ANDOVER NEWS

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Our Keynote:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

ANDOVER, N. Y. ---------- JULY 9, 1942

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Stand Steady!

DANIEL WEBSTER once was giving one of his stirring and eloquent addresses in a large hall on the second floor of an old building. The room was packed with people, crowded close together . . . . many of them standing. As Webster talked the crowd began to sway in rhythm with his words. There was imminent danger that the vibration would cause the building to collapse. Sensing the danger, Webster stepped to the front of the platform, help up his hand and, in a voice of command, shouted: "Stand steady."

Stand steady! A nation swaying to the rhythm of war-hysteria needs that message today. We need to firmly plant both feet on the good earth and brace ourselves for the days ahead.

Stand steady! Bad news, rumors, disappointments, fear will try to topple over our spirits. Against it all, we must stand as firm and steady as a giant oak in a gale. We must root deep in the faith of our fathers—faith in God and in each other.

Stand steady! We must stand as steady as Joe Louis does when mowing down his opponents with blows that flash like lightning and crash like thunder. We must let our enemies know that they, too, have taken on a champion!

Stand steady! As Atlas supports the world upon his shoulders, America must stand steady, supporting and upholding the world of freedom, justice and goodwill.

Stand steady! We must face limitations and sacrifices with high courage. We must take them all, not lying down, but standing up, in the full stature of our manhood.

Stand steady! Let us keep our feet on the ground of reality and our heads in the clouds of hope. While we meet, battle with, and subdue the problems of each day, let us hang on to the ideals of the American Way of Life with a firm resolve to win the peace as well as the war.

Stand steady!

—Wilfred A. Peterson, Editor, The Silver Lining

Unguarded Remarks

AN AMERICAN soldier in Ireland writes his father, who happens to be a member of Congress, that the "German radio stations pick up things said in the House and make propaganda out of it."

The father, Representative Allen, of Louisiana, recently appealed to the members of the House to "see to it that Hitler and his bunch may not derive comfort from unguarded remarks."

The admonition can be accepted by all who speak or write for the public. It can be acted upon by careless citizens who grumble about little discomforts and repeat sly insinuations tending to discredit the American war effort.

Keep in mind the warning put out recently by the Intelligence Division of the War Department:

"The ENEMY is listening—He wants to know what YOU know—KEEP IT TO YOURSELF!"

Buy coal now or be cold later.

There must be no peace of vengeance, just for the sake of expressing hatred, but there must be no peace of silly sentimentalism, releasing the aggressors from the consequences of their free-booting.

Buy War Bonds and support the men who are defending the nation with their lives.

We know a man who worked 40 years expecting to buy a farm in his later years; he died before they arrived.

War Comes to the American Pantry

IT MAY seem a far cry from the battlefields of Bataan, Midway and Tobruk to the pantry shelf of the average American housewife. And yet, it is thru the medium of the pantry shelf that many hundreds of thousands of Americans are beginning to understand, for the first time, the enormous scope of the war. It is even possible to go farther than that, and to suggest without exaggeration that part of the war itself is now being waged in every American kitchen.

Food and drink constitute a common denominator of mankind, and any event that upsets the normal distribution of these commodities becomes a matter of vital individual concern. The first actual reflection of the war on the pantry shelf was the rationing of sugar. And now there are reported shortages developing in tea, coffee, bananas, fish and pork.

Now that the sugar situation is on a working basis, the next shortage that has brought home the realization of the war's scope to the greatest number of people is that of tea, long the world's most popular and economical beverage and consumed in eight out of ten homes in America. Most of our tea formerly came from the black tea growing countries of Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, India and in limited quantities from China and Japanese-dominated areas. Today, as a result of Japanese invasion of the Netherlands East Indies and fleet action in Far Eastern waters, the sole remaining sources for our tea are now India and Ceylon—themselves threatened with invasion.

Not yet rationed, tea is stocked sufficiently in this country to last eight to nine months more under present conservation control, exclusive of possible additional imports. And housewives thruout the country are being urged by the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration to co-operate in conservation by avoiding waste, making no more tea than is going to be drunk and by measuring carefully the standard level teaspoon of tea—the minimum amount required for each cup.

