

# Safety

By FRED NELSON

*June August*

## Something New

Watch your step! Wear those goggles! Wear safety shoes! All this may become boring at times, we agree. But we must consider the greater advantages involved when we abide by these safety precautions. However, to you, who are bored with safety rulings on this basis, we have added a new slant on this whole set-up; A SAFETY CONTEST. Yep! You'll notice the new Safety Derby board out near the main gate. That is what all the racket is about. We hope this will stimulate your safety blood and put a little competitive spirit into you.

In order to equalize the chances of winning, we have combined several departments and are running this race as such. This is because we have only six tracks and the state racing commission says that's the limit. Of course, certain departments dislike having to bunch up with others, but that's the way it's got to be.

Anyway, this is the way they are gonna be flanged up:

*Machine Shop* — Composed of Lee Dyer, Alex Andrews and Slim Askin's departments. Jockey — Jake (Whirlaway) Ross.

*Machine Shop Utilities*—Made up of Kimmy, Joe Burnette, Fritz Gneisig, Pattern Shop and L. T. Womack's departments. Jockey — G. C. (Speedy) Wilkerson.

*Assembly & Maintenance*—Charlie Gault, Electrical, Charlie McLane, Mill Supply, Truck Drivers and G. T. Youngblood's departments. Jockey—“Heavy” Stevens.

*Trailer Division* — (Both shifts). Jockey—F. L. (Runaway) Walker.

*Foundry*—(Both shifts). Jockey—“Boley” (Castaway) Kerr.

*Welding & Blacksmith*—(Fontenot & Perry's crew). Jockey—Eddie Lowe.

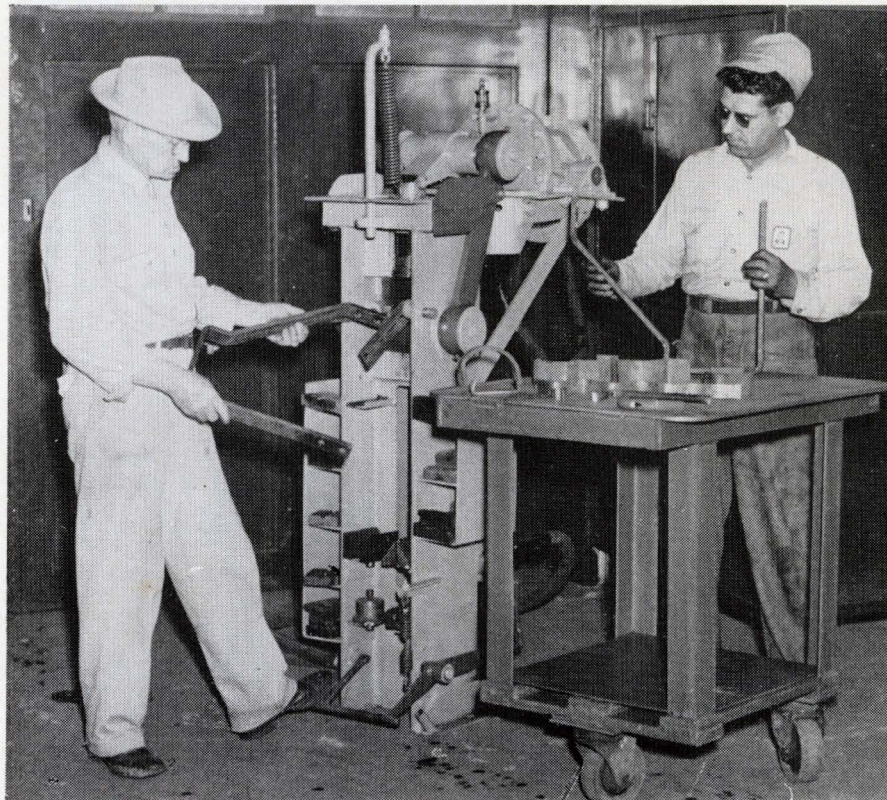
Let's be more careful henceforth and keep your departments in the lead. Cast a glancing eye at the track daily and see how your “nag” is running.

Remember—no cheating!



“There is so much good in the worst of us

And so much bad in the best of us  
That it hardly behooves any of us  
To talk about the rest of us.”



