's jurisdiction over the so-called "platter jockeys" has been recognized in Chicago, Washington, New York and Detroit. Because the big chains feared Petrillo might call his musicians out on strike if they dealt with the engineers over the record changers, it was charged, they have been stalling on the negotiations.

DDT: Urges Careful Use

Housewives who find use for DDT, the powerful new insecticide known to chemists as dichlorodiphenyl-trichloroethane, are cautioned against placing the poisonous powder where it might be mixed with kitchen supplies, by Dr. Morris Fishbein of the American Medical association. "In large doses DDT is poisonous to human beings and to a good many animals," Dr. Fishbein said. "When DDT is properly used, these poisonous effects are controlled."

"Experiments made during the war show that DDT has a great variety of uses as an insecticide. It gets rid of mosquitoes, bedbugs, lice, fleas, moths and other insects. Since it can destroy fish, cattle or fowl if taken in large amounts into the body, its use should be limited so as to prevent the destruction of animals. DDT is best used as a spray, or as a powder, in the concentrations that have been found to be efficient for specific purposes. DDT is known to be efficient against the codling moth, the cherry fruit fly and the cabbage worm."

Veterans' SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: This newspaper, through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of Western Newspaper Union at 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., is able to bring readers this weekly column on problems of the veteran and serviceman and his family. Questions may be addressed to the above Bureau and they will be answered in a subsequent column. Write immediately by mail, but only in the column which will appear in this newspaper regularly.

Veterans Bill of Rights

It is virtually certain that this session of the congress will liberalize many provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, particularly since President Truman and the Veterans administration have now given added impetus to needed clarification and liberalization.

In his message to the congress, the President urged that prompt consideration be given for more liberal hospitalization and veterans care, more vocational training under the vocational rehabilitation act and to education and training under the serviceman's readjustment act (G. I. bill). The President further urged more specific language for re-employment of veterans under the selective service act, so there can be no doubt about the right of a veteran to get back his old job should he desire it.

The Veterans administration itself will take the lead and spearhead the fight for these clarifying and liberalizing amendments and the administration will have the backing of such organizations as the American Bar association, the American Institute of Banking, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

At this time 22,349 veterans, out of more than two million demobilized thus far, are taking advantage of the education features of the bill of rights. Some of the proposed amendments would include "adequate subsistence and travel allowances for veterans taking intensive refresher courses away from home; permit instruction by correspondence, particularly from approved educational institutions which have not hitherto conducted correspondence courses."

Questions and Answers

Q.—My husband was given an honorable medical discharge March 9, 1943. At that time he did not receive a discharge button. Where can he obtain one? Mrs. R. K., Marshalltown, Iowa.

A.—At any army separation center, probably at your local draft board, or one may be purchased at almost any army store.

Q.—Has an army officer the right to cut off the allotment to his wife and child without any reason? Has he no obligation to meet concerning his family? Wife, Stillacomb, Wash.

A.—Yes, he has the right to discontinue his allotment. He has the same obligations concerning his family as any other honorable husband.

Q.—I am making an application for a one-ton truck. I have a farm of 200 acres and need a truck very much. I am an honorably discharged soldier, with two years service. I would like to get a government-owned truck if possible. J. F., Schenectady, N. Y.

A.—If you are referring to a surplus war property truck, would suggest that you contact your local AAA county committee or your county agent for information where these surplus trucks are available from a bona fide dealer in your community. You are entitled to an A-1 priority without red tape if there are surplus war trucks for sale at any of your local dealers.

Q.—I want to know if a man that has been in the navy 16 months is 26 years old and has a wife and two children, will get a discharge soon? Wife, Vida, Okla.

A.—Not necessarily. The navy man will be subject to the discharge system of rating adopted by the navy.

Q.—I am a World War I veteran and have a job. Will I have to give up my job for a veteran of World War II? Does a veteran of World War I have as much right as a World War II veteran? W. L., Mora, Minn.

A.—If you are holding a job now which was given up by a veteran of this war, then the honorably discharged veteran of World War II has a right to that job back under the provisions of the selective service act. A veteran of World War I has all the rights of a citizen of the U. S. A. and as much right as a veteran of this war except for the express benefits enacted for veterans of World War II.

Q.—A serviceman owed his father some money before he entered the service. Then the father became suddenly ill and was unable to work. The serviceman then provided the father a family allowance from the government. Should the serviceman get credit on what he owed his father for the amount the government sent? Reader, Hayden, Colo.

A.—That question obviously is a matter for private settlement between the serviceman and his father.

Q.—Is a dependent mother of a navy man eligible for medical care? If so, where can the information be obtained to ask for it? And would pay be taken from his pay? Mrs. R., Dutton, Ala.

A.—Yes, if the man has listed his mother as a dependent. Write or go to your nearest naval dispensary for details. Your local draft board, Red Cross or veterans information center will give information as to your nearest dispensary. There is no charge to you or your son.

Washington Digest

Draft Touchy Issue For Nation's Politicoes



Fear Strong Reaction Against Military Service Even as Occupation Needs Point Up Requirement for Large Army.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street NW, Washington, D. C.

One of the administration's hottest political potatoes is a matter that nobody likes to talk about—even the opposition. It is military service. Not universal military service next month or next year but any old kind of military service today and tomorrow, right up to election day, 1948.

The problem has many facets but it has one, awesome nub — the veteran vote. There are several danger signals which the Democratic administration is watching with some trepidation: the criticism over continuation of the draft which the President has given his complete and unqualified support; recurring complaints of discontented soldiers and their families appearing in radio, congressional, national committee and other Washington fan mail, which add up to a resounding demand for more and quicker discharges, and finally, a growing fear that the feeling which used to be called isolationism is cropping up in a new form—"anti-militarism."

The administration doesn't dare make any move to permit a drastic reduction in the armed forces now. Military experts think it will be the middle of October before any such move can be contemplated. By that time they think the danger of any serious outbreak in Japan will be over, or there will be evidence that one is coming.

