

The Weather

West Texas—Seasonal temperatures late this afternoon and tonight.

(VOL. 40, NO. 185)

THE PAMPA NEWS

8 PAGES TODAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1942 PAMPA, TEXAS

Wide World News—AP Leased Wire

(PRICE FIVE CENTS)

Good Evening

A SOUL without reflection, like a pile Without inhabitant, to ruin runs.—Young.

VIOLENCE THUNDERS OVER THREE GREAT WAR FRONTS

Praise The Lord



And pass the ammunition holds good for these marines on Guadalcanal. While nearby gun barks as U. S. troops mop up Japs in the Mantankou river section. Catholic fighting men kneel before an outdoor altar as Father Reanon, marine chaplain, says Sunday mass.

Congress Puts 3 Major Proposals 'On Shelf' Until After Election

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Three major legislative proposals were placed on the "Don't-open-until-after-election" shelf today as congress concentrated on political campaigns back home.

sent, although Senator Gurney (R-SD), co-sponsor of the measure, expressed hope an agreement could be reached in conference late next week.

that no legal action could be taken with fewer than 10 of the 18 members on hand and voting, although they did not otherwise challenge the use of proxies.

Edwin S. Vicars Leaves For Army

For the second time in 25 years, Edwin S. Vicars, vice-president and cashier of the First National bank of Pampa, has been called to serve in the nation's armed forces.

Mr. and Mrs. Vicars and their son, Jimmie, left today for San Antonio where on Thursday First Lieut. Vicars will report for duty in the army air forces.

Taking up his former position at the bank Mr. Vicars has been with the First National continuously since 1919. In 1915 the bank's capital assets were less than \$200,000; today it is \$5,000,000.

Soldier Entertains 'Citizens' Lavishly And In Jail

SEATTLE, Oct. 27 (AP)—Corp. Guy Daughterty, 20, of Denton, Tex., is in city jail, accused of cashing \$12,000 in worthless checks to entertain some 100 Seattle civilians during six weeks he was absent without leave from the army.

He thought an estimate of 450,000 votes would be an "outside figure," and did not believe the presence of five proposed constitutional amendments on the ballot would have noticeable effect on the turnout.

Today is Navy day but it's also the army's day, and the army can offer a lot of opportunity to men of all ages, from 18 to 44.

Associated Press Denies Monopoly

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Associated Press, charged with monopoly by the United States government, today answered the anti-trust suit against it with a denial of the charges, and said that if deprived of its right to choose its members, the assurance of an impartial and unbiased news report would no longer exist.

"If the news gathered through the cooperative facilities of AP and its members," the answer said, "were required to be made available to everyone, whether a member or not, the incentive of each member to contribute his time, effort and money to the upbuilding of an organization for the mutual benefit of himself and of others making a like contribution would disappear."

Ladies, let us sharpen your knives free. Bring them to Lewis Hardward.

Surratt Gets Job As Acting Postmaster

S. G. Surratt, former shoe store owner, has been recommended for the position of acting postmaster here following the retirement of C. H. Walker next Friday, according to a telegram received by The News this afternoon from Congressman Gene Worley.

The congressman's telegram stated that Mr. Surratt would not be a candidate for regular appointment to succeed Walker. He will act as postmaster pending the appointment of Walker's successor.

As acting postmaster, Mr. Surratt will serve not more than six months, during which period an examination will be held and a list of eligibles compiled from which the new postmaster will be named.

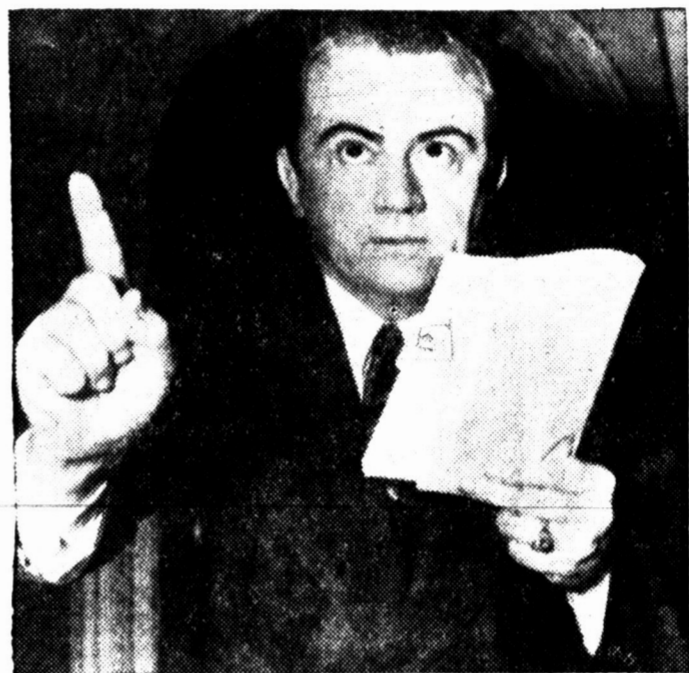
Congressman Worley wired that appointment of an acting postmaster was believed to be fair procedure for all applicants for regular appointment.

He also stated that there had been no objection to his recommendations for competent and worthy applicants who are eligible to take the examination.

The representative said he regretted to see Mr. Walker retire as he had given excellent service during his tenure.

Mr. Surratt resides at 610 N. West street.

YOUR SENATOR'S LATEST POSE



Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas is shown here in one of his typical poses just after the senate had adopted his amendment to the 18-19 year-old draft law, specifying that the youngsters must have 1 year of training before going into combat action.

Willkie Again Urges Second Front Action

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie again has urged a second European front, and says that "if we continue to fail to deliver to our Allies what they are entitled to expect of us or what we have promised them, our reservoir of good-will will turn into one of resentment."

"We owe them more than boasts and broken promises," Willkie told a nationwide radio audience last night in an uncensored report of his recent journey to the Middle East, Russia and China.

The 1940 Republican Presidential candidate declared that the war's record thus far was not such as to inspire "any sublime faith in the infallibility of our military and naval experts."

"Let's have no more of this nonsense," he declared in the speech carried by the four major networks. "Military experts as well as our leaders, must be constantly exposed to democracy's great driving power—the whip-lash of public opinion developed from honest, free discussion."

"We and our Allies must establish a second fighting front in Europe," Willkie said. "I also hope that shortly we can put the considerable force in India to aggressive use in an all-out attack on Burma, as General Wavell has urged. Thus we will relieve the pressure of our enemies on China and Russia, our superb fighting Allies."

Willkie asserted that America was "also punching holes in our reservoir of good-will every day by failing to define clearly our war aims," and continued:

"Besides giving our Allies in Asia and Eastern Europe something to fight with, we have got to give them assurance of what we are fighting for. The 200,000,000 people of Russia and the 450,000,000 people of China are waiting for us to define our aims."

See WILLKIE, page 5

Japs Claim Six U.S. Warships Sunk Yesterday

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—The Japanese broadcast today their version of a big naval and air battle yesterday in the Solomon Islands area, claiming the sinking of six United States warships, including four aircraft carriers, one battleship and another ship of unidentified type. The announcement, credited to Imperial headquarters, was broadcast by both the Tokyo and Berlin radios.

By ROGER D. GREENE Associated Press War Editor

Three great battlefields of World War II thundered toward peak violence today—in Egypt, Russia and the Solomon islands—with the United Nations gaining a marked edge on one front and at least holding their own on the other two.

While the Tokyo radio boasted of Japanese victory in a big naval and air battle off the Solomons yesterday, including the unconfirmed claim that six United States warships had been sunk, Secretary of the Navy Knox declared in Washington:

"The issue has been joined. The Japs have a lot of strength, but the outcome is not clear." Knox declared the American navy was "putting up a gamut fight" than at any time in its history, and he added: "I am not foreshadowing the results, and I am certainly not foreshadowing defeat."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox said today that an Axis claim of having sunk four aircraft carriers and a battleship north of the Santa Cruz Islands, near the Solomons, was "another one of their fishing expeditions." Knox said that both American and Japanese forces in the south Pacific are engaging in a war of maneuver.

desert armies were officially reported to have advanced deeper into a labyrinth of Axis minefields, barbed wire defenses and machinegun nests in the El Alamein sector, 80 miles west of Alexandria, amid heavy fighting.