Shown here are Buster Durham and H. W. Ragland with the Ragland Press Brake.

## A R E A L S A V E R

By FRED NELSON

Compiled from information given by  
H. W. Ragland

After a long while of deliberation, concentration and flustration, H. W. Ragland came up with a press brake contraption that will save many a worker's back. Not only that, but it will save time and money on bending operations where so much waste occurred.

Mr. Ragland saw the need for a device such as this a long while back and until recently, the need wasn't acute enough to warrant the construction of the press brake. However, the many bending operations necessary in production in the Welding Shop has brought on this need. Thus the Ragland Press Brake.

The housing of the press brake is made of 10" x 10" H beam. The cylinder is fabricated from 1/2" plate and is 10" diameter by 9" long. At 100 lbs. air pressure per square inch, a piston force of 7,854 lbs. is developed. The piston connects to a toggle motion, increasing the applied force to about 40,000 lbs. at completion of each stroke. The top die is keyed to a 3"—

6-thread screw for quick adjustments which makes possible any desired degree of bend. All working parts, including blocks, are of heat treated steel.

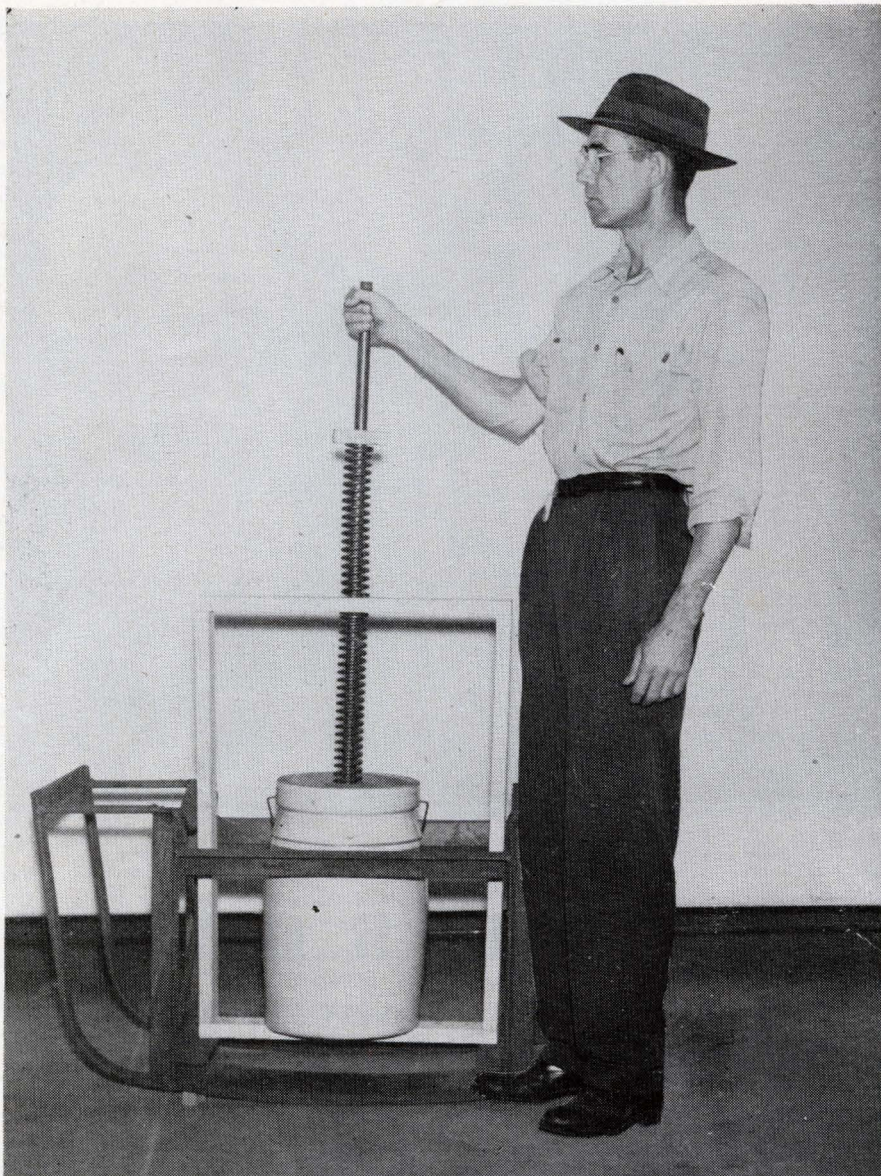
The ladder bracket shown in operator's hand is of 1/2" x 1 1/2" steel and has five bends of different angles. The old method of laying out, centering and heating required 44 man hours per hundred. With the press brake and by use of the adjustable stop, laying out for bends and heating are eliminated and one man bends 100 in 4 hours.