Await Jap Reaction To Occupation

The full impact of the occupation of Japan will not be felt until American soldiers are deep in the heart of the country. Before that, the reaction of the Japanese people and the influence of the military leaders as opposed to the influence of the emperor, cannot be gauged. Suffice it to say that the surrender terms as well as the surrender itself came as a shock to the Japanese people.

Many Americans fail to realize that a relatively small American army landed in Japan in an area in which there were no Japanese except those permitted to be there by the authorities who arranged the surrender. There was no contact with the general population of the military. Scattered over the rest of the country is a powerful Japanese army, as yet fully armed, in defense positions, strengthened when the Japs completely reorganized their home defense against invasion after the capture of Okinawa. Disregarding the thousands of Japanese sailors now on shore, the air force, the supply troops and others, it is known that on Hokkaido there were two full divisions. (A Jap division is full of 15,000 and 20,000 men.) On Honshu there were 44 divisions and 7 brigades (a brigade is roughly half a division). On Kyushu 14 divisions and 7 brigades.

It is estimated that we would have 500,000 men in the islands by the middle of September. That is against a Japanese army (not counting the sailors, airmen and others) of well over a million. That is why there can be no sharp reduction in American troops until we know what, if anything, is cooking under the cherry trees.

And then when that question is answered we have the question of occupation. It has been estimated that to police Germany, Japan and Korea and perhaps parts of China it will take 1,200,000 men.

Where will they come from? Where will 300,000 come from for that matter? Already a sharp reversion against military service has begun and if it follows the curve after the last war recruitment on a basis of voluntary enlistment is hopeless. At its low point the army after World War I numbered 130,000 men. I well recall the story of one of my officer friends whose regiment, stationed in the middle west, dropped so low that men themselves voted to spend their post exchange funds for a recruiting campaign. With a band and a company he paraded the countryside for a week. He got just three recruits and two of those were rejected as physically unfit.

As one officer remarked bitterly to me: "How are you going to get a man to join the army for \$21 a month (the basic peacetime pay)?"

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

The Mexican government has turned its German prisoners free and invited them to become citizens if they wish, with a thousand peso stake in a plot of land if they want it.

And now they pick cranberries by machine. But it still takes a deft human hand to roast the turkey to go with them.

Russia and America are in for a battle — with chessmen. Ten American champs meet ten Russian champs to decide the world championship. This is the Soviet's first international sporting contest, so perhaps we'll have a United Nations after all.

Johnny may be glad to forget about his gun but he isn't tired of his airplane. And it's contagious. Three hundred and ninety-nine colleges, universities and high schools will give courses.

when Uncle Sam will pay him \$25 a week for not working at all? (He referred to the unemployment compensation called for in pending legislation.)

That's the position the administration is in when the cry to end the draft arises.

Vets' Attitude Bears Watching

The complaints from the veterans is another matter. They are not so much concerned over who gets into the army as who gets out. A lot of them are marking time right now, later a lot will be sent overseas in the beseoming jobs of policemen.

Why shouldn't I get out now and get a start in business?

Why shouldn't my husband come back and support me in the manner to which I have been unaccustomed since he joined up?

Why shouldn't my boy get back to school where he belongs?

Why shouldn't my sweetheart be allowed to come home and marry me like he said he would?

And some day sonny and daddy and lover will come back. And they'll join a veterans' organization and they will vote at the polls; ah, there's the rub!

Now we come to the third point, which is really the most insidious, the one which has to be handled the most delicately. We may have learned in this country that an ocean is no longer a barrier against the enemy. But we know there is another barrier which separates our maritime states from the heartland of the nation bordering the Mississippi flood plain. That part of the country forgot its so-called isolationism and threw its whole heart into the war. But the war is over — on paper anyhow. It is time to put the hand back to the plough again. There is need of stout arms and strong backs in the fields, and though Japs and the Germans may require watching, why not let George do it?

That is a natural feeling and clever politicians would have little trouble in turning it to account, by raising the cry of militarism, of imperialism and all the other isms which men whose barns are their castles and whose meadows are their empires, dislike. Such a sentiment could be turned against one administration as well as another but it so happens that the mid-west is naturally somewhat Republican in its leanings normally and the Democrats are now in the saddle.

One very keen political observer who has watched the way of the voter for many years said to me the other day: "If there were a Presidential election tomorrow Truman would win it." And when you consider the matter coldly there are good reasons for the statement. The Republicans have had one healthy issue after another knocked out from under them. Truman has given business its head, he has sat on the OPA, he has released one control after another, he has most solicitously deferred to congress, he is on the way to break up the war agencies and get the business of government back into the old line departments.

Such is the picture as of today — all clear except for one little cloud in the sky, not much bigger than a serviceman's hand, but there is thunder and lightning in that cloud and if the circumstances were such that its bolts of wrath were directed at the administration it would not even take, say a Stassen, to win the Presidential race in a walk.

By next February—barring unexpected developments—all soldiers in Europe except those in the army of occupation and the minimum required to dispose of the army's surplus property will have been returned to the United States, Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, chief of transportation, said in an announcement by the war department.

Return of American forces in the Pacific will be completed next June, according to present estimates. More than 1,750,000 men are scheduled for return from the Pacific theaters, while approximately 2,000,000 remain to be returned from Europe. Some 150,000 other troops also are to be returned from other overseas theaters.

According to YANK, the army magazine, Jap chow is worse than that served in American outfits where the cooks are recruited from the motor pool.

Belgian movie fans are disappointed in the Hollywood movies which they have missed during German occupation. They say they cater too much to the box office. Impossible!

The foreign born population in the United States has dropped to 1 per cent. Pretty soon there will be nothing exclusive in being an American.

Don't plan too much on that gold-wedding celebration. Your chance is two out of a hundred thousand.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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Tree Expert—Exp. willing to learn; good climber, highest sal. Write or phone Neils J. Johnson, Tree Expert, 1215 Elmwood Ave., Evanston, Ill., Greencast 1671.

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Wanted farm couple for Dairy Farm, all modern equip., milking mach., Give age, experience, no. miles from Waukegan, Ill., case WNU, 1027 N. 7th St., Milwaukee 3, Wis.