British imperial headquarters reported that "enemy activities were on an increased scale" in the four-day-old renewal of the campaign, but declared:

"During the night of Oct. 25-26, our forces extended the area which they had occupied in the enemy's defenses. Yesterday our gains were maintained. Fighting continues." On the Russian front, Soviet dis-

See JAPS, page 5

See 433 PLEDGED, page 5

See 433 PLEDGED, page 5

See 433 PLEDGED, page 5

Bishop Here Tonight To Observe End Of 40-Hours Devotion

Most Rev. Laurence Julius Fitz-Simon, D. D., bishop of Amarillo, will be celebrating the closing of the 40 Hours' Devotion at 7:30 o'clock tonight at Holy Souls Catholic church.

The devotion began with high mass at 8 o'clock last Sunday morning and is symbolic of the 40 hours our Lord's body was in the sepulchre.

At the ceremony tonight the sermon will be given by the Rev. Theodore W. Nuss, C. M., chaplain of Loreto hospital, Dalhart.

Visiting priests here tonight will be the Rev. Msgr. John A. Steinhilber, V. F. Panhandle and St. Francis; the Rev. A. J. Zienta, White Deer; the Rev. A. J. Zienta, White Deer; the Rev. A. Schindler, pastor of Our Lady of Guadalupe, Amarillo; Rev. James J. Lewis, C. M., Canadian; and Brother Lawrence, F. S. C., Price Memorial college, Amarillo.

3-Year-Old Has Fun With N. Y. Traffic

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (AP)—A shrill whistle sounded and midtown eighth avenue traffic screeched to a stop. A second blast from the whistle sent cars favored by a green light ahead. A third sent the entire scene into a wild tangle.

In the midst of it all was found a three-year-old boy who had found a whistle.

The lot, who didn't know his name, told policemen he wished to become one of them. He did, while officers searched for his guardians.

Legion Opposes Plan Of O'Daniel

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27 (AP)—Speaking for 11,844 posts and more than 1,140,000 members of the American Legion, National Commander Roane Waring expressed opposition to Sen. W. Lee O'Daniel's draft act amendment requiring "draft-age draftees to have a year's training prior to combat service."

Said Waring of O'Daniel's amendment, adopted last Saturday by the senate on a 39 to 31 vote:

"The American Legion vigorously opposes any amendment to the 18-19-year draft act which would shackle the army in its war effort. We are emphatically opposed to the O'Daniel amendment that undertakes to determine when a soldier is sufficiently fit for combat duty. The determination of when a soldier is sufficiently trained for combat duty is a military question and one

See LEGION, page 5

\$433 Pledged On First Day Of Girl Scout Campaign

The annual Girl Scout drive for funds got into full swing Monday when \$371.50 in cash was donated, a total of \$433.50. The total represents 80 contributors.

The first workers to report the above total were Mrs. K. E. Thornorton, Ewing Williams, Bob Mullens, J. T. Hobdy, N. L. Nichol, Alvin Bell, Bob Miller, Roy McMillen, Joe Wells, Reuben Hilton, Ralph Prock, D. H. Coffey, and Doc Pursley.

Approximately 28 other men workers and all of the women who are working the residential sections are expected to report soon.

The men now working on teams from the Rotary, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions, and Kiwanis clubs will be announced later.

The drive is conducted each year during National Girl Scout week. Mayor Fred Thompson has issued the following proclamation declaring Girl Scout Week in Pampa:

WHEREAS, Scouting is one of the great institutions of America, about which all Americans should be justly proud, and

WHEREAS, the Girl Scout Training directs and prepares the Girls of

See 433 PLEDGED, page 5

I HEARD . . .

Charlie Thut was already looking forward to the Pampa-Plainview game, which isn't scheduled to be played until the middle of next month. Charlie called up this morning to check on the date.

Light Vote Foreseen In Tuesday Election

AUSTIN, Oct. 27 (AP)—Governor Coke Stevenson today said he did not expect a heavy vote in the general election a week hence, despite state issues involved.

Temperatures In Pampa

6 p. m. Monday 36
9 p. m. Monday 43
Midnight 43
7 a. m. Today 42
8 a. m. 42
9 a. m. 42
10 a. m. 43
11 a. m. 44
12 Noon 45
1 p. m. 46
Monday's maximum 47
Monday's minimum 28

Aircraft Carrier's Missing Commander Sent 'If-I-Don't-Get-Back' Letter To Small Son

AKLINGTON, Mass., Oct. 27 (AP)—"Jackie" Shea, five years old, has a letter he never will part with—a letter that said "if I don't get back . . ."

"This is the first letter I have ever written directly to my little son and I am thrilled to know you can read it all by yourself. If you miss some of the words, I am sure it will be because I do not write plainly. Mother will help you in that case, I am sure."

I SAW . . .

Li-Col Daniel S. Campbell, c. of the Pampa air base (technically known as the army air forces installation) surrounded by more pyramids of printed forms than I ever knew could be put in one place. And the place was Pampa's "Little War Department Building" on N. Ballard, temporary location of the advance contingent of soldiers to be stationed here.

MORE DAYS TO SEND GIFTS TO MEN IN FOREIGN SERVICE... 66

Published daily except Saturday by The Pampa News, 222 W. Foster Ave., Pampa, Texas. Phone 586 - All departments.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (Full Lease Wire). The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER in Pampa, 20c per week, \$6c per month, \$1.50 per year. BY MAIL, payable in advance, anywhere in the Panhandle of Texas, \$5.00 per year. Outside of the Panhandle, \$6.00 per year. Price per single copy, 5 cents.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE—"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

It's Navy Day

Anchor aweigh—for it's Navy Day—the day the nation salutes its fighting seamen. There is no pause in the Battle of the Solomons or the Battle of the Atlantic, but back home the folks remember the U. S. navy's historic past, take pride in its showing in the present war at sea and envision the victory which the navy is doing so much to help achieve.

Navy history began in October with its founding in 1775 by the Continental Congress. The navy's log is ablaze with historic names like John Paul Jones, Old Ironsides, the Monitor and the Merrimac, Admiral Farragut, the Maine, Dewey at Manila bay.

New entries in the log of navy history include Pearl Harbor, Bataan and Corregidor, the Coral Sea and Midway, every one demonstrating the determined spirit of our seamen, whether suffering temporary defeat or achieving victory. Battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and even the small but swift PT torpedo boats have all proved themselves worthy units of our fighting fleet.

The 27th of October was selected in 1922 as Navy Day because it is the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, the first of several Roosevelts to do much for the navy. As assistant secretary of the navy at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, "TR" advised the country to "speak softly but carry a big stick."

In World War I, another Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the navy—and now as President, Franklin D. Roosevelt is in a large manner responsible for the sizeable fleet the U. S. had ready to meet the threat of war.

Today the emphasis in the navy is on seapower combined with airpower. Pearl Harbor and subsequent naval engagements showed that the airplane could do to the battleship, and the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway demonstrated the value of the aircraft carrier. In today's two-ocean naval construction, the flat top is truly queen of the fleet.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Farm Problem

Qualified observers, looking over the dairying and granary regions, agree unanimously that the farmers are not overstating the gravity of the crisis that confronts them.

Between now and next spring the nation must find some effective relief for its farmers—some sound workable formula to rescue our greatest, most vital industry, the production of foodstuffs.

We are handicapped in the beginning by the fact that for two decades now we have been experimenting unsuccessfully in hope of solving a farm problem that was the exact opposite of the one now at issue.

All of our thought about the farmers and their troubles centered upon how to assure them a price for their product which would enable them to pay their bills and live decently. The experiments tried most often involved, in one way or another, restrictions upon output.