The small clamps that are welded to walking beams to secure oil lines, are formed and cut off two at a stroke. Six hundred of these can be made per hour, less time than it took to lay out and cut off.

The men are learning to use the brake for all of their bending problems and it is paying off.

Even though the idea is thoroughly original with Mr. Ragland, a lot of credit is given to “Buster” Durham for his workmanship on this brake.

This is a truly remarkable machine. Anyone desiring to see it in operation, may view it in the Welding Shop.



We've heard of ghost and goblin stories and oh! so many fish stories but Slim Askin gets the dog with his churn story. Slim says his uncle Ezra rigged up a churn with springs at both bottom and top and after starting this churn the only trouble they had was his aunt Ludie invariably hurts herself in trying to stop it. To prove our story we have a picture of Slim and his uncle's invention and if anyone knows of some device to stop this churn please get in touch with Slim.

## The Eyes Have It

By FRED NELSON

Following up our safety glasses drive, we have inaugurated a safety glass clean-up drive. Knowing how dirty glasses and goggles can become after a few hours work, we have developed an idea long known to safety engineers.

No doubt, by this time you have noticed the gray-enamel cabinets situated in your department. Designed for quick access and cleansing of the lenses in your glasses, these cases provide the best means we know of to prevent fogging up of your eye pieces.

Situated near the top, you will find

a small, glass vial of Fogpruf cleanser, which, when tapped lightly on top will discharge a drop of liquid from the bottom. Holding one lense at a time under the eyelet, you will get a drop on each of them. Then reach in the top of the cabinet and get a tissue and wipe clean. During the cold months when fogging up is common, put an extra drop of Fogpruf on the lense and spread, then leave to dry. Then when going from hot to cold or vice versa, the lens will not fog up.

Provided at the bottom of the cabinet, you will find a receptacle for putting used napkins. We only ask that you use this and not drop them on the floor.

These cabinets were constructed for

## WHAT AN INDUSTRY MEANS TO US

By GENE CHASTAIN

The manufacturing side forms one part of the picture of an industry, the consuming side the other part. On the one hand, we have the vast army of workers engaged in the manufacturing of raw and finished materials and on the other hand, we have the workers of the world—often the very same men and women who use and depend upon the finished products of the industries. The steel worker is as dependent on steel in his daily life as the rest of us. He depends also on those who are filling the ranks for the other industries, as the farmer who relies on him for his tools and machines, so he looks to the farmer for his food. So from these basic industries, we get a knowledge of the importance of the daily activities of which we, as employees, of an industry must share and give the best of our ability in promoting our part of the job and cooperating with our fellow workers.

Robinson Crusoe on his island had to accomplish the feat of providing for the wants of his life without depending on others. In our modern world, every act of our daily life, from the moment we arise in the morning and eat a breakfast of which the ingredients have come from the ends of the world, until we return to our home at the close of the day involves a background of a thousand workers whom we have never seen and a thousand processes of manufacturing of which we know little or nothing.

So let us be a little more considerate of our fellow workers with whom we associate in our daily life and the thousand other workers whom we do not know, so that we might help make this land of ours a better place in which to live and work.



### Soybean Soles

Unusually light, flexible shoe soles are now being made out of soybeans—and in all colors and styles. The manufacturer attests that they look just like leather, but wear much longer.

The product of one drug manufacturer—penicillin chewing gum—is being used successfully as treatment for trench mouth.

your benefit and we would like for you to use them as such. However, please help to care for them and they will help you care for your glasses.

Lufkin Foundry **ROUNDUP**

# CHATTER

The other day, long tall Wilkinson waded through a sack of cement where they were laying the foundation for the big gun in front of the main office. Caraway saw the incident and cooled Wilkinson's feelings in that he was glad Wilkinson was not walking through a cow pasture.