FARM HELP—Married and single. Year round work on poultry farm. Good wages, regular hours, no Sunday work, modern living quarters. Write immediately to ALFRED H. LEMMBRECHT, Pawaukee, Waukegan, Wis.

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HOUSEWORK—Over twenty in pleasant new home, own room, radio, Plans cooking. Good wages for reliable girl. Good transportation. E. M. BOERKEL, 8317 Park View Court, Wauwatosa 15, Wis.

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ELECTRIC MEAT SAWS; refrigerators, refrigerated display cases, etc. PHILLIPS SALES CO., 2624 S. 46th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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COVERS for hay stacks, boats, machinery, trucks, lumber and material. Flameproof, welding curtains.

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AGENTS, CHURCH AND FRATERNAL organizations, Plastics for Linoleums and wood work. We also can supply you with Vanilins, Extracres, Shampoo, and other household products. STATE PRODUCTS CO., 707 W. Chambers St., Milwaukee 6, Wis.

CERAMIC JEWELRY SUPPLIES, Bar Pins, ear screws, for ceramic and woodworkers; also glass and seashell assemblies. Free catalog. Philadelphia Badge Co., 1007 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ACCORDIONS WANTED: Cash paid. State make and price. Write: 2460 West North Ave., Milwaukee 5, Wisconsin.

REAL ESTATE—MISC.

GARAGE PROPERTY: Sports, 150 ft. brick building, 100 feet front, 150 feet deep; very good condition; good location; price \$25,000; no trade-in. Agency Oct. 14. DR. ORED B. MOEN, Watertown, Wis.

WANTED TO BUY

HAIR WANTED: 8 inches or longer \$4 per lb. Mail to Milwaukee. Write: 508 N. Flankinton Ave., Milwaukee 3, Wis.

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80.6% of cases showed clinical improvement after only 10 days treatment with SORETONE in impartial, scientific test.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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Gloria Nord, the Cinderella of Skateland and the brilliant, beautiful and glamorous queen of the roller skates, will be back in Milwaukee on Oct. 12, through Oct. 28, when the Skating Vanities of 1946 opens its Wisconsin engagement at the Milwaukee Auditorium. There are 125 stars in the cast of the Skating Vanities—and like Gloria Nord they are the finest, the most graceful and the most beautiful roller skaters in America. Performances nightly beginning at 8:15 P.M., Matinees Saturday and Sunday, beginning at 2:30 P.M. Reserve seats may be secured in advance for this unusual stage production.

Busy Bees

In an orchard, bees pollinate the blossoms, thus providing a good set of fruit. Every clover field requires plenty of bees to give a high production of seeds. For more than 50 crops, the honeybee helps farmers meet production goals. Gardeners, too, get more abundant crops of cucumbers, pumpkins, melons and other garden vegetables and fruits when bees are plentiful. City dwellers would have no white clover in their front lawns without the honeybees and other pollination insects which are necessary for the perpetuation of such plants.

Big Business

Four sugar refining companies produce 79 per cent of the sugar; 4 glass companies produce 89 per cent of the glass, 4 farm machinery manufacturers produce 85 per cent of our farm machinery; 64 per cent of the nation's iron and steel is produced by 8 companies; all of our linoleum comes from the plants of 4 companies; more than 90 per cent of our aluminum is produced by 1 company. But, 38,820 sawmills produce 80 per cent of the lumber.

Straighten Hem

Straighten the hem of your own dress without a hem marker. Put your dress on, stand by a table, using edge as a guide to pin a line around the hips. With a yardstick measure from pins to floor, then subtract distance from floor to desired length as figured above. Turn and press hem and trim an even hem allowance. Turn edge under and machine stitch fold of bulky material. Inconspicuously hand stitch edge in place.

Rets Fabric

If curtains from south windows come back from the cleaner "in pieces" and those from north windows return in good condition, suspect the sun rather than the cleaner. Long exposures to sunlight has a rotting effect on fabric which often does not show up until the fabric is washed or cleaned.

Lengthen Wear

Underarm shields and a back shield keep a dress fresh longer—postpone cleaning, and lengthen wear. Sleazy trims which make a garment look cheap may sometimes be replaced by more durable trimming.



Laugh • Color
Thrills • Beauty

SKATING VANITIES of 1946

Coming to the
MILWAUKEE AUDITORIUM
OCT. 12th thru OCT. 28th
The Annual Event All Wisconsin Has Been Waiting For.

Make your advance plans now. Bring the family or make up a party of friends. Order your seats and attend this glorious event.

125-STAR, 60-BROADWAY BEAUTIES, 30 THRILLING ACTS.

ORDER BY MAIL NOW!

SEND CHECK - M. O. - POSTAL NOTE with dates together with self-addressed, stamped, RETURN envelope. Make remittance payable Milwaukee Auditorium.

Tomorrow is Forever
by GWEN BRISTOW

THE STORY THUS FAR: Spratt Herlong, a successful motion picture producer, had married Elizabeth, after her first husband was reportedly killed in World War I. They had three children, Dick, Cherry and Brian. Dick was 17 and

would soon be available for service. Whenever Elizabeth thought of Dick entering the service, the old agony of her first husband's death would return. She was determined to face it bravely. Returning from a luncheon appointment

with her husband, Elizabeth found Cherry, Dick, and their friends, Julia and Pudge, at the swimming pool. Cherry and Dick shook down some lemons and brought them into the house to make some ade.

CHAPTER III

In one corner stood her radio, so she could listen to the programs she liked without interruption, and in another corner the desk and wastebasket that Spratt called her office, since it was there that she wrote letters, paid bills, jotted household memoranda and took care of the various other tasks that had to be performed with pen and paper. By a window was her chaise-longue, and on the table beside it lay the book she was reading, her cigarettes, a desk calendar, her private telephone and notebook of unlisted numbers. Though the windows were usually open her room always had a faint fragrance of its own, compounded of toilet soap and the lotions she used to protect her skin from the dryness of the air. Whenever she came inside and the familiar scent greeted her, Elizabeth felt delightfully welcome.