Now prices are high and will remain high for the duration of the war. The farmer will have no difficulty selling all he can raise, at good prices. But now, with an eager market and good prices, the farmer is stymied by inability to obtain help with which to raise crops.

From all over the farming areas come stories of auctions at which stock, tools and household effects are being sold as farmers are taken into the armed forces.

Those who are not called themselves are losing their sons, their hired hands, the neighbors with whom they "changed work," to Uncle Sam.

If the evil were only that the long-depressed farmers are deprived by war of their chance to recoup past losses, then non-farmers could be philosophical and retort that everybody must sacrifice to help beat Hitler.

But the plight of the farmers is the tragedy of the whole nation, and of its armed forces, and of its allies and their armed forces. For all of the anti-axis world has to depend, to a considerable extent, upon the United States' production of foodstuffs.

We do not know what solution will work. But we do know that a workable solution has to be evolved between now and planting time next spring—and if we wait until planting time, too many farm workers may be in uniform to permit the solution to work.

We hope that this matter will not be permitted to lag along, as have so many other critical problems, until the best solution findable will have lost much of its effectiveness.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

How Many-To-One?

At the moment some experts are saying that behind every man in uniform must be 18 industrial and agricultural workers.

For an army of 100,000—exclusive of our arsenal-of-democracy function—this would call for 1,800,000 workers, out of a population of 135,000,000 minus fighters and minus children, the physically unusable, the too aged, etc.

Obviously, this is impossible. There is a question how many are needed to back each fighter. In view of current production, a better estimate may be 10-to-1, which still would push us hard.

The Nation's Press

AN ARMY TO WIN (Chicago Tribune) Donald M. Nelson is the first member of the war administration to acknowledge publicly that we cannot continue to shuffle around our man power as if we were a nation of 300 million persons instead of 134 million. There are limits on everything, but few of Mr. Nelson's associates share his perception of the fact.

Common Ground

"I speak the plain-word primer. I give the sign of democracy. By God! I will accept nothing which I cannot have their counterpart of on the same terms." —WALT WHITMAN.

REAL MEANING OF SALARY LIMITATION

Probably the most demagogic and most dangerous proposition that misleads more people than any other Utopian scheme is the suggestion to limit salaries to \$5,000, \$10,000, \$25,000 or \$100,000 a year in order to help those with small incomes.

This is one of Roosevelt's demagogic methods of appearing to be a friend of the masses. It has a great appeal to those who do not see through to the end results.

But the trick that seems to be back of Roosevelt's demagogic scheme in his stabilization order in which he limited salaries to \$25,000 a year, is that there are many exceptions. One of these was insurance could be deducted, as well as fixed contractual debt payments. One is compelled to inquire as to whether or not Roosevelt has a lot of insurance that will permit him to draw his full \$75,000 without deductions.

Usually those people who have not been successful in producing wealth themselves and inherit most of their wealth, are inclined to take out large insurance policies. On the other hand, those people who have been successful, usually figure they can use their money themselves better than insurance companies can use it.

Thus, the real men of courage will be penalized under this arbitrary ruling of the President.

And certainly it is unfair to permit one group of men to earn more than \$25,000 while other groups are not permitted to earn more than \$25,000. America was based on all people being equal before the law until we started the socialistic, communistic, graduated income tax.

This limiting of salaries is a natural result of the belief in taxes being paid according to the theory called "ability-to-pay."

Again, it will be noted that this order of Roosevelt's does not limit income from dividends secured from inherited wealth. It will be remembered that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and Roosevelt both inherited large fortunes.

And if there should be any limit at all on incomes, which there should not be, it certainly should be on income from wealth inherited rather than from income earned by the initiative and service a man renders to society in order to receive a large salary.

And when we establish the principle that the government has a right to limit salaries and incomes to \$25,000, then it will have the right to limit them to \$10,000, to \$5,000, or \$2,500 or \$2,000.

To take away arbitrarily from any man part of his earnings, whether it be done by the government or a bunch of bandits, is just a form of stealing. It will react and do great harm to the individuals who are a party to committing such a crime.

Jesus said, the rain falls on the just and the unjust. When the government attempts to let the rain (the salaries) fall on those whom they want it to fall upon, we are departing a long way from real democracy or true Christianity.

run hog wild. It gave Washington an excuse for command over the life of every American and the power of ordering and disposing their fellow citizens went to the bureaucrats' heads. In a few months the face of the nation was changed.

The realignment went on without system or order. The extent of the disruption of a normally efficient productive organization became apparent only after war industry for two consecutive months failed to meet its quotas and after the farmers had asserted that next year they would be lucky to attain 75 per cent of this year's production. The administration all this time contemplated a total of 13 million men in the armed forces, at least 9 million of them in the land army.

Mr. Nelson, whose job it is to produce for the forces we place in the field, now says that the time is near when we must set a limit on the size of the armed forces. We must strike a balance, he says, between the number of fighting men and the number of industrial and agricultural workers necessary to supply the services and the civil population.

Even if we could produce for an enormous number of men under arms, we should still be faced by the questions of whether we could move the men overseas, whether we could assemble the shipping to maintain them in the field, and, finally, whether we could then expect to have a fighting force capable of victory.

The hazard cannot be ignored that we will move a fraction of the 13 million overseas and that we will be left, by shipping shortages, with a huge standing force to eat and stagnate in our own country, divorced from productive work in either field or factory. So far, after 10 months, we have sent only 600,000 men out of the country. And what kind of army will we have? We know that men up to within a few weeks of the draft maximum of 45 are being taken every day. Physical standards are being relaxed to an ever greater extent. The process of induction is being carried on with great zeal. There is even an impression that draft boards are competing to set records.

Why this is all necessary in a country that as yet has had little drain upon its man power through casualties is beyond explanation. It is not the way European military powers went about the job.

In Germany all men were called into compulsory service at the age of 18 and trained for a uniform period of two years, after which they entered the reserve, where they remained until they reached the age of 35. From the reserve they passed to the Landwehr, remaining there until the age of 45, when finally they became part of the Landsturm, which is called up only as emergency occasions the use of older men.

This system and variants of it are in force all over Europe. Men once past their service period are called to duty in time of war in the order of their classes. Thus the nations with most experience with mass armies bring the youngest and most fit men into action by age groups, ahead of those older and less fit.

In contrast, we reach into the grab bag and bring out a conglomerate collection of all men of all ages, and of all degrees of fitness, and ask the older to do what may tax even the youngest.

We are taking men from productive employment, where they are contributing according to their capacity, and attempting to convert them into soldiers, when combat requirements are beyond their capacity. We are doing it because some people in Washington are impressed with the idea of a mass army merely for the sake of mass. To draft men over 30 into the army is a waste both of time and of man power that could be much better employed elsewhere. The sooner we turn back the unfit selectees to civilian service the better it will be, both for the army and the national economy. When we have done that we will have made a start toward developing an army to win.

THERE'LL BE PLENTY OF COMPANY NEXT MARCH



Neo-Liberal Illusion: That Collectivism Is Liberty

(The Saturday Evening Post)

Ever since human beings lived in caves, hunted in packs and divided up the kill, the progress of civilization has been measured by the people able to leave the pack and care for themselves without the leader doing their thinking for them.

But as matters now stand, the United States is considering the abandonment of individual responsibility and going back to earning its living in packs under what is mockingly called the total state.

This reactionary trend is only partly due to World War I, the first major foreign war ever undertaken by the United States. That war set up round-the-world ground swells of economic disturbance which, after sweeping through Europe, finally caught up with the United States in 1929.

Growing its business machine out of gear, bringing on financial panic, unemployment and, as a result, a horde of economic curiauls, each one of which marked a step backward toward the old, old status of the strong state and the weak citizen. Instead of natural forces being allowed to cure the economic body, the patient was loaded with stimulants and sedatives in the form of debt and subsidy, each dose of paternal pap making the people more and more dependent upon Federal handouts. While still in this condition the United States entered World War II, and, of necessity, the private citizens promptly handed over to the state all the economic powers it had not already assumed.