This and other food conservation measures urged by the Government may not appear as exciting and as glamorous as action on the front line. Nonetheless, tea conservation is an example of a definite contribution to the national war effort, because it helps to maintain the national economy by conserving for as long as possible the most economical drink mankind has ever known, with the single exception of water.

480,000,000 Man-Days Lost

WITH the Government seeking to mobilize 17,500,000 war-production workers by the end of this year, William A. Irvin, chairman of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, calls attention to the enormous loss which results every year from accidents.

Last year, he says, 402,500 Americans died as a result of accidents, 302,000 persons were permanently disabled and 9,000,000 suffered lesser casualties.

Mr. Irwin points out that the financial loss aggregates $4,000,000,000. At least 480,000,000-man-days of labor time were also lost. This represents the work of 1,360,000 for one year and would provide enough labor to build ten battleships, 50,000 light tanks, 10,000 heavy bombers, 50 destroyers and 20,000 fighter planes.

While the nation needs increased production to win the war, the accident curve is mounting rapidly. In 23 industrial states during the first quarter of this year, the work accident death rate increased eleven per cent. With new men at new machines, working longer and at a faster pace, the hazards of war time mean more accidents and greater loss of time.

The chief causes of accidental deaths, in the order of fatalities are: Motor vehicles, falls, burns, drownings, railroads, firearms, poison gases and poisons other than gases. Many of these causes are not associated with industrial efforts. They result from the carelessness of the individual at homes, on the streets and in other public places. Many of them can be prevented.

In view of the necessity of war-time production, which requires all available labor, every American can help his Government by taking care of himself and avoiding accidents.

The United Nations will need their courage during the next three months; after that, we'll see what the Nazis have.

SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG

Ask the Scientist

Question 1. Not long ago it was suggested that instead of bombing Tokyo an American aviator might bomb a nearby volcano, thereby releasing the cap and destroying Tokyo in this way. Is this possible?

ANSWER. Nature seldom has very large parts of the earth in such critical condition that they could be changed by a single bomb. If we could drop bombs on the scale of the drawings that accompanied the article in which this suggestion was made, these bombs would be about one-third the height of a mountain or about 4,000 feet long. If we could drop bombs of such size we could probably blast the earth open and flood the surface of the earth with lava.

Under ordinary conditions we have to wait until nature does the job for us. We can't go ahead and stimulate her to excess activity by thousand-pound bombs or any other bombs we can now manufacture. The cap of a volcano is several thousands of feet in thickness instead of a few hundreds. — Dr. Earl Apfel, geologist.

Question 2. What is the largest living animal?

ANSWED. The dinosaurs were not the largest animal that ever lived. We have animals living on the earth at present much larger than the dniosaurs. The blue whale, or the sulphur-bottom whale, now living, weigh about 119 tons and measures 89 feet long. The largest dinosaur we know of weighed about 29 tons and measured also as long, but was much smaller than the blue whale. — Dr. Verlus Lindeman, oozlogist.

Question 3. When we turn in old paper for salvage, what kind of paper is made from it?

ANSWER. It makes a very cheap grade of paper. Due to the necessity for de-inking the newspaper turned in, the process of making old paper into new is very expensive. The principal use of the reclaimed paper is in cardboard such as is used in boxes.—Prof. Nelson Brown, forester.

Question 4. When our petroleum reserves are exhausted, what can we use for gas and oil to operate our engines?

ANSWER. Long before our reserves run out it is posible that we shall be using some substitute. At present the Germans are using a gasoline made from coal. The process is to treat coal with hydrogen under very high presure and produce what is called liquid coal. This liquid coal is finally refined and produces the gasoline and lubricating oil which they use. Our present coal supply will last probably 2,000 years, so we haven't much to worry about.

When the coal does become exhausted, we can use vegetation. We can make alcohol from potatoes and corn. The English have been doing that for some time. Much of their gas now contains about 30 per cent alcohol. — Dr. Aden King, chemist.