For a moment she stood turning the radio knob. The radio mourned that there were no flowers in its garden of love, offered her a remedy for acid indigestion and inquired persuasively if she was troubled by nagging pains in the small of her back. With a wrinking of her nose, Elizabeth switched off the voices and decided to read until it was time to get out the makings of the dinner cocktails. If she started now she could probably finish her novel. Stretching out on the chaise-longue, she took up the book and found the place where she had left off last night. It was not an intellectual treat, but it was interesting—after reading All This and Heaven Too she had learned that the English author who wrote under the pseudonym of Joseph Shearing had published, several years before, another fictionalized version of the Prasin murder, and Elizabeth was well enough acquainted with the sinister Shearing heroine to be sure that the governess as portrayed here would not be a fit companion for anybody's children. She had not been disappointed. Having begun an evil career on page one, the damsel was now behaving most wickedly, demure in her bonnet and shawl while she dreamed up yet more sins. Absorbed in the lady's beruffled iniquity, she was annoyed when she heard the buzz of her telephone. This phone was not connected with the others in the house and its number was known only to her best friends, so the call could be for nobody but herself. She pulled her cigarette out of the book, put her cigarette into the ashtray and reached reluctantly for the phone. Spratt's voice greeted her.

"Elizabeth, are we having anybody to dinner tomorrow night?"

"No, do you want to bring in somebody?"

"Kessler. I've just been talking to him. He's got an idea for clearing up this story. So don't have anybody else around. I want to go into it with him after dinner."

"All right, tell him tomorrow at seven-thirty. Has he got Hollywood ulcers, or can he eat anything?"

"He can eat anything, so far as I know, but remember what I told you—only one hand. Have something that won't be too awkward."

"Oh, yes. I'm glad you reminded me. Soup to start with, and what about chicken patties? Then he won't have to use a knife and fork at once."

"Sounds fine to me."

"And one thing more—has he got a wife or anything that I should call up and invite with him?"

"No wife—come to think of it, though, I did hear him mention a daughter, but I don't know how old she is. I'll find out if she's grown and let you know. You'd better tell Dick to stay around and take her out of the way after dinner so Kessler and I can talk."

"Oh dear," exclaimed Elizabeth, "oh dear. Does the girl speak English?"

"I've no idea," Spratt laughed penitently. "Tell him my heart bleeds for him, but this is the way I make a living for my family and there's no way out."

"You'd better start your heart bleeding for me. I'm the one who'll have to break the news to him. All right, I'll do my best, dinner, Dick and everything."

"I know you will. I've got to go now, three people waiting for me. Thanks," said Spratt, and hung up.

Elizabeth screwed up her face as she reached for her desk calendar to make a note of tomorrow's dinner. She did not mind it for she was used to entertaining Spratt's colleagues, but she felt sorry for Dick. He could take the girl to a show, if she understood the language well enough. She ought to, Spratt had said something at lunch about Kessler's having been two or three years in this country. Elizabeth hoped Miss Kessler would be at least as pretty. Flipping the leaves of the calendar, she tried to remember what the date was. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday—today was Monday, so here was the page for tomorrow, blank but for a note reminding herself of an appointment with the hairdresser. She was scribbling "Kessler to dinner 7:30," when the date at the bottom of the page leaped up at her, and struck her start backward to put the calendar down quickly, but she could still see the date and she put her arm over her eyes as though by doing that she could shut it out of sight of her mind. October 6, 1942. Her imagination was making such a fierce effort to adjust itself that even with her eyes covered she could still see it, October 6, 1942. For though the figures did not resemble each other, there had been a fraction of a second when by some

trick of the light or of her own mind it had looked like October 6, 1918. And now all her power of will and reason was insufficient to hold her back from the shadow into which she was slipping, into which she still went down once every two or three years in spite of her full life and happy marriage, impelled each time by some trivial incident that had no connection with the pain it brought. October 6, 1942. October 6, 1918. Twenty-four years. She tried to stop it but nothing she had learned in her lifetime could stop this darkness once it began to close around her.

She was remembering that day, and nothing she could do or think of could make her stop remembering. It was just about this time in the afternoon, and the autumn sun coming in by the front door glittered through the hall and fell on the yellow telegram she held in her hand, with its letters blue-black against the shining sheet of paper. "I regret to inform you," Sergeant Arthur Kittredge killed . . .

There was no reason for this, Elizabeth was telling herself angrily. She had fought and conquered it years ago, she had rebuilt her life in the knowledge that she had conquered it, she was a perfectly rational woman and a very happy one, there was no reason why every now and then some incident of no importance should strike her down and leave her as she was now, quivering under an assault of pain. Lying on the chaise-longue, her arms crossed over her eyes and her hands pressing against her temples, she fought it with all the strength she had. But it did not go and she had known it would not. She might as well have



And then she saw that it came from the War Department.

tried to argue with an earthquake as with these rare but terrible relivings of the days when she had been put to the torture. Every time she thought it would be the last. But a year later, or two or three years later, some occurrence too small to be otherwise noticed would stir up the fire that she had been so sure was finally out. There was no escaping it; that day came back as though it had been that day and not this that she was living in.

It was such a cool, shining day, the trees reddening, and it seemed that nearly every house in Tulsa had a flag rippling from its front porch. After spending the day rolling bandages at the Red Cross headquarters, Elizabeth came home with her knitting-bag on her arm. There was very little she could do to win the war, but if knitting sweaters and rolling miles of bandage was of any value she was glad to do it. Any thing that might shorten the war by five minutes would bring Arthur back that much sooner, and for five minutes more of his presence she would give up all the years she had to spend without him. She ran up the steps, singing. It was a silly song, but everybody was singing it about that time. "I'd like to see the Kaiser with a lily in his hand." Their little house welcomed her brightly as she ran in. She and Arthur had lived here for the year before he went to the army, and she now shared it with a girl friend who was releasing a man for war by working for the telephone company.