The story is floating around that Les Bullock is eating soap for supper. Anyway, that's the accusation of a store clerk up-town. It seems that all Les ever buys at that store is soap and if he isn't eating it, he is sure doing lots of washing.

Grady Wasson forgetting to come back to work at the end of one week. Says he thought it was a two weeks vacation. Truth is he got lost down at Cypress and couldn't find the club house for a week.

Wonder why Claude Green thought he'd only been off a couple of days instead of a week.

Oscar Bennett busy during vacation visiting the ladies of the church.

Bill Moore showing Seymore Curtis how to catch fish during vacation.

Franklin Weeks having to stay home during vacation to take care of his chicken ranch.

Anybody having an extra dip of snuff, please give it to Jake Ross; especially if it's treated snuff. It seems that Jake bummed a dip off one of the boys the other day and it had been atomized with red pepper. Jake swears he'll never bum another dip from anybody except Preacher Weems.

Slim Ritchie has been temporarily transferred to Lee Dyer's assembly crew and it is understood that Irene Parker sends word to Slim to stay off those winches.

And then there is the one about a certain fellow coming home from a fishing trip with his head all beat up, telling his wife that a thief jumped him, taking his money. As the story goes, he was driving down this country lane at night, alone, when he came to a log laying across the road. He stopped to move it and he was bashed across his cranium (head). All that believe this story, send \$5.00 to Preacher Weems.

Merriman: "Have you a book called 'Man the Master of Woman?'"

Librarian: "The fiction department is on the other side."

Junior Gillikin: "Look at that girl; pretty as a picture."

Grisham: "Yeah, nice frame, too."

Bill Roberts: "I'm a self-made man."

John Copeland: "You're lucky. I'm the revised work of a wife and two daughters."

Dick: "What is college bred, pop?"

Oliver: "College bread is a four-year loaf made from the flavor of youth, and the old man's dough."

Stokmans: "Darling, haven't I always given you my salary check on the first of every month?"

Wife: "Yes, but you never told me you get paid twice a month—you low-down, unprincipled embezzler."

*Did you know that:*

W. J. Hanson went to California on vacation and found San Angelo to be the "hub" city?

Seymore Curtis took family down San Antonio way, and reported that his Ford used no more than 1 quart of oil to the gallon of gas?

Grady Wasson caught so many fish that he took off another week to tell the story?

June Baldwin took his close friends to his health resort in Polk County?

Wilom Menefee and R. C. Proctor went fishing several days? Why have they been so quiet about this? Did they get a compliment on their car?

Claude Green spent three days trying to get some one to mow his yard?

Oliver McKay spent a peaceful week over on Church street.

Bill Buschmann went to Chicago? (Hope you had better luck finding the place than Hanson did.)

B. B. Franklin, mayor of Burke, gave a "hay-raking" and did his share of leaning on the handle?

Josh Duncan ate fried chicken to his heart's content?

*Good Records in Foundry.*

L. W. Dubose, R. N. Smith, and Webb Overshine had another good month in July. They produced 982 good castings weighing 52,373 pounds while making only 6 scrap castings weighing 278 pounds — just .53% scrap.

Jasper Hill should think of No. 22 as unlucky. In the months of June and July, he had perfect records through the 21st of each month, and then unlucky 22 showed up. As the paper goes to the printer, he has a perfect record for August. Let's make the grade this month, Jasper, and not have to depend on September.

# MANHATTAN MAIN STREET

By CARL HELM

New York—The Big Town's aswarm this summer with vacationing visitors from out in America (while local yokels flee to woodland and shore)—so this is to report on how you can best see the sights—for a dime.

Sure, there are the open-deck buses up 5th Ave. and Riverside Drive—but don't miss the 3rd Ave. "El," the only one left on Manhattan and a curiosity in itself. Take it at 42nd St., near Grand Central, going "Downtown." The mellow old third-rail train meanders along the elevated tracks, two and three stories high, with frequent stops at the antique castellated stations with their stained-glass windows.

Finest view of the midtown towers—Chrysler, Empire State, Metropolitan Life and its clock at Madison Square, finally the Woolworth Building. En route observe East Side life on two levels—"Lost Weekend" bars and shops of the street, the front parlors of the respectable poor above; washing and bedding on the fire escapes; Poppa in slippers behind the billowing white curtains; daughter's white pumps drying on the window ledge; "window leaning" Mommas in neighborly gossip.