Question 5. How large and how close to the mainland is Singapore?

ANSWER. The island of Singapore is about 27 miles long and 14 miles wide and is the shape of lips slightly puckered.

The strait of Johore is somewhat funnel-shaped. The eastern end is more open than the western end, and the western is too shallow for large ships. The eastern end is wide enough open so that on the north side of the island the great naval base of Singapore was constructed by the British. Johore is about one-half mile from the mainland of the peninsula.

The water supply of Singapore comes from the mainland and is brought about 20 miles down across the strait of Johore and on a causeway across the strait separating the island from the mainland.—Dr. Apfel.

Question 6—If a white person were given blood in a transfusion from a person of another race, would that alter the blood of subsequently born children?

Answer—A child does not inherit its blood. It makes its own blood. A mother or father might receive blood in a transfusion from any source and it would have absolutely no effect on children born to these parents.—Dr. Ernest Reed, geneticist.

The sailor gazed proudly at the engagement ring he had placed on her finger only three days before.

"Did your girl friends admire it?" he inquired tenderly.

"They did more than that," she replied, "two of them recognized it."

SUMMONS

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY COURT:
COUNTY OF ALLEGAN

GERTIE GLASE SLOCUM,
Plaint

against

BERTHA BLAUVELT SMITH, A
NA WITTER, RONALD WITTE
HOWARD WITTER and CHARLE
SLOCUM,
Defendant

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED
DEFENDANTS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMO
ED to answer the complaint in t
action, and to serve a copy of yo
answer, or, if the complaint is n
served with this Summons, to ser
a notice of appearance, on th
plaintiff's attorney within twen
days after the service of this sum
mons, exclusive of the day of se
vice. In case of your failure to a
pear or answer, judgment will
taken against you by default for th
relief demanded in the complaint

Trial to be held in the County
Allegany.

Dated: May 11th, 1942.

REGINALD J. SOOTHERAN
Attorney for Plaintiff
Office and Post Office Addre
Andover, New Yo

TO RONALD WITTER:

The foregoing Summons is serv
ed upon you by publication pursua
to an Order of Hon. Ward M. Ho
kins, County Judge of Allegan
County, dated May 29th, 1942, a
filed with the Complaint in the O
fice of the Clerk of the County
Allegany at Belmont, New York.

REGINALD J. SOOTHERAN
Attorney for Plaintiff

The object of this action is
partition certain real property
which the said Ronald Witter h
an interest, which interest is de
cribed in the Complaint filed in th
County Clerk's Office at Belmon
New York, and that a brief descri
tion of the property affected by th
action is being a house and lot st
uate on the Easterly side of Thir
Street in the Village of Andove
New York, and being the propert
owned by Chancy G. Witter durin
his life time and described in a Dee
from Joseph L. Williams and Id
Williams to the said Chancy
Witter, and recorded in Allegan
County Clerk's Office on the 12t
day of March, 1924, in Liber 25
of Deeds at Page 67

The greatest work producer i
necessity.

Tips On How To Avoid Mowing Machine Break-Downs

(Pictures by courtesy of The Texas Company)

By
Eric Patterson
Farm Supt., N. Y. State Institute of Agriculture

AS I pointed out in my last article, nearly 50 per cent of farmers' repair costs has been traced to lack of lubrication or the use of poor lubricants.

This is frequently true in the case of mowing machines where troubles center around the fast moving pitman and the knife. It pays to lubricate a mowing machine thoroughly and frequently.

It is also important to make sure that the cutter bar is in proper alignment. The center of the pitman box, the knife head and the outer end of the knife bar should fall in a straight line when the machine is operating.

The set of the outside shoe should always be so as to keep the cutter bar level. Replace badly worn shoes.

Watch for and eliminate end play in the pitman as soon as it develops.

If these few tips are carefully followed, the farmer can avoid the more common "mowing machine" break-downs, and save metal and repair bills.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: It is not the policy of the N. Y. State Institute of Agriculture to recommend any specific products, and nothing in this article should be so construed.