As she opened the door the sun fell in a long rectangle on the floor of the hall. Dropping her knitting-bag on a chair Elizabeth turned by eager habit to look at the table where the colored maid always put the mail. Arthur wrote her often, but the ships from France were not regular; sometimes she would go weeks without a letter and then get a pile of them at once. Wonderful letters he wrote, mirthful even in the blood and dirt of the trenches, telling her very little about the awfulness of the war but describing every amusing incident he had observed and only now and then changing to wistfulness when he told her how much he missed her. Only once, when she wrote to him saying the war could not be only what he told her, he answered: "Please, Elizabeth, don't ask me to write about what I've seen. When I write to you I can forget for awhile that I've seen it. Let me keep it like that. I love you so. Haven't you got any

new pictures of yourself?" She sent the pictures, but never suggested again that he write her anything but what he wanted to say.

There were no letters on the table today, nothing but the telegram. She picked it up and slit it open, wondering vaguely who could have anything to say to her important enough to be sent by wire, and then she saw that it came from the War Department. The message was mercifully brief. It merely told her that Arthur was dead. She did not know then that he had died of wounds received at Chateau-Thierry. They told her that later, in a letter from the Red Cross.

She did not understand even the little they had told her. She stood still, staring at the sheet of paper in her hand, all her instincts of self-protection rising up to prevent her understanding what it said.

(Wasn't it enough to have lived through this once, twice, ten times? Elizabeth tried to think of something else, tried so hard that the palms of her hands were damp with the effort. But she lived through it again, helplessly.)

She folded up the telegram and put it into her purse. She picked up a vase of flowers on the table and straightened the cloth under it, looked at the picture on the cover of a magazine lying near by, brushed a speck of dust from a chair, picked up her knitting-bag and went upstairs to the bedroom she had shared with Arthur before he joined the army. The windows were open to the afternoon sun. Arthur had said, "Let's find a house that has the bedroom on the west side. There's no sense in inviting the sun to come in and make us up at four or five o'clock all summer long. Any time we have to get up at dawn we can use an alarm clock, so why not let ourselves sleep late when we have a chance?" Elizabeth had never thought about it, but once he called her attention to it she wondered why everybody didn't make allowance for such an obvious fact. It was odd, she had thought at first, that Arthur should be so much interested in dressing like he knew nothing about architecture; he was a research chemist employed by one of the oil companies. But Arthur was interested in everything. He had never been bored in his life, and never understood how anybody could be, with a perpetually fascinating world to be enjoyed and the longest lifetime too short to enjoy all of it.

Ever all summer long. Any time we have to get up at dawn we can use an alarm clock, so why not let ourselves sleep late when we have a chance?" Elizabeth had never thought about it, but once he called her attention to it she wondered why everybody didn't make allowance for such an obvious fact. It was odd, she had thought at first, that Arthur should be so much interested in dressing like he knew nothing about architecture; he was a research chemist employed by one of the oil companies. But Arthur was interested in everything. He had never been bored in his life, and never understood how anybody could be, with a perpetually fascinating world to be enjoyed and the longest lifetime too short to enjoy all of it.

His ordinary little house he had arranged their room perfectly—the bookshelves within reach of the bed, the light excellently placed for reading, her dressing-table between the windows, the long mirror so she could see herself from hat to shoes when she got dressed.

"You have such fine ankles," he said to her, "imagine your having to dress in a room where you haven't a chance to see whether your work stockings are on straight." He had planned everything for her. She had let him do it, without realizing that since they could not afford everything, he would get what she needed and take what was left. So she had not noticed until later that his shaving-glass did not turn properly and he had to stretch his neck to get at the head of the angle of his chin. She was saving part of her army allowance now to buy him a new mirror when he came back, and a better light for his writing table, though she was going to let him pick out the latter for himself. Arthur was not, thank heaven, a sentimental goose. He might have worn a hideous necktie if she had given him one, but if she should give him an inadequate gadget for his work he would not use it any longer, but it took to buy a better one. So she was going to give him the money she had saved for the lamp and let him select it, as soon as he came back and got to work again.

A hundred hammers started to beat on her head. She dropped her knitting-bag in the middle of the floor and gazed at the catch of her purse to get out of that thing inside, which she seemed to remember had said what it could not possibly say. But it did say just what she recalled. It told her Arthur was dead.

Then all of a sudden she knew what had happened. The purse dropped out of her hand and fell softly on the half-made army sweater that was tumbling out of her bag. The telegram dropped with it, and a little wind from outside picked it up and began blowing it merrily around the room. Her legs went down like strips of macaroni. She caught at the nearest solid object, which happened to be the bed, and then at the nearest object on that, which happened to be a pillow, and she clamped the corner of the pillow between her teeth and heard herself making fierce choking noises down in her throat, like an animal strangling.

At first she was not thinking of anything. The world was simply full of a wild pain that had clamped on her and crushed out of her everything but consciousness of the pain itself. Then after awhile she began to recall everything she had read or heard about what those explosions did to men in battle. She wondered if it had hurt him very much. It did not seem possible that anything could have hurt him. He was never sick. He never complained of anything. Arthur was strong as an athlete. She could remember his arms around her and herself saying, "Arthur, you're hurting me!" and when he said, "I'm sorry dearest," and relaxed his grip she was sorry she had spoken. None of this was possible to understand. That any man so alive could be blown out like a match, could be annihilated.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS
By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

GOVERNMENT SPENDS TO REACH PEACETIME HIGH

WASHINGTON.—The key to what the Truman administration is up to, economically and financially, lies only half-hidden in figures announced by Budget Director Harold Smith. A little inside work with a pencil on these will show you:

(A) Much tax reduction is unlikely. In fact it may be only what might be called (and is already privately being called) a "political" reduction. By this is meant a mild and perhaps complex revision slightly downward but actually maintaining government revenues near what they are.