These wartime powers should not, in themselves, alarm the citizens. What should alarm the citizens is the blithe assumption on the part of many academic and bureaucratic reformers that economic control over the individual is now a permanent governmental power.

It may be that the "frontier thinkers" are right and that economic freedom will not be restored to the American citizens. If all depends upon what the majority of voters want—the responsibilities of freedom or the misery-loves company type of security afforded by the total state.

Changes in national characteristics take place slowly and often imperceptibly, America may have changed. Too many of the nineteen million immigrants who have come to our shores since 1900 did not come seeking freedom. They came to share a ready-made prosperity. Ignorant of basic American ideals, they are a easy prey for demagogues, and no one knows exactly what changes this new blood has made in America.

We do know this much—that the general idea of the collective state has made tremendous strides in America. In July 1942, one of the leading public-opinion polls asked the people whether some form of Socialism would be good or bad for the United States. Only 41 per cent of the people thought it would be bad. Twenty-five per cent thought it would be good, and 34 per cent had no opinion. In other words, 38 per cent of all who had an opinion favored collectivism. Ten years ago this would have been incredible. But it is not incredible today.

identical with those needed to socialize industry. It would be entirely possible to utilize these controls to effect a bloodless revolution. But if the voters can be made to understand the simple mechanics of economic progress and individual advancement, this revolution will not take place.

The human race manufactures most of its own economic problems by the simple method of periodically penalizing or destroying those talented members of society who can solve those problems. The process works in cycles.

When no one has anything, the talented, capable individuals are encouraged to exercise their economic genius, to invent, to dream, to initiate new enterprise and to create work for those incapable of creating their own. The result is a rich reward to the talented and a very substantial reward to the semitolerated or untolerated individuals clinging to the tail of genius. As prosperity replaces poverty, the business genius is a hero.

But since the dawn of history, this hero worship has eventually given place first to envy, then to distrust, finally to hatred and what is coyly referred to as "liquidation." The less privileged, lose patience and kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. After the rattle of the tumbrel has died away and the untalented have gorged themselves on the status of their one-time heroes, everyone settles down once again to squalor and poverty, and the cycle starts all over again.

For centuries, technological advancement has made the individual less and less capable of organizing and directing his own work. Hence, some-one else must direct it. The only two agencies that can do this are (1) the private enterprisers, using free labor, and (2) the government, using Hitler's type of labor. We must choose between freedom and state control. Those who say that the people can collectively direct their own industrial efforts are either liars or fools.

It is only in nations that have enjoyed several generations of prosperity that individual economic superiority becomes a social and political crime. This is because, under continuing prosperity, success comes to look so easy that the demagogues can brand it as being unfair.

The unfairness is always based upon an alleged exploitation of the employees and the public by the owners of industry. The workers are allegedly deprived of the fruits of their labor. The public is allegedly overcharged by trusts and monopolies. The cold facts, published by the Roosevelt Administration and available to every citizen, show that 85 per cent of all the national income is paid out in wages and salaries, and that capital seldom keeps enough profit to do much better than break even. As a group, the venturesome individuals who have been responsible for our having automobiles, sewing machines, electric irons and radios could have made more profit investing their money in Government bonds than putting it into their businesses.

The moral of this story is that the general public should not look at a gift horse in the mouth. As

long as the inventive and management of a gifted minority is available to the consumer at such little cost, the consumer is far better off to accept the benefits the system and let the capitalists continue to risk their money competing with one another for public patronage.

There is no way, in the long run, of rewarding an individual beyond his fair value to society, and the brutal truth is that there always has been and always will be, a certain proportion of any population unable to contribute enough to society to warrant more than a minimum humane living standard. They cannot be allowed to starve, and the only way to make up the deficit between what they need and what they earn is to take it away from those able to produce more than they need.

And, though it is human nature to help the unfortunate, it is also human nature to restrict charity to bare living standards. If the state persists in subsidizing and pampering the relatively useless citizen at the expense of the useful citizen, one of two things will happen: Either the useful citizen will rise up in his wrath and overthrow the state, or, lacking the power to overthrow the state, he will lose his initiative and sink toward the level of the group which he is being made to support.

This last process is a three-act tragedy. The first act is the one in which the gifted citizen reduces his productive efforts because the fruits thereof are taken from him. The second act is the gradual reduction of a national wealth, resulting from the reduction of productive effort. The third and last act sees the available supply of wealth dwindle to where there is no surplus with which to feed the useless citizen. And so we see the very class which was intended to benefit from the enforced charity cut off from its only hope of sustenance, the surplus production of the self-sufficient citizen.

Approaching the same problem from the opposite direction, it is the recognition of inequality and the distribution of unequal rewards that make charity possible. The state that allows genius free play never has much trouble collecting the taxes needed to support the unproductive citizen at a reasonable living standard. The more the surplus—or, if you prefer, the more millionaires a society can produce—the less suffering that society will experience in the lower brackets, because there are greater tax sources through which to support the untalented.

Yet even today this law is being challenged. The age-old fallacy of universal prosperity through economic equality has been given a brand-new title and is currently being paraded up and down the economic stage as "production for use instead of profit." Stripped of its theatrical aspects, the fancy figment of socialistic imagination emerges as the old, old principle of state ownership of industry.

One need not be an economist to observe this fallacy. All one needs is common sense. Private enterprise must be efficient because if it isn't it goes broke. State-owned enterprise, on the other hand, is never efficient, for the simple reason that it doesn't have to be. If it loses money, the deficit is made up by the taxpayer.

News Behind The News The National Whirligig

By RAY TUCKER

TEMPTATIONS: General George C. Marshall presented such an eloquent and effective argument against the "Josh" Lee prohibition rider to the teen-age draft law that the upper chamber rejected the measure two to one. Talking to a group of senior statesmen at private luncheon in the Senate restaurant, he convinced them that the amendment by the candidate for re-election was totally unnecessary.

The Army, General Marshall explained, has far stricter regulations against drink than have civilian authorities. Whereas a police court judge may have a victim of alcoholism up for only ten days, or even let him off with a small fine, the military offender's C. O. can lodge him in the guardhouse for thirty or sixty days in which time he performs unpleasant labor under supervision of military guards. He also pointed out that existing ordinances forbid the sale of strong stuff to minors and that it would be quite feasible for the War Department to issue a card indicating whether or not the bearer is eligible for high alcohol consumption.

But Mr. Lee's proposal packs a bearable understanding appeal, as letters pouring into members' offices testify. Mothers and fathers do not want their sons exposed to temptations which quitting the home nest sometimes brings. Despite protests from General Marshall and Secretary Stimson, the Oklahoma man's suggestion commanded strong early support on both sides of the aisle.

CRACKDOWN: Gasoline rationing experts in Washington have devised a seemingly sound scheme for policing the rationing regulations which they will promulgate for the nation shortly. They contemplate complete decentralized and neighborhood enforcement of their edicts.

Whenever a factory or business of any size hires more than a hundred persons a "plant transportation committee" will be set up. It will arrange for the pooling of automobile facilities without regard to whether the passengers are high officials or only water boys. It will map the routes and the workmen travel from home to his job. On the basis of its studies the group will determine which car an individual is to receive—A, B or C—and its recommendations will be authoritative and final.

Such a system will eliminate the necessity for a bureaucratic organization consisting of many thousands of federal employees. It is also expected to make the crackdown more palatable, inasmuch as it will have a democratic flavor.

ENEMY: A La Follette rider designed to expand the field of government ownership of public utilities was amputated from the 1942 Revenue Bill at the last minute. Conservative House conferees—Messrs. Doughton (D.) of North Carolina, Cooper (D.) of Tennessee, Bohne (D.) of Indiana and Disney (D.) of Oklahoma—engineered a backstage revolt against the Progressive Wisconsin Senator's proposal.