A Week of the War

Army Chief of Ordnance Campbell, speaking at Salisbury, N. C., said: "Our tanks are superior to anything the enemy has. Type by type, our tanks have heavier guns, better armament and greater speed. Our high-velocity 75-millimeter guns in our M-3 tanks far and away surpass the best the Germans have—And we can fire this high-velocity 75 when the tank is in motion, which is more than any enemy tank, whatever its size, can do."

Gen. Campbell said the so-called "super German 88-mm. gun" is "about as secret as a Daisy water pistol. It has been known to us and our Allies for at least ten years. We outmatch this gun with several of our field and anti-tank guns." He said the German 88 is effective as an anti-tank weapon only within its limited range.

U. S. machine guns, Gen. Campbell said, will "outfunction any enemy gun under the most adverse circumstances—in other words, they will keep firing when enemy guns have to shut down to change barrels." The United States "can build a better automobile, a better typewriter, a better icebox and we can build—and are building—better machine weapons" Gen. Campbell said. "The enemy cannot outdo American design and production and spirit."

The WPB reported the dollar value of war shipments from 430 automotive industry plants totalled $350 million during April, an increase of 46 per cent over February. Army Services of Supply Commander Somervell instructed civilian guards at 11,000 war plants to organize an auxiliary to the Army's Corps of Military Police as a further protection against enemy saboteurs.

The War Front

The "Flying Tigers" of the American Volunteer Group were placed under the Army Air Corps command in China and opened their operations with heavy raids on three key Japanese bases at Hankow, Nanchang and Canton. Six Japanese planes were destroyed without loss.

A Navy communique reported Army bombers scored hits on an enemy cruiser and sank a transport in the Aleutian Islands. In addition, Navy submarines sank three destroyers. The situation in the islands, "has not changed materially," however, in the past two weeks, the Navy report said. The Office of Indian Affairs announced all of the Aleutian Islands west of Dutch Harbor, as well as the Pribilof Islands, have been classified as parts of total evacuation zone. The Office said nearly 1,000 civilians have been removed from these areas by the Navy and transfered to the American mainland.

The first communique from U. S. headquarters of the European theater reported six U. S. Douglas light bombers manned by U. S. pilots successfully attacked targets by daylight in German-occupied territory in a joint operation with R. A. F. bombers. Two American planes were reported missing. The Navy said U. S. bombers carried out a second attack on Japanese-held Wake Island. The Navy also announced the U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp carried aerial reinforcements to the British Island of Malta in the Mediterranean. Gen. MacArthur's Australian headquarters reported repeated aid raids on Japanese-held territory in that area. The sinking of 17 more United Nations merchant vessels by enemy action was announced.

Scrap Salvage

The WPB said a new and greatly intensified campaign to salvage vital scrap materials will be formally opened July 13, because the only way the U. S. can meet materials requirements of war production is "to collect every bit of scrap from every farm and home, and from every commercial enterprise and industry in the country." The iron and steel industry has raised about 31,500,000 and the glycerin industry about $500,000 to finance national advertising to stimulate scrap collection, the Board said. The farm implement industry has offered to assist the country's 12,000 State and local salvage committees in the collection of rural scrap. Materials to be sought in particular are iron and steel, rubber and waste fats.

The rubber scrap salvage campaign will close at midnight July 10. The Public Buildings Administration reported 15,000 pounds of scrap rubber were salvaged from Federal buildings during the first two weeks of the campaign. The War Department said the Navy faces a 250,000-ton rubber shortage by the end of 1942, but present plans do not include military requisitioning of civilian tires.

Rationing

Price Administrator Henderson said consumers may purchase an extra two pounds of sugar between July 10 and August 22, in addition to the basic half-pound-a-week ration. He said the new east coast coupon system for gasoline rationing will grant a fraction of a gallon more per week than temporary A cards, but the conditions that must be met to obtain supplemental rations under the permanent system are so strict that most motorists will have to get along on the minimum. Motorists will register for A books July 9, 10 and 11. Small boat owners will be issued E and R gasoline ration books and will receive a basic six months' ration of four gallons for each horsepower for inboard motors and five gallons for outboard motors.