(B) The spending program of the first peace year will make pickers out of both Franklin Roosevelt and John Maynard Keynes who led the way in this world for an established policy of tremendous government outlays far beyond anything hitherto conceived in the mind of man. The Truman treasury expenditures are to run 50½ billion dollars for this fiscal year (nine months to run) says Mr. Smith. The vaunted Roosevelt spending program of the bottom-depression year of 1933 ran one-tenth of that sum and Roosevelt in all his years never spent one-fifth of that sum.

(C) To talk of further government appropriations now, to cushion the conversion period, in the face of such a tremendous spending program, not only runs the extremity of the sublime to the ridiculous, but creates a new category at the end of which might accurately be described as ridiculous sublimity.

TAXES WON'T COVER SPENDING

I will try to analyze these matters for you in detail, as they reach down into the fundamentals of all the domestic postwar problems with which we are confronted, and indeed, our foreign problems as well, because Mr. Truman has wiped the Lend-Lease slate clean, and is starting upon a new additional lending program abroad.

Take taxes first (as no one here is). Mr. Smith concludes the present heaviest war rates will not this year produce the bulging 45 billions gleaned last year. He assumes no doubt that much less business will be done and people will produce less, although the stock market does not seem to think or say so, as it continues to disregard any postwar possibilities of less corporate or individual income or spending as a whole. At any rate Mr. Smith says he will only get 36 billions out of these rates this year.

If the government is to spend 50½ billions and takes in only 36 billions, it is evident real tax reduction is impossible. So it looks like the best that the re-election hungry congress may do is to patch together some kind of a tax reduction effective next January 1 which will make everyone feel a little better—except in the pocketbook.

The talk is they will reduce the normal income rate from 6 per cent to 4 or 3, but keep the withholding tax (treasury intends to keep this probably permanently with pay-as-you-go) and the other individual rates where they are. Great demand is present for abolition of the corporation excess profits tax.

BUDGET SHOULD BE LOWERED

The fiscally wily Republican Mr. Knudsen claims the budget for next year (beginning next July 1) ought to be down around 26 billions, which would enable a genuine tax reduction, if receipts are kept running 10 billions higher. Of course there is debt retirement to think of and a considerable excess of receipts should go into this (just carrying the debt will cost six billions annually in interest).

Two schools of thought are developing in congress behind this condition of financial affairs. The line I have outlined is that of the administration and what seems likely to be the majority. But there is another school which claims it is far more necessary to create a proper spirit toward progress in the country than to run everything down too closely to fiscal policy. This school advocates a genuine tax reduction now in anticipation of heavy coming cuts in the 50½ billion dollar budget of this year. Their theory is the lower rates will bring greater revenues, and such anticipation is necessary to sustain good business.

In five fiscal years of preparation and fighting, from 12.7 to 100.1 billions actually were spent last year. Mr. Truman has figured the cost of this war at 285 billions. It might be figured around 385 billions for the six years of complete government expenditures from the first preparatory year through this year. Mr. Truman is probably not figuring ordinary government running expense. In any event, the cost of the last one was a pittance of less than 30 billions—at least one-tenth of the cost of this, no matter how you figure.

Now we are up to what seems likely to be a full peace year budget (beginning next July 1) of around 25 billions, which is more than 2½ times what the Roosevelt spenders actually spent in their palmyest year. The Roosevelt expenditures ran straight on up—depressions or no depressions—from 5 billions in 1933 (fiscal) to 7 billions in 1934 and 1935; 8 billions in 1936 and 1937; back to 7 billions in 1938; and up to 9 billions in 1939 and 1940. Today we find ourselves on a government spending plane (next fiscal year) 250 per cent higher.

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WEAR this smart two-piece frock for dancing, earning or learning. The gay jacket has a softly flared peplum to accent a cinched-in doll waist—the skirt has graceful gores. A "must" in every junior wardrobe.

Pattern No. 8905 is designed for sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. Size 12, short sleeves, requires 3½ yards of 35-inch material.

Due to an unusually large demand and current 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., 539 South Wells St., Chicago, Ill. Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired. Pattern No. _____ Size _____ Name _____ Address _____

Household Hints

If cheese is wrapped in a cloth, moistened in vinegar and placed in a covered dish, it will keep moist for some time.

Chocolate used in cooked or uncooked frosting should be cooled after it is melted. Otherwise it may cause the frosting to become too thin.

A kitchen papered with horizontal stripes appears larger than it really is.

To freshen vegetables, soak them for an hour in cold water to which has been added the juice of a lemon.

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Made with Gin-Seng Extract?

Treat yourself to the pleasure of this fine smoke—a smooth, mellow, mild cigarette—made of selected tobacco, especially blended to the popular American taste. Pinehurst is truly one of America's standard cigarettes—not a short-ash substitute—enjoyed for years by smokers who demand satisfaction from their cigarettes. Pinehurst's exclusive Patented Panax Process employs extract of Gin-Seng root for modern moisture conditioning—the only cigarette permitted to do so.

The use of Gin-Seng Extract as a hygroscopic agent is an exclusive, patented process of this Company. The moistening features of Gin-Seng Extract may help to relieve dry throat, cigarette cough, and other irritations due to smoking. These cigarettes may be found with much more pleasure and safety for those with ordinary colds and other respiratory difficulties such as hay fever, asthma, etc.

GET A CARTON DIRECT

If your dealer cannot supply, send \$1.00 East of the Mississippi (\$1.05 West) for postpaid carton of 10 packs of PINEHURST CIGARETTES.



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"The Grains Are Great Foods" — Kellogg
Kellogg's Rice Krispies equal the whole rice grain in nearly all the protective food elements declared essential to human nutrition.

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Muscular Aches and Pains • Stiff Joints • Bruises
What you NEED is
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WARM MORNING COAL HEATER
Heats All Day and Night Without Refueling

Exclusive, Patented, Interior Construction

Nearly a MILLION In Use!

If you need a new heating stove, now is the time to see your dealer and inspect the famous WARM MORNING Coal Heater. WARM MORNING is the coal heater with amazing, patented, interior construction principles. Heats all day and all night without refueling. Holds fire several days on closed draft. Your home is Warm every Morning regardless of the weather.