Young Bob's amendment, which was slipped in during the final hours of Senate debate, provided that the sale of a hydroelectric company to a "nonprofit organization" should be exempt from taxation. While the added clause did not define a "nonprofit organization," it was framed to facilitate the transfer of concerns from private interests to cities, states, cooperatives etc. The signatures of only ten per cent of ten thousand of the voters in any area were all that was needed to start the La Follette program in motion.

Although advanced by an enemy of corporations, the plan was favored by many firms which would like to sell out while the selling is good—or better than it may be after the war. But hardheaded House Democrats balked, this administrative order the first and most severe setbacks to New Deal utilitarians.

CIRCUS: Hazel Vandenberg, at

If private enterprise loses money, the deficit is made up by the owners. And for that reason private enterprise either makes money or goes out of business. The only way private enterprise can make money is to serve the public as well as its competitors, or better. State-owned industry, having no competitor, serves the public only as well as its politically appointed management and its politically controlled workers decide that it should.

Yet America must face the very real possibility that its industry will be socialized.

What can the public do to protect itself? It is far from easy. The political and economic issues are so involved, so far beyond the grasp of most of us that the public becomes a milling, confused herd. Is there any one rock of truth to which the common man may cling while the storm rages about him? Is there any one pillar of freedom which is a key to all freedom around which he can concentrate his defenses?

There is such a freedom. Economic freedom. The freedom to develop his productive abilities, sell them to the highest bidder and retain for himself and his family a fair share of the benefits. When this freedom is destroyed, the entire democratic structure goes with it.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Though no obstruction should be placed in the path of military victory, an alert people should check every political move, every law, and through their chosen representatives should make certain that the martial economic law which we now cheerfully accept does not become the permanent law of the land.

tractive and energetic helpmeet of the Republican Senator from Michigan, has sketched in the National Republican Magazine one of the truly vivid pictures of Washington. She says:

"The typical week of a Senator's wife about which I wrote so blithely a bit over two years ago is no more. Those Thursday afternoons at which I served homemade doughnuts are but a memory. But the same of the doughnuts seems to live on, as I still get requests for the recipe. So much for the power of dough in politics!" (Arthur prof. day, helped her with that spicy line.)

"There is nothing," she explains quite correctly, "of that easygoing Southern atmosphere of the past. Crowds in the buses and streetcars that are being used by everybody, including Supreme Court Justices. Crowds in the restaurants where you wait interminably to be served. Crowds in the stores where the service has been equally disrupted. Deliveries twice a week if you are lucky. Crowds on the streets just like concentration camps, especially after Government pay day."

In short, just crowds!

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Victory Tax Will Snarl Collection

By PETER EDSON

Pampa News Washington Correspondent

This new First Revenue Act of 1942 is expected to raise about \$10 billion for the government in 1943. Eight billion of it will come from personal and corporation income taxes, the other \$2 billion from the 5 per cent Victory tax which your boss will start deducting from your pay envelope after Jan. 1 if your earnings are at the rate of more than \$24 a year, which is \$52 a month.

This Victory tax business is important. The Treasury Department estimates it will hit about 50 million citizens, or well over half of the adult population. These people who have to pay Victory taxes won't have to fill out returns until 1944, though the money will be collected in 1943. The Bureau of Internal Revenue, meaning the Treasury, has no experience in collecting anything like this Victory tax, but the Treasury has a whole year in which to get out the bugs, for though the money starts coming in when the employees remit for the first quarter of 1943 the money accounted for till the Victory taxpayers file their returns in 1944.

By that time the Victory taxpayer may have changed jobs twice, forgotten how much he earned and how much was deducted from his pay envelope by each employer, lost all track of what credits he is entitled to for purchase of war bonds and stamps. The resulting confusion may be rather terrible, but the Internal Revenue boys figure they'll get it all straightened out somehow before the deadline.

COLLECTION COSTS

The estimates of \$2 billion from Victory tax and \$4 billion from income taxes for 1943 are net—that is, the amount the government will get after the costs of collecting the taxes have been deducted. No official estimates have as yet been made as to what all these costs of collection will be, but a fair guess is that they will come close to \$80 million. This figures at 80c to collect every \$100 in tax revenue.

The history of the costs of collecting the federal tax dollar gives a pretty good picture of the country's financial prosperity. Back in 1866 after the Civil War, when the country was pretty well shot, it cost \$2.47 to collect \$100 in taxes. The cost gradually went down until the income tax law first went into effect in 1912, when the cost of collecting \$100 was \$1.71. This figure declined to 33c in 1918.

This was an all-time low, and it can be explained by the fact that the tax collections were extremely heavy in the war years. The exact reverse of that situation developed in 1932 at the depth of the depression when tax collections were down and the costs of collecting each \$100 rose to \$2.17.

Since 1932 the costs of tax collecting have been declining gradually. In 1941, with total tax collections of over \$7 billion, the costs of collecting were \$65 million, or about 80c on the \$100. In 1942, with collections of \$13 billion, costs were \$74 million, or 57c per \$100. In spite of the innovation of the new 5 per cent Victory tax on wages, Treasury experts believe that 1943 costs of tax collection will be held down, though the real test of that will come in 1944 when all these Victory tax returns have to be filed and examined.

REVENUE EMPLOYEES

Back in 1866 there were about 4400 employees in the federal government's tax department. In 1912, in spite of the introduction of the federal income tax, the number of employees in the Bureau of Internal Revenue was only 400, but by 1918 it had risen to 8500 because of the problems presented by the war tax. In 1932 the number of employees was 11,700, in 1941 it was 27,000 and today it is about 30,000.

The next tax law's provisions require that all tax forms will have to be revised, and because of the late date of passage, the printing press will have to be kept busy all night from now until the job is done, some time during the first quarter of 1943. An estimated 32 million income tax returns will be filed before March 15, 1943, but that means that nearly 300 million tax forms will have to be printed, to provide the necessary duplicates, to correctly filed returns and false starts.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

Promises are worthless until they become performances. Better to fall down than to lay down.