The OPA set the quota of passenger automobiles for rationing during July at 25,000, excluding State and National reserves, which will reduce the original inventory of about 402,000 cars to about 260,000. Between July 9 and August 31, the Office will release 230,000 bicycles for rationing — 180,000 to the States, 20,000 to State reserves, and 30,000 for a national reserve.

Transportation

Transportation Director Eastman banned for the duration all automobile, midget car and motorcycle racing meets, effective July 10. He also asked the State and county fairs to be postponed for the duration to help relieve the strain on transportation facilities. The ODT postponed until July 15 the date on which over-the-road carriers will be required to be loaded to at least 75 per cent of capacity for return trips and on which tank trucks will be limited to one delivery daily. The Office reported the majority of milk dealers have put their deliveries on an every-other-day basis and have reduced mileage by an average of 25 per cent. The Office authorized its 51 field offices to begin action immediately upon application for special permits under the Truck Conservation Regulations.

Shipbuilding

The Maritime Commission said shipbuilding has not yet equaled total sinkings, but delivery of 66 ships totaling 730,000 tons by American shipyards in June set a new world's record for steel ship construction and represented an increase of 450 per cent in volume of construction since Pearl Harbor. The War Shipping Administration reported the U. S. will operate between 2,200 and 2,600 merchant vessels this year.

Housing

FHA field offices resumed the processing of applications for priority assistance in the construction of privately financed homes for war workers. Processing was suspended late in May. The agency said a new simplified procedure combines preference rating applications for the electricity, gas ,water and sewer connections of proposed war housing projects with the corresponding applications covering the housing itself. The joint applications will be processed entirely in the field by the FHA offices and by NHA and WPB regional offices.

NHA Administrator Blandford issued a simplifying order to empower qualified creditors or lenders to decide whether a proposed remodeling project is "war housing" thus exempting the project from credit restrictions set up by the Federal Reserve Board.

Army Expansion

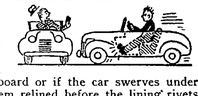
President Roosevelt signed the $42 billion Army Supply Bill for fiscal 1942. The War Department said men now in Class 1-B because of minor physical defects will be inducted into limited military service under a regular quota system in order to release fully qualified soldiers for duty with task forces. Only those 1-B's who "are able to bring to the Army a useful vocation which was followed in civilian life" will be called.

YOUR CAR How to Get the MOST out of it

BATTERIES AND BRAKES

Batteries, like tires, are best kept in service. If your car isn't used for any length of time, be sure the battery is recharged every 30 days. If your car is hard to start, chances are the battery is weak. All its energy is being used up in turning the engine over, and nothing is left for the spark. Even in service its specific gravity should be tested occasionally. Keep the terminals clean and coated with heavy grease and check weekly to be sure the plates are covered with water.

Brakes are another thing it doesn't pay to neglect. However, wear on brakes is gradual, and sometimes we don't realize their condition until in some emergency our foot hits the floor board and nothing happens. A good rule is to have them adjusted if the pedal can be pushed to less than two inches from the floor board or if the car swerves under braking pressure. Have them relined before the lining rivets start grooving the drums. New linings will last longer if broken in carefully. If the brake pedal suddenly goes down or if you have to "pump" it, the brake fluid is low. It is important to refill the type recommended by the manufacturer.



Squeaks and rattles are bound to develop in time in any car. Squeaks mean friction and friction means wear. Rattles also mean wear. Have all bolts, nuts and screws tightened periodically.

Note: This is the tenth in a series of articles based on the book, Automobile User's Guide, published by the Customer Research staff of General Motors. Next article: Instruments.