Below 14th Street, get ready for the Bowery . . . the flophouses just outside the "El" windows, the "Street of Lost Men" below . . . Disembark at Chatham Square if you want to prowl Chinatown—or stay aboard while the train twists down under Brooklyn Bridge and into the canyons, with a view of Wall Street "from the church to the river;" the ocean liners docked against South Street and at South Ferry, the Battery and a swell view of the Statue . . . all for 5c.



## Versatile Glass

Glass is rapidly becoming more versatile, its manufacturers report, through continuing research and technological improvement. Today glass has lost its fragility. It can be sawed, bent, twisted, knotted, nailed, or woven. It can be made lighter than aluminum, or heavier than iron. The future promises include such diversified products as fireproof cloth, non-breakable tableware, plumbing and many other products of glass fiber combined with plastics.



Two shop boys the other day gathered up a little meal, bacon rind, coffee, two plugs of Brown Mule and a bottle of light red liquid and headed out for some part of the Neches River. Ask them where they went and all you get is "Neches River."

Anyhow, back they come with about a hundred and fifty pounds of catfish. What kind of bait did they use? They don't remember whether or not they used any bait. The red liquid had nothing to do with it, but I am sure the

Brown Mule and the meat rind did. At least Tom Duke says it helps.

Anyhow, regardless of how it was done, we congratulate Calvin Craine and J. H. Fredregill on the nice catch of forty-one fish—two of them weighing twenty-four and twenty-eight pounds respectively. However, next time see that the editor gets a couple of fish, or I'll tell them what kind of bait you birds used.

No, Mutt, these fish were not caught at the V. F. W. lake.

#### Farmers Protest

When price control came along, Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers showed definite alarm over rising farm prices, but very little concern over rising wages. Very early, and over farmer protests, the Administration began to use subsidies to hold down food costs. The farmers pointed out that consumers were better able to pay a fair price

for food than ever before, and that the subsidies were inflationary.

The agriculturists contended, with bitterness and justice, that the real reasons for the subsidies were to placate labor while keeping down wage demands. The subsidies, however, did not prevent labor from asking, and receiving, in one form or another, a steady series of wage increases. The Administration paid no attention to

the farmers' complaints, and raised the amount of consumer food subsidies to around \$2,000,000,000 a year.

Behind this feeling of the farmers, now being expressed on Capitol Hill, is the demise on the Senate floor of the Administration's pet measure—the Minimum Wage Bill. It explains the downfall of a great many of the Administration's CIO-approved projects. It probably will explain the defeat of a great many more in the future.



#### Reds Cut Prices: Soap Only \$2.80

By official decree of the totalitarian government, prices recently were cut 40% in Moscow. So what? Soap there now is only \$2.80 a cake, while cotton stockings have dropped to a mere \$2.40 and \$3.60 a pair. Men's suits sell for the dictator-decreed bargain price of \$248 each, with overcoats officially pegged at \$430. And the above-average income in Russia is about 10,000 to 15,000 rubles a year (\$2,000 to \$3,000).



Company "I"  
6th Tng. Regt.  
Ft. Jackson, S. C.  
July 27, 1946.

Mr. Robert Lane  
Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co.  
Lufkin, Texas

Dear Mr. Lane:

When I talked to the Lufkin Foundry employment manager in March, '46, in effort to again become an employee of Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co., I had no dreams of ever being tempted and overpowered by a desire to re-enlist in the U. S. Army. The desire which attacked me so suddenly was such a cogent one that I was forced into action without having taken a second thought. Beforehand, I had no intentions of leaving; and even after re-enlisting I was disappointed over not having ample time to give an advance notice of my departure. Being forced to remain on the military reservation after my re-enlistment, to send you a telegram was the best I could do.

I thank you for the few months of employment with Lufkin Foundry in your department, and kindly request that my last pay check be mailed to me in the enclosed envelope.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours truly,

THEORY GREEN.