Don't Let Your Rooms Stay Vacant - - - Call 666

THE PAMPA NEWS
 Phone 666 322 West Foster
 Office hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
 Sunday hours 12:30 to 10 p. m.
 Cash rates for classified advertising:
 Words 1 Day 2 Days 3 Days
 Up to 15 1.00 1.75 2.50
 Up to 20 1.25 2.00 2.75
 Up to 30 1.50 2.25 3.00
 Up to 40 1.75 2.50 3.25
 Up to 50 2.00 2.75 3.50
 Up to 60 2.25 3.00 3.75
 Up to 70 2.50 3.25 4.00
 Up to 80 2.75 3.50 4.25
 Up to 90 3.00 3.75 4.50
 Up to 100 3.25 4.00 4.75
 Up to 125 3.75 4.50 5.25
 Up to 150 4.25 5.00 5.75
 Up to 200 5.00 5.75 6.50
 Up to 300 6.00 6.75 7.50
 Up to 400 7.00 7.75 8.50
 Up to 500 8.00 8.75 9.50
 Up to 600 9.00 9.75 10.50
 Up to 700 10.00 10.75 11.50
 Up to 800 11.00 11.75 12.50
 Up to 900 12.00 12.75 13.50
 Up to 1000 13.00 13.75 14.50
 Up to 1250 14.50 15.25 16.00
 Up to 1500 16.00 16.75 17.50
 Up to 2000 18.00 18.75 19.50
 Up to 3000 21.00 21.75 22.50
 Up to 4000 24.00 24.75 25.50
 Up to 5000 27.00 27.75 28.50
 Up to 6000 30.00 30.75 31.50
 Up to 7000 33.00 33.75 34.50
 Up to 8000 36.00 36.75 37.50
 Up to 9000 39.00 39.75 40.50
 Up to 10000 42.00 42.75 43.50
 Up to 12500 48.00 48.75 49.50
 Up to 15000 54.00 54.75 55.50
 Up to 20000 66.00 66.75 67.50
 Up to 30000 81.00 81.75 82.50
 Up to 40000 96.00 96.75 97.50
 Up to 50000 111.00 111.75 112.50
 Up to 60000 126.00 126.75 127.50
 Up to 70000 141.00 141.75 142.50
 Up to 80000 156.00 156.75 157.50
 Up to 90000 171.00 171.75 172.50
 Up to 100000 186.00 186.75 187.50
 Up to 125000 213.00 213.75 214.50
 Up to 150000 240.00 240.75 241.50
 Up to 200000 288.00 288.75 289.50
 Up to 300000 336.00 336.75 337.50
 Up to 400000 384.00 384.75 385.50
 Up to 500000 432.00 432.75 433.50
 Up to 600000 480.00 480.75 481.50
 Up to 700000 528.00 528.75 529.50
 Up to 800000 576.00 576.75 577.50
 Up to 900000 624.00 624.75 625.50
 Up to 1000000 672.00 672.75 673.50
 Up to 1250000 792.00 792.75 793.50
 Up to 1500000 912.00 912.75 913.50
 Up to 2000000 1080.00 1080.75 1081.50
 Up to 3000000 1296.00 1296.75 1297.50
 Up to 4000000 1512.00 1512.75 1513.50
 Up to 5000000 1728.00 1728.75 1729.50
 Up to 6000000 1944.00 1944.75 1945.50
 Up to 7000000 2160.00 2160.75 2161.50
 Up to 8000000 2376.00 2376.75 2377.50
 Up to 9000000 2592.00 2592.75 2593.50
 Up to 10000000 2808.00 2808.75 2809.50
 Up to 12500000 3369.00 3369.75 3370.50
 Up to 15000000 3930.00 3930.75 3931.50
 Up to 20000000 4716.00 4716.75 4717.50
 Up to 30000000 5659.00 5659.75 5660.50
 Up to 40000000 6602.00 6602.75 6603.50
 Up to 50000000 7545.00 7545.75 7546.50
 Up to 60000000 8488.00 8488.75 8489.50
 Up to 70000000 9431.00 9431.75 9432.50
 Up to 80000000 10374.00 10374.75 10375.50
 Up to 90000000 11317.00 11317.75 11318.50
 Up to 100000000 12260.00 12260.75 12261.50
 Up to 125000000 14725.00 14725.75 14726.50
 Up to 150000000 17190.00 17190.75 17191.50
 Up to 200000000 20628.00 20628.75 20629.50
 Up to 300000000 25185.00 25185.75 25186.50
 Up to 400000000 29742.00 29742.75 29743.50
 Up to 500000000 34299.00 34299.75 34300.50
 Up to 600000000 38856.00 38856.75 38857.50
 Up to 700000000 43413.00 43413.75 43414.50
 Up to 800000000 47970.00 47970.75 47971.50
 Up to 900000000 52527.00 52527.75 52528.50
 Up to 1000000000 57084.00 57084.75 57085.50
 Up to 1250000000 68850.00 68850.75 68851.50
 Up to 1500000000 80616.00 80616.75 80617.50
 Up to 2000000000 97539.00 97539.75 97540.50
 Up to 3000000000 116447.00 116447.75 116448.50
 Up to 4000000000 135355.00 135355.75 135356.50
 Up to 5000000000 154263.00 154263.75 154264.50
 Up to 6000000000 173171.00 173171.75 173172.50
 Up to 7000000000 192079.00 192079.75 192080.50
 Up to 8000000000 210987.00 210987.75 210988.50
 Up to 9000000000 229895.00 229895.75 229896.50
 Up to 10000000000 248803.00 248803.75 248804.50
 Up to 12500000000 298503.00 298503.75 298504.50
 Up to 15000000000 348203.00 348203.75 348204.50
 Up to 20000000000 417803.00 417803.75 417804.50
 Up to 30000000000 497403.00 497403.75 497404.50
 Up to 40000000000 577003.00 577003.75 577004.50
 Up to 50000000000 656603.00 656603.75 656604.50
 Up to 60000000000 736203.00 736203.75 736204.50
 Up to 70000000000 815803.00 815803.75 815804.50
 Up to 80000000000 895403.00 895403.75 895404.50
 Up to 90000000000 975003.00 975003.75 975004.50
 Up to 100000000000 1054603.00 1054603.75 1054604.50
 Up to 125000000000 1266753.00 1266753.75 1266754.50
 Up to 150000000000 1478903.00 1478903.75 1478904.50
 Up to 200000000000 1795053.00 1795053.75 1795054.50
 Up to 300000000000 2111203.00 2111203.75 2111204.50
 Up to 400000000000 2427353.00 2427353.75 2427354.50
 Up to 500000000000 2743503.00 2743503.75 2743504.50
 Up to 600000000000 3059653.00 3059653.75 3059654.50
 Up to 700000000000 3375803.00 3375803.75 3375804.50
 Up to 800000000000 3691953.00 3691953.75 3691954.50
 Up to 900000000000 4008103.00 4008103.75 4008104.50
 Up to 1000000000000 4324253.00 4324253.75 4324254.50
 Up to 1250000000000 5190303.00 5190303.75 5190304.50
 Up to 1500000000000 6056353.00 6056353.75 6056354.50
 Up to 2000000000000 7387653.00 7387653.75 7387654.50
 Up to 3000000000000 8718953.00 8718953.75 8718954.50
 Up to 4000000000000 10050253.00 10050253.75 10050254.50
 Up to 5000000000000 11381553.00 11381553.75 11381554.50
 Up to 6000000000000 12712853.00 12712853.75 12712854.50
 Up to 7000000000000 14044153.00 14044153.75 14044154.50
 Up to 8000000000000 15375453.00 15375453.75 15375454.50
 Up to 9000000000000 16706753.00 16706753.75 16706754.50
 Up to 10000000000000 18038053.00 18038053.75 18038054.50
 Up to 12500000000000 21647553.00 21647553.75 21647554.50
 Up to 15000000000000 25257053.00 25257053.75 25257054.50
 Up to 20000000000000 30966553.00 30966553.75 30966554.50
 Up to 30000000000000 36676053.00 36676053.75 36676054.50
 Up to 40000000000000 42385553.00 42385553.75 42385554.50
 Up to 50000000000000 48095053.00 48095053.75 48095054.50
 Up to 60000000000000 53804553.00 53804553.75 53804554.50
 Up to 70000000000000 59514053.00 59514053.75 59514054.50
 Up to 80000000000000 65223553.00 65223553.75 65223554.50
 Up to 90000000000000 70933053.00 70933053.75 70933054.50
 Up to 100000000000000 76642553.00 76642553.75 76642554.50
 Up to 125000000000000 91970553.00 91970553.75 91970554.50
 Up to 150000000000000 107298553.00 107298553.75 107298554.50
 Up to 200000000000000 128756553.00 128756553.75 128756554.50
 Up to 300000000000000 154714553.00 154714553.75 154714554.50
 Up to 400000000000000 180672553.00 180672553.75 180672554.50
 Up to 500000000000000 206630553.00 206630553.75 206630554.50
 Up to 600000000000000 232588553.00 232588553.75 232588554.50
 Up to 700000000000000 258546553.00 258546553.75 258546554.50
 Up to 800000000000000 284504553.00 284504553.75 284504554.50
 Up to 900000000000000 310462553.00 310462553.75 310462554.50
 Up to 1000000000000000 336420553.00 336420553.75 336420554.50
 Up to 1250000000000000 40302553.00 40302553.75 40302554.50
 Up to 1500000000000000 46963053.00 46963053.75 46963054.50
 Up to 2000000000000000 56753553.00 56753553.75 56753554.50
 Up to 3000000000000000 68504053.00 68504053.75 68504054.50
 Up to 4000000000000000 80254553.00 80254553.75 80254554.50
 Up to 5000000000000000 92005053.00 92005053.75 92005054.50
 Up to 6000000000000000 10375553.00 10375553.75 10375554.50
 Up to 7000000000000000 11550603.00 11550603.75 11550604.50
 Up to 8000000000000000 12725653.00 12725653.75 12725654.50
 Up to 9000000000000000 13900703.00 13900703.75 13900704.50
 Up to 10000000000000000 15075753.00 15075753.75 15075754.50
 Up to 12500000000000000 18144653.00 18144653.75 18144654.50
 Up to 15000000000000000 21213553.00 21213553.75 21213554.50
 Up to 20000000000000000 25282453.00 25282453.75 25282454.50
 Up to 30000000000000000 30351353.00 30351353.75 30351354.50
 Up to 40000000000000000 35420253.00 35420253.75 35420254.50
 Up to 50000000000000000 40489153.00 40489153.75 40489154.50
 Up to 60000000000000000 45558053.00 45558053.75 45558054.50
 Up to 70000000000000000 50626953.00 50626953.75 50626954.50
 Up to 80000000000000000 55695853.00 55695853.75 55695854.50
 Up to 90000000000000000 60764753.00 60764753.75 60764754.50
 Up to 100000000000000000 65833653.00 65833653.75 65833654.50
 Up to 125000000000000000 79742053.00 79742053.75 79742054.50
 Up to 150000000000000000 93650453.00 93650453.75 93650454.50
 Up to 200000000000000000 112558853.00 112558853.75 112558854.50
 Up to 300000000000000000 137467253.00 137467253.75 137467254.50
 Up to 400000000000000000 162375653.00 162375653.75 162375654.50
 Up to 500000000000000000 187284053.00 187284053.75 187284054.50
 Up to 600000000000000000 212192453.00 212192453.75 212192454.50
 Up to 700000000000000000 237100853.00 237100853.75 237100854.50
 Up to 800000000000000000 262009253.00 262009253.75 262009254.50
 Up to 900000000000000000 286917653.00 286917653.75 286917654.50
 Up to 1000000000000000000 311826053.00 311826053.75 311826054.50
 Up to 1250000000000000000 374730053.00 374730053.75 374730054.50
 Up to 1500000000000000000 437634053.00 437634053.75 437634054.50
 Up to 2000000000000000000 526538053.00 526538053.75 526538054.50
 Up to 3000000000000000000 635442053.00 635442053.75 635442054.50
 Up to 4000000000000000000 744346053.00 744346053.75 744346054.50
 Up to 5000000000000000000 853250053.00 853250053.75 853250054.50
 Up to 6000000000000000000 962154053.00 962154053.75 962154054.50
 Up to 7000000000000000000 1071058053.00 1071058053.75 1071058054.50
 Up to 8000000000000000000 1179962053.00 1179962053.75 1179962054.50
 Up to 9000000000000000000 1288866053.00 1288866053.75 1288866054.50
 Up to 10000000000000000000 1397770053.00 1397770053.75 1397770054.50
 Up to 12500000000000000000 1677162553.00 1677162553.75 1677162554.50
 Up to 15000000000000000000 1956555053.00 1956555053.75 1956555054.50
 Up to 20000000000000000000 2345947553.00 2345947553.75 2345947554.50
 Up to 30000000000000000000 2815340053.00 2815340053.75 2815340054.50
 Up to 40000000000000000000 3284732553.00 3284732553.75 3284732554.50
 Up to 50000000000000000000 3754125053.00 3754125053.75 3754125054.50
 Up to 60000000000000000000 4223517553.00 4223517553.75 4223517554.50
 Up to 70000000000000000000 4692910053.00 4692910053.75 4692910054.50
 Up to 80000000000000000000 5162302553.00 5162302553.75 5162302554.50
 Up to 90000000000000000000 5631695053.00 5631695053.75 5631695054.50
 Up to 100000000000000000000 6101087553.00 6101087553.75 6101087554.50
 Up to 125000000000000000000 7326330053.00 7326330053.75 7326330054.50
 Up to 150000000000000000000 8551572553.00 8551572553.75 8551572554.50
 Up to 200000000000000000000 10226817553.00 10226817553.75 10226817554.50
 Up to 300000000000000000000 12352062553.00 12352062553.75 12352062554.50
 Up to 400000000000000000000 14477307553.00 14477307553.75 14477307554.50
 Up to 500000000000000000000 16602552553.00 16602552553.75 16602552554.50
 Up to 600000000000000000000 18727797553.00 18727797553.75 18727797554.50
 Up to 700000000000000000000 20853042553.00 20853042553.75 20853042554.50
 Up to 800000000000000000000 22978287553.00 22978287553.75 22978287554.50
 Up to 900000000000000000000 25103532553.00 25103532553.75 25103532554.50
 Up to 1000000000000000000000 27228777553.00 27228777553.75 27228777554.50
 Up to 1250000000000000000000 32784332553.00 32784332553.75 32784332554.50
 Up to 1500000000000000000000 38339887553.00 38339887553.75 38339887554.50
 Up to 2000000000000000000000 46025442553.00 46025442553.75 46025442554.50
 Up to 3000000000000000000000 55361007553.00 55361007553.75 55361007554.50
 Up to 4000000000000000000000 64696562553.00 64696562553.75 64696562554.50
 Up to 5000000000000000000000 74032127553.00 74032127553.75 74032127554.50
 Up to 6000000000000000000000 83367682553.00 83367682553.75 83367682554.50
 Up to 7000000000000000000000 92703247553.00 92703247553.75 92703247554.50
 Up to 8000000000000000000000 102038802553.00 102038802553.75 102038802554.50
 Up to 9000000000000000000000 111374357553.00 111374357553.75 111374357554.50
 Up to 10000000000000000000000 120709912553.00 120709912553.75 120709912554.50
 Up to 12500000000000000000000 145876842553.00 145876842553.75 145876842554.50
 Up to 15000000000000000000000 171043772553.00 171043772553.75 171043772554.50
 Up to 20000000000000000000000 205210702553.00 205210702553.75 205210702554.50
 Up to 30000000000000000000000 249377632553.00 249377632553.75 249377632554.50
 Up to 40000000000000000000000 293544562553.00 293544562553.75 293544562554.50
 Up to 50000000000000000000000 337711492553.00 337711492553.75 337711492554.50
 Up to 60000000000000000000000 381878422553.00 381878422553.75 381878422554.50
 Up to 7