Official U. S. Treasury

War Bond Quotas

FOR JULY

and May War Bond Scoreboard

38 States Top Quota; 10 States and District of Columbia Fall Short

(June sales to be published soon)

State	July Quota	May Sales	May Quota	% Above or Below May Quota
Alabama	$ 2,881,000	$ 5,285,000	$ 3,787,000	+39.6
Arizona	2,945,000	1,966,000	1,358,000	+44.8
Arkansas	5,079,000	3,356,000	2,682,000	+32.6
California	61,687,000	41,225,000	40,011,000	+ 3.0
Colorado	6,840,000	4,327,000	4,085,000	+ 5.9
Connecticut	28,534,000	16,518,000	13,225,000	+24.9
Delaware	2,857,000	1,649,000	1,861,000	—11.4
Dist. Columbia	6,250,000	5,958,000	6,170,000	— 3.6
Florida	9,842,000	6,716,000	5,794,000	+15.9
Georgia	9,797,000	6,439,000	5,365,000	+20.0
Idaho	3,375,000	2,268,000	1,451,000	+52.2
Illinois	84,925,000	52,227,000	49,300,000	+ 5.9
Indiana	18,800,000	14,910,000	10,926,000	+36.5
Iowa	15,000,000	13,570,000	8,800,000	+54.1
Kansas	8,073,000	5,390,000	4,617,000	+14.6
Kentucky	9,504,000	6,177,000	5,533,000	+11.1
Louisiana	8,623,000	5,875,000	4,944,000	+19.8
Maine	6,364,000	4,145,000	3,295,000	+25.8
Maryland	13,535,000	8,552,000	9,070,000	— 7.6
Massachusetts	45,144,000	28,738,000	29,771,000	— .1
Michigan	39,486,000	26,240,000	21,647,000	+21.2
Minnesota	19,580,000	12,574,000	11,027,000	+ 1.9
Mississippi	5,243,000	3,898,000	3,036,000	+27.3
Missouri	27,627,000	18,713,000	17,015,000	+ 9.6
Montana	3,222,000	2,156,000	2,755,000	—22.6
Nebraska	7,525,000	4,590,000	3,238,000	+39.7
Nevada	1,098,000	823,000	581,000	+19.1
N. Hampshire	3,260,000	2,168,000	1,895,000	+14.4
New Jersey	35,247,000	22,889,000	20,727,000	+10.4
New Mexico	1,771,000	1,165,000	1,035,000	+12.3
New York	$171,506,000	$106,671,000	$128,000,000	—14.7
No. Carolina	12,153,000	8,190,000	5,889,000	+39.1
North Dakota	3,112,000	2,059,000	1,393,000	+47.8
Ohio	58,151,000	35,899,000	31,768,000	+13.0
Oklahoma	8,855,000	5,919,000	5,389,000	+ 9.8
Oregon	8,865,000	5,676,000	5,611,000	+ 1.2
Pennsylvania	81,059,000	53,514,000	53,814,000	— .6
Rhode Island	6,936,000	4,404,000	5,352,000	—17.7
South Carolina	4,320,000	3,097,000	2,453,000	+26.3
South Dakota	2,464,000	1,731,000	1,239,000	+39.7
Tennessee	10,092,000	6,484,000	5,141,000	+26.1
Texas	33,677,000	22,479,000	18,594,000	+20.9
Utah	2,879,000	2,057,000	1,201,000	+71.3
Vermont	2,188,000	1,449,000	1,205,000	+20.3
Virginia	12,688,000	9,092,000	6,365,000	+ 1.4
Washington	13,415,000	11,082,000	7,581,000	+46.2
W. Virginia	6,111,000	4,062,000	4,106,000	— 1.1
Wisconsin	19,265,000	12,230,000	11,977,000	+ 2.5
Wyoming	1,519,000	884,000	1,003,000	— 1.9
Alaska	738,000	492,000	198,000	+148.5
Canal Zone	331,000	(No Report)		
Hawaii	4,439,000	5,985,000	992,000	+503.3
Puerto Rico	296,000	183,000	214,000	—14.5
Virgin Islands	16,000	(No Report)	9,000	....
Unallocated	37,000,000*			
Total	$1,000,000,000	$634,356,000	$600,000,000	+5.7

*Not distributed by States.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today made public the official War Bond Quotas by States for the month of July, which places the nation on a Billion-dollar-a-month basis to aid in meeting the War cost. The above table also gives May War Bond sales in the various states in comparison to the May Quotas. (June sales by states will be published soon.) The percentage of Quotas range from 71.3 percent above quota in Utah, to 22.6 percent below the quota in Montana, but puts the nation as a whole above the $600,000,000 total May quota. Vulnerable Alaska and Hawaii led all states in sale of War Bonds on quota basis.