HOLDS 100 LBS. OF COAL
Requires no special diet. Burns any kind of coal, coke or briquettes. Semi-automatic, magazine feed. Start a fire but once a year.

SEE YOUR DEALER—and have him show you the remarkable features of this distinctly different coal heater . . . that outells all others.

LOCKE STOVE CO., 114 West 11th St., KANSAS CITY 6, MO. (92-92)

With Our Men and Women in Service

S/SGT. MILLER HOME FROM ETO; RECEIVES DISCHARGE
S/Sgt. Raman "Jimmy" Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin "Murphy" Miller, who just returned to the States after 23 months of service in the Mediterranean and European theaters, arrived at his home here on Monday evening after receiving his honorable discharge from the armed forces the same day at Fort Sheridan, Ill. Sgt. Miller served as a mess sergeant with the 2nd Armored Division. He wears the ETO ribbon with six campaign stars, bronze star medal for meritorious service, bronze service arrowhead for the assault landing in Sicily, and good conduct medal. He also was awarded a letter of commendation from the late President. Franklin D. Roosevelt during his stay at Casablanca for serving as mess sergeant for the President. "Jimmy" is the second of three Miller brothers in the service to be discharged. The other is Harvey, who was wounded in action in the African campaign. He was in the navy. The third brother, Edwin Jr., also in the navy returned to the States recently after serving in the South Pacific and has

since been stationed at Great Lakes, Ill. and Minneapolis, Minn. "Jimmy" got right into the "civilian harness" and is now associated with his father in the tavern business here.

SGT. McELHATTEN HOME FROM ETO; EXPECTING DISCHARGE
Sgt. Ray McElhatten, who returned home Sunday from Germany after serving the past two years in the European theater, spent Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James McElhatten, and son John. His wife and small daughter reside in Fond du Lac. Sgt. McElhatten is awaiting his discharge from the army.

MAJ. MILLER WEEK ENDS
Major Fred Miller, overseas veteran serving at the separation center at Camp McCoy, Wis., was home on a pass to spend the week end with his brother, Edw. E. Miller, and family and friends. The discharges of some of the Kewaskum boys mustered out of service recently have been handled by Maj. Miller at McCoy.

ENGELMANN TRANSFERRED
Pvt. Adolph Engelmann, son of Mr.

and Mrs. Walter Engelmann, whose wife and children reside with his folks here, has been transferred from Camp Lee, Va. to Fort Belvoir, Va. His address: Pvt. Adolph A. Engelmann 4609842, Co. A, 1st Bn., 2nd Platoon, Fort Belvoir, Va.

SGT. HRON HAS FURLOUGH
Sgt. Albert Hron Jr. of Buckley Field, Denver, Colo. arrived here Saturday to spend a 12-day furlough with his wife and parents, the A. G. Hrons.

KRAL SPENDS WEEK END
Cpl. Paul Kral, ETO vet now stationed at Fort Custer, Mich., was home on a pass to spend the week end with his father, John Kral.

GEORGE EGGERT FURLOUGH
Cpl. George Eggert Jr. of Keeler Field, Miss. arrived home Sunday morning to spend a furlough with his parents. He will report back at camp on Oct. 16.

NOTICE TO READERS
We have many other items for this column on hand but due to lack of space this week we were forced to cut it short and skip them until later. A number of other Kewaskum servicemen and women have returned home from the ETO or have been discharged in the past week but because they are either out of town this week or reside outside of the village, we were unable to contact them. We hope to get a story on them as soon as we are able to get in touch with them.

NEW FANE

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Heberer spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stelzel in Milwaukee.

Miss Delores Fick returned to Milwaukee Sunday after spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fick.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Becker of Kewaskum spent Saturday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Becker and daughter Gladys.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Schwertfeger of Fond du Lac spent from Friday until Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Wunder and Mrs. C. Kreawald.

Friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Becker on Sunday evening in honor of Mr. Becker's birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Stenschevsky and family of West Bend visited on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Heberer and Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Siefert and son Vern.

Closing dance of the season at Genesee Resort, Big Cedar Lake, Sunday, Sept. 30. Music by Art. Soffre and his orchestra. Admission 50c. tax

with stock, crops and machinery, 25 head of cattle, 23 hogs, 3 horses, chickens, 40 tons of hay and about 1900 bushels of oats. All machinery, including tractor, silo filler, etc. 10 room house; all buildings electrified. Possession in 30 days.

The 120 acre farm of Henry Schultz without personal, about 70 acres under plow; good buildings, all electrified. Can be bought at a reasonable price. Possession November 1st.

60-acre farm of William Martin, near Dutch Mill, with all personal, including 6 milk cows, 3 heifer calves, 75 chickens, 2 horses, 16-70 tractor and all machinery. About 50 acres under cultivation, with creek running through farm. Buildings electrified. Will sell or trade for flat.

Quarterns, doing good business. All fixtures go with property. Possession in 30 days.

For inspection on any of the above properties and their price call or see HARRY H. MAASKE Kewaskum, Wis. Phone 34 (Don't talk about me, talk about Kewaskum and its vicinity).

Math. Schlaefer OPTOMETRIST
Eyes Tested and Glasses Fitted
Campbellsport, Wisconsin

For Your

AUCTION

Call or write

Albert L. Bandle

Auctioneer

Route No. 3

West Bend, Wis.

10c. total 60c per person. Special call. Servicemen and women in uniform free. Ten \$5.00 door prizes to be awarded at 11 p. m.—adv.

A miscellaneous shower was given Sunday, Sept. 23, by Miss Jenny Gardner in Milwaukee in honor of Miss Dolores Heberer. The guests were Misses Margaret Vande Muelen, Daraine Jones, Delores Fick, Mary Malitz, Marie Thompson, Marcella Maurick, June and Jean Oppermann, all of Milwaukee. Mrs. E. Gardner was the hostess. The bride-to-be received many beautiful gifts.