Today's War Analysis

By DEWITT MACKENZIE LONDON, Oct. 27.—Wendell Willkie's address to the nation is receiving much attention in the London Press and it is significant of the trend of public opinion here that the reiteration of his demand for a second front in Europe gets a special display.

HEADS WAVES Answer to Previous Puzzle. HORIZONTAL: 1 Pictured director of the WAVES, Dr. 13 Marvel. 14 Detains. 15 Obliterate. 17 Boat paddle. 18 Emanate. 20 French article. 21 Bestowed. 23 Girl's name. 24 Princely house of Italy. 27 Observes. 28 Peruvian silver coin. 29 Impudence (colloq.). 31 We. 33 Belongs to it. 34 Bounders. 36 Unit of work. 38 Identical. 40 Principal garment of a Hindu woman. 42 Make a mistake. 43 Direction. 48 Not out. 49 Chemical compound. 51 Due to us. 52 Trick. 55 Distribute. 56 More painful. 58 Whirlpool. 59 She is director of the U. S. Women's Corps (pl.). VERTICAL: 1 Swamp. 2 Man's name. 3 Lieutenants (abbr.). 4 Feat. 5 Registered nurse (abbr.). 6 Short jacket. 7 Market. 8 Symbol for cerium. 9 Parched. 10 Fellow of the Entomological Society (abbr.). 11 Treatises. 12 Musical studies. 13 Goddess. 15 Oceans. 18 Rough lava. 22 Brazilian bast fibers (pl.). 25 Toward. 26 Escape. 27 Relieves. 30 Right (abbr.). 32 Steamship (abbr.). 34 Operatic heroine. 35 Elixir of life (Hindu). 37 Symbol for radium. 38 Pulverizes. 39 Line of junction. 41 Black. 43 Symbol for cerium. 44 Secure. 45 Unmixed. 46 War god. 47 Special (abbr.). 50 Nevada (abbr.). 53 Reverend (abbr.). 54 American humorist. 56 South latitude (abbr.). 57 Music note.