"Everybody, every pay day ten percent" is the Treasury slogan which is expected to place one of the attractive new window stickers in every American home. "We're Buying at Least 10%," reads the sticker, printed in the national colors. The window stickers and the new "10%" lapel button, which indicates the wearer is investing at least ten percent of his income in War Bonds every pay day, are yardsticks of patriotism in the War Bond drive.

U. S. Treasury Department

Woman Spends 50 Years In Sod House, Likes It

Mrs. George Crofton, who has spent 50 of her 62 years in a sod house, and whose six children were born in the home where she now lives, wouldn't leave her home, even if wealthy, she says.

Mrs. Crofton's parents homesteaded a claim in Scott county, Kansas, in 1886, and built a house, with the aid of neighbors, in one day.

In 1892 she was married to George Crofton, the most eligible bachelor in Scott county. They moved into a soddy, planning to build a better house after they had made their fortune. It happened, however, that the fortune never came, and a year ago Crofton died. Now she says she intends to live in her soddy until the end. She loves the memories of her old home. Not only that, its thick walls and roof of sod keep out the cold winds that sweep across the high plains and keep out the hot winds that scorched the plains last summer. Dust cannot penetrate the walls. The house is floored and it is plastered inside.

Sod houses are cheaply constructed. It is for that reason that they were built on the Kansas plains by the pioneers. All that was needed was a team of horses, a plow and a spade. Sods were cut four inches deep and a foot wide. They were then hacked by the spade into two or three-foot lengths and laid on the walls like bricks. Any sod can be used for a temporary sod house, but for a good house, to last through the years, no sod is suitable but buffalo-grass sod.

Following the financial crash in 1929, young couples, newly married, began building sod houses again. It is estimated that as many as 500 have been constructed in recent years. Many of these, however, were covered with stucco and in many ways are modernized.

Story of Life on Earth Is Told at Scientists' Meeting

Life on earth began a billion and a quarter years ago, scientists were told at the meeting of the Geological Society of America.

The estimate of the beginning of life was furnished by Dr. Alfred C. Lane of Tufts college, and Dr. William D. Urry of Massachusetts, who have studied early transitions of the spark of life.

One period of early life traced by Dr. Lane and Dr. Urry was named the Collozoic, or era of cozy, jelly-like animals. Before that was an even longer period called the Eophytic, or era of dawn-plants, when the earth's atmosphere consisted mainly of carbon dioxide, Dr. Lane said.

From the bottom of the Paleozoic era they measure back to a beginning of life 1,250 million years ago. Before that was the lifeless era with oldest rocks estimated between 1,650 and 1,850 million years.

Mountains were formed because of radioactivity within the earth which produced doming-up blisters of semi-molten texture, Dr. John L. Rich of University of Cincinnati explained.

Dr. Chester R. Longwell of Yale said Massachusetts and Connecticut probably were over vast subterranean mountain ranges.

Not Enough Bathtubs

One American home out of four lacks either a bath tub or shower; 8 per cent are without running water, and one-fourth of those which do have running water lack hot-water facilities; 17 per cent are without indoor water closets, and two-fifths of all homes which have heating facilities at all depend upon stoves, according to a study just made public by the marketing research division, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, commerce department.

The study, it was explained, "evidences a need for both original installation of heating and sanitary facilities in American homes and for the replacement of a large amount of such equipment which has been outmoded"

The survey was based upon studies of 2,633,133 dwellings in 64 cities and their environs.

It was revealed that 18 per cent of the family units in the cities proper are without bath tubs or showers, and over 35 per cent of those in the environs lack such facilities. Seventy-four per cent of the homes have one bath tub or shower; only 2 per cent have two tubs or showers, and less than 1 per cent have three or more tubs or showers.