AUCTION

The undersigned will sell at public auction on my farm located on County Trunk "K"—2 mi. north of Monches, 7 mi. south of Hartford, 2 mi. south of Holy Hill

Saturday, Oct. 6

Sale will start at 1:00 p. m. 15 HEAD OF CERTIFIED HOLSTEIN CATTLE. 13 Cows—8 will freshen before Nov. 26, 2 will freshen by time of sale, 3 will freshen next spring; 6 Heifers—3 are fresh about one mo. with calf, 3 will freshen before Nov. 26. 31 PIGS—5 Brood Sows with young, 14 3-month-old shoats, 12 2-month-old shoats. Farm Master milk machine with 2 single units, 3 years old.

MERRILL CLEARY, Prop.
Art Quade, Auctioneer
Harry L. Radke, Clerk

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OF WILL AND NOTICE TO CREDITORS

State of Wisconsin, County Court, Washington County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Emille Trapp, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at a term of said Court to be held on Tuesday, the 16th day of October, 1945, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House in the City of West Bend, in said County, there will be heard and considered:

The application of Rosella Klein, Marvin Trapp, Charles Trapp and Richard C. Trapp for the probate of the Will of Emille Trapp, deceased, and for the appointment of an executor or administrator with the will annexed of the estate of said Emille Trapp, deceased, late of the Village of Kewaskum, in said County, and for a determination of the heirs of

the said deceased; Notice is further given that all claims against the said Emille Trapp, deceased, late of the Village of Kewaskum, in Washington County, Wisconsin, must be presented to said County Court at the Court House in the City of West Bend, in said County, on or before the 8th day of January, 1946 or be barred; and that all such claims and demands will be examined and adjusted at a term of said Court to be held at the Court House in the City of West Bend, in said County, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1946, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated September 11, 1945.
By Order of the Court,
Cannon & Meister, F. W. Bucklin,
West Bend, Attorneys Judge
9-14-3

Let our classified section sell it for you.

WALTER BECK says:

"If you were a widow, what would your husband's life insurance do for you?"

For CENTRAL LIFE Insurance
See WALTER BECK

at the Republican Hotel, Kewaskum
Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday

AMUSEMENTS

The places to go and enjoy an evening of recreation and pleasure. Dine, dance and thoroughly enjoy yourself.

BAKED HAM

in Sparkling Sauterne Lunch

—also—

HOT BEEF SANDWICHES

will be served at

"Murphy" Miller's

Tavern

on

Saturday Night, September 29

Wedding Dance

in honor of

LIELA MAE BOEHNING and

CLARENCE JACOBY

—AT—

Weiler's Log Cabin Ballroom

4mi. N. of Port Washington—Hy. 141

Saturday, Sept. 29

Music by

Sheboygan Harmony Boys

Admission 50c tax included

FISH FRY

Every Friday Nite

Spring Chicken

Plate Lunch

Every Saturday Nite

AL. NAUMANN

Kewaskum Opera House

FISH FRY

EVER FRIDAY

NIGHT

FRIED CHICKEN

Lunch Every Saturday

Night

Sandwiches and French Fries

at all times

Plate lunch at noon daily except

Sundays and holidays

Tony Wolf's Den

Fish and French Fries

Every Friday

French Fries and

Bratwurst Sandwiches

Saturday Evening

SANDWICHES

AT ALL TIMES

GET YOUR CASE BEER HERE

at \$2.00 per case

BINGEN'S TAVERN

KEWASKUM

West Bend Theatres

West Bend Theatre

Friday and Saturday, September 28-29—Betty Hutton and Arturo de Cordova in "INCENDIARY BLONDE"

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, September 30-October 1-2—Randolph Scott, Ruth Warrick and Ellen Drew in "CHINA SKY"

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 3-4-5-6—Irene Dunne, Alexander Knox and Charles Coburn in "OVER 21"

Mermac Theatre

Friday and Saturday, September 28-29—Bill Elliott and Bobby Blake in "GREAT STAGE COACH ROBBERY"

ALSO—Serial

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, September 30-October 1-2—Roy Rogers and Trigger in "MAN FROM OKLAHOMA"

ALSO—

Leon Errol in WHAT A BLONDE

Wednesday and Thursday, October 3-4—Robert Lowery, Marjorie Weaver and Tim Ryan in "FASHION MODEL"

ALSO—

Lee Tracy in "I'LL TELL THE WORLD"

WILSON'S ROUND LAKE RESORT

—PRESENTS—

TOM TEMPLE

and His Orchestra

Wisconsin's Sweetest Dance Music

Sunday, Sept. 30th

Admission 50c, plus 10c tax; total 60c

Coming October 7th

DARLINGS OF RHYTHM

Kewaskum Post 384 American Legion

Invites you to its

Clubhouse Dedication

KEWASKUM, WISCONSIN

Sunday, October 7, 1945

PICNIC ON THE LEGION GROUNDS

Afternoon and Evening, Commencing at 1 P. M.

Dedication Ceremonies at 2 P. M.

MUSIC GAMES REFRESHMENTS



Makes Better Milk and Better Milkers

Cargill Honeydew's extra share of sweetness means increased palatability. Actually, you can smell the difference. Honeydew helps build up milk quality—helps you get more milk per cow. Ask us how!

CARGILL HONEYDEW 32% Dairy Supplement

A. G. KOCH, Inc.

KEWASKUM

MY HAT'S OFF TO BOSSY!



Electricity helps Wisconsin farmers produce more milk for dairy products. The electric milk cooler and dairy water heater will help keep the milk at a high quality.

The electric water pump will supply plenty of fresh water for the dairy needs and other farm uses. Electric fencing will keep the cows safe in pasture.



WORK AT AMITY!

Male or Female
(16 years or older)

Light, pleasant work in Amity's Modern plant. Excellent working conditions - - - good pay.

★★★★★

AMITY EMPLOYEES ENJOY—

1. Paid vacations
2. Profit sharing bonus
3. Old age retirement plan

★★★★★

Consider today — your future. Work at Amity — a leader in its field.

★★★★★

Apply in Person

AMITY LEATHER PRODUCTS CO.