Crossword puzzle grid with a portrait of a man in the center.

are the kind which will take us to our goal fast. Military experts here insist that Hitler must not be allowed to take advantage of a lull in the winter fighting to repair the damaged he has suffered in the Russian campaign. If he were able to do that the war would be greatly protracted. Britain should be able to provide a part of the increase in the bomber force, but undoubtedly great dependence must be placed on America's larger resources. If we get these fresh forces into the action in the winter we may be able to nail Hitler's hide on the barn door by next fall. There can no longer be any doubt of the efficacy of the bomber.

Around Hollywood

By ERSKINE JOHNSON NEA Service Staff Correspondent Nick Janols is glad to be able to report today that the table manners of movie stars are much improved. The same thing, he adds, goes for the American public as a whole. And he thinks the film industry ought to get the credit. He argues that the industry has spent time and money teaching its glamor girls and handsome heroes how to eat, and that the public has benefited through the medium of visual education.

Being the George Rector of the Cafe de Paris—which by any other name would still be the studio commissary at 20th Century-Fox, Nick Janols has watched the eating methods of film stars from the unspiced, child-of-nature approach to the punctilio of an old guard of the Emily Post school who knows what and where, i. e., what to do with an artichoke, and where his next meal is coming from.

Mary Pickford, he thinks, did as much to raise the standard as anybody. For one thing, it was noticed that America's sweetheart practiced a nice discrimination concerning forks. This whetted the curiosity of her colleagues and led to imitation. The studies pitched in and began hiring technical advisers, he likes to watch Linda Darnell or Almas Faye, but for sheer virtuosity with a knife and fork give him Director Alfred Hitchcock, who despite his weight is as light on his hips as a dancer. Conversing at a table with two lady-lites dexterly, he has been known to parry, strike and dismantle a difficult guinea hen while cutting both hams to the quick.

Among Professor Janols' extracurricular activities is that of preparing meals that are to be served in pictures. For instance, he says, soup should never be served in a picture, because it's too awkward to handle. "And the other day," recalls Janols, "they actually had spaghetti written into a scene at Hello Frisco. Hello, with Miss Faye and Jack Oakie. Well, of course, I simply pointed out to the producer how tangled up his players could get in that stuff, and he cut it out. The only actor I ever knew in Hollywood who could eat spaghetti like a gentleman was the late John Barrymore. He learned it from Casaruso."

RED RYDER



ALLEY OOP



FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



WASH TUBS



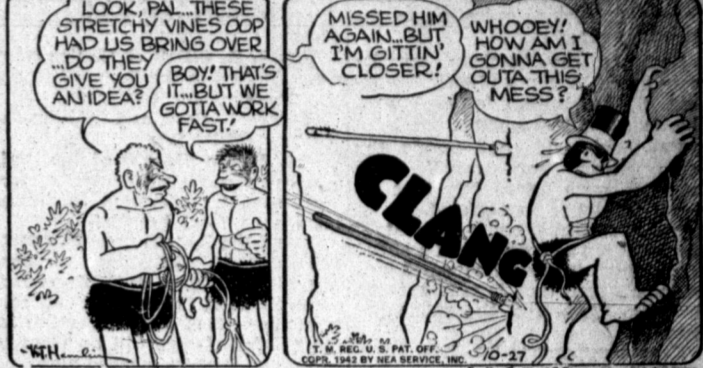
BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



He Knows His Thunder



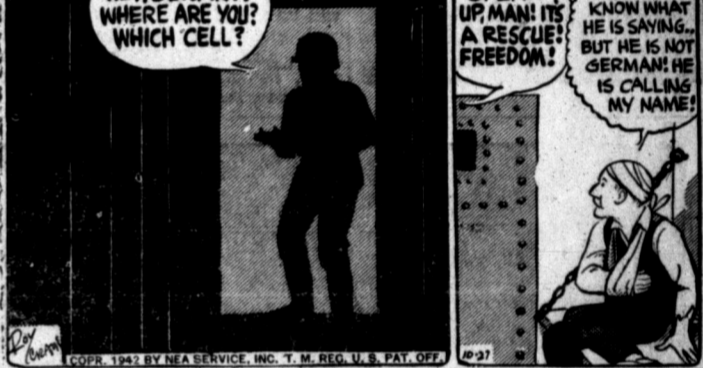
Swell Game Of Darts



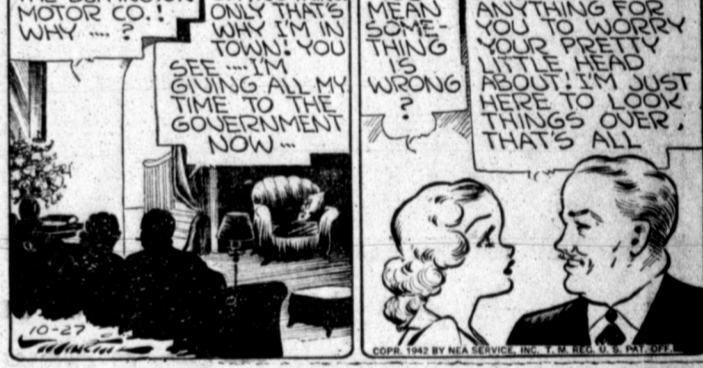
Adios And Good Flying



Voice Of Freedom



Huh?



And A Li'l Chile Shall Lead Him



OUR BOARDING HOUSE



SERIAL STORY PLAY BY PLAY

BY PAUL DAVID PRESTON

THIS STORY, Blythe Miller is a slender, blonde-haired beauty who has promise a gambler that she will give sleeping pills to Capt. Fido Duane and her maid, Nancy. Duane, keep them from playing in the week's big service-college football game. Nancy, a homesick, penniless young soldier's widow, has been living and working at Lincoln Field since she was rescued from an auto accident. Nancy is in love with Duane, at least she has seemed to be—and so is Blythe. Blythe has decided not to turn her over to the police because of Nancy's baby son. But she is worried because she feels that Nancy's treachery is somehow connected with a fat envelope in the desk of her father, Pop Miller, the football coach. This had been the envelope containing Pop's office. And now Pop sends her to borrow a loaded gun!

FAME OF GREAT ARTIST IS RATHER PETTY

Read The Classified Ads

LCS ANGELES (AP)—George Petty the man who draws those lightly clad girls for magazines and advertisers, has a joke on his alma mater, the Chicago Art Institute. In a \$30,000 survey of art in high schools, he says, the Rockefeller Foundation asked among other things, "Who is your favorite artist?" The winner was not one of the old masters but George Petty. As a result, one of the Petty girls had to be hung in the institute in an exhibition giving results of the survey.

GRUB ON THE SET

Among Professor Janols' extracurricular activities is that of preparing meals that are to be served in pictures. For instance, he says, soup should never be served in a picture, because it's too awkward to handle.

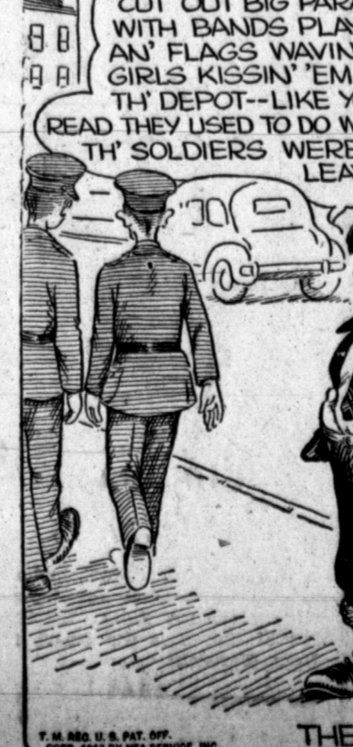
CALIFORNIA INCREASES HEAVY OIL PRODUCTION

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—The "heavy oil" fields of this region are coming into their own as a result of war.

LIL' ABNER



OUT OUR WAY



THE FOLLOWING



By J. R. WILLIAMS



OUR BOARDING HOUSE



with MAJOR HOOPLE