Apple Tree Improvement

New methods in tree grafting are being studied by department of agriculture horticulturists. They will attempt to improve root stocks of apple trees, rather than improving the top portion of trees when grafting.

The Roman philosophers, Cato and Varro, wrote about tree grafting 2,000 years ago. At that time grafting was considered a new science, and today the department of agriculture still considers grafting a promising field.

The usual means of propagating root stocks of apple trees has been from seedlings, with the upper portion of the tree being grafted on later.

Guy E. Yerkes, horticulturist in charge of nursery investigations for the department, has made a wide departure from the usual means of propagating root stocks from seedlings by using layers or cuttings from roots of specially selected specimens.

Pertinent Questions Asked Lewis By Dairy Farmers

C. L. Dickinson, executive secretary of Free Farmers, has made public a list of 19 questions which he said farmers of the New York milkshed must frequently ask organizers in the campaign of John L. Lewis to form dairy farmers into a unit of the United Mine Workers.

The questions, Mr. Dickinson said have been compiled for use in a folder under the heading "Questions John L. Lewis Still Has to Answer."

Here are the questions:

1—What can Mr. Lewis do for farmers that they can't do for themselves?

2—Is it reasonable to believe that Mr. Lewis, based on his past record, will be willing to pour thousands of United Mine Workers' dollars into the organization of farmers without expecting something in return?

3—If Mr. Lewis really wants to help farmers, why didn't he start back in the 30's when farm income was at a low point and Mr. Lewis' influence was at a high point?

4—In what way is the research department of a labor organization qualified to do anything to improve the efficiency of production or distribution of milk?

5—Isn't it true that all Mr. Lewis has ever done is just put a price tag on the labor of his Union men?

6—What happens to milk if you just put a price tag on it?

7—Who will say who shall and who shall not sell milk under the Lewis plan?

8—In event Mr. Lewis gets a closed shop contract with a milk station and a farmer wanted to withdraw, where could he sell his milk?

9—How are the officers of District 50 selected and when was the last election held?

10—What is the total income of the Lewis family and where does it come from?

11—Kathryn Lewis has said the Union will not raise the price of milk to the consumer; and so will Mr. Lewis reduce the wages of Union members who handle milk after it leaves the farm in order to reduce the spread between the producer and consumer?

12—Do farmers want to be "lifted" to United Mine Workers standards?

13—If, as Lewis organizers say, the District 50 move was in response to a universal demand by farmers, why do they think it necessary to place from 100 to 150 high-powered organizers in the New York milkshed alone?

14—Is it the plan of Mr. Lewis to place dairymen all over the country into the same union?

15—Can Mr. Lewis show that the cost of producing milk for butter on a grain farm in Iowa is the same as the cost of producing fluid milk under the strict sanitary requirements of the New York market?

16—Does Mr. Lewis know that a price of $3.00 a hundred for milk that is used to make butter would make butter cost the consumer close to $1.00 a pound, and has he considered what the effect of this would be on the use of butter substitutes?

17—Mr. Lewis' henchmen are skilled in the use of such soothing phrases as "autonomy" and "democracy," but doesn't the fact still remain that thruout his entire history Mr. Lewis has taken a rule-or-ruin attitude with every organization with which he has been connected?

18—If Mr. Lewis will now use Miners' money to organize farmers, what is to prevent him from using farmers' money to organize groups whose interests may be in conflict with those of farmers?

19—Do you as a farmer or farm leader feel you are qualified to solve, at one fell swoop, all the problems of the miners?

THE ANSWERS

1. Adolf Hitler.
2. The Italian.
3. The Crimean War, 1854-56.
4. Last August in the North Atlantic; December in Washington, June in Washington.
5. As of July 1st, Argentina and Chile.
6. hey apply to U-boats.
7. In the U. S. it is estimated that 18 workers must support a soldier at the front.
8. When the clouds are right on the ground and there is no visibility..
9. The United States.
10. In March, 1862.

Quite Likely

Mrs. Banham — "Why did the boy stand on the burning deck?"

Beham — "I suppose he got up to give some woman a seat."