Clock No. 353

Lufkin Foundry ROUNDUP

## FINDING IDEAS

### From THE SAFE FOREMAN

The great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, was willing to be quite modest about himself. Any bright minded man, he would say, could be an inventor. The only thing which held others back, according to Edison, was that they tried a few times and then quit when they didn't find what they wanted. They just gave up.

It is undoubtedly true that a lot of people never think up ideas for improvements because they don't try hard enough. How many people take the trouble to shut themselves up in a room, make themselves comfortable and pick out one item they are going to try to improve? Most of us are pretty quick to switch our minds to something else.

Those who are good at thinking up ideas and improvements say imagination is much like a muscle—the more you use it the stronger it gets and the easier it works. They suggest that anyone can make a good start at thinking up an idea for improvement by getting off by himself and staying there. Then something should be picked which is already well known and well understood, and an effort should be made to think of a simple idea to attain some needed improvement. And often the best ideas are simple—so simple, we wonder why they were overlooked.

All ideas should be welcomed and noted regardless of how foolish they may seem. Not until every possible angle has been considered should the ideas which have been written down again be thought of. Then the three best ones can be judged to see if any are promising and if thought over long enough might be suitable.

Now all ideas should be forgotten for a time while something else is done. Perhaps a really good idea will suddenly come into mind. If not, restate the problem to yourself or someone else and try all over again.

It is said the imagination will be developed if one small idea is thought up every day, perhaps before breakfast. It is hardly possible to think up improvements for things about which you know little or nothing, so you should stick to what you know the most about. Inventors say that many of the things which are called new are really not new. Instead, they are merely being used in a new way. Perhaps the way is very ingenious, but it isn't new nevertheless. It has been trans-

planted from one place where it was used in one way to another place where it was used in another way. Right in front of us in the shop are numerous mechanical devices. Could any of them be transferred to a new situation where no one has thought to use them before? It is surprising how many ideas have been transplanted, and used in an entirely different way with success.

In order to help you fellows along and encourage ideas to be submitted, we have been able to increase the monthly allowance of suggestion money to \$125.00. This means some pretty good prizes and I'm sure we will be able to dispose of every cent without any trouble.

Now for the winners for the August session:

1. \$20.00—V. V. Largent — Stand for centering machine.
2. \$20.00—F. W. Gneisig—Adapter for moline spindles.
3. \$15.00—James A. Willey—Flood light for shears.
4. \$10.00—Buster Belote — Fixture for tapping brass nuts.
5. \$10.00—C. L. Beck—Operation sheet change.
6. \$5.00—C. L. Beck — Gage for checking fixtures for clutches.
7. \$5.00—H. W. Ragland — Suggested separator for air hammer.
8. \$5.00—R. O. Palmore—For safety light for back gate.
9. \$1.00—Claude Trevathan — New hook for Keyseater.
10. \$1.00 — James A. Willey—First aid kit for new Trailer Bldg.
11. \$1.00—Herman O'Quinn, Jr.—Tabs for fire extinguishers.
12. \$1.00—Doyle Bowers—Method for reworking twisted drills.
13. \$1.00—R. O. Palmore — For funnel around Bullards.
14. \$1.00—Don Largent — Small store installation.
15. \$1.00—H. C. Broderick—Drawings and rack for inspector's pen.
16. \$1.00—H. W. Ragland—Concrete driveway from iron racks at Welding Shop.
17. \$1.00—H. W. Ragland—Drain for water faucet at Welding Shop.
18. \$1.00—H. H. Parrish — Hook for jig.

## GRINDER DUST

"I'm nobody's fool."

"Well, maybe you can get somebody to adopt you."

And there was once a rural freshman who, when asked what a "tidbit" was, said that she couldn't define it, but that she'd seen many calf get kicked into kingdom come on account of it.

"Do you know how long a man can live without brains?"

"I don't know. How old are you?"

"I et six eggs for breakfast this morning."

"You should say ate."

"Well, maybe it was eight I et."

"Do you think he'll make a good match?"

"I can prophesy he'll always be lit."

"Hey, what's the big idea, painting your car red on one side and blue on the other?"

"It's a great idea. You should hear the witnesses contradicting themselves."

First Communist: "Nice weather we're having."

Second (grudgingly): "Yes, but the rich are having it, too."

The Department of Taxation received a typed income tax return from a bachelor who listed one dependent son. The examiner returned the blank with a penciled notation—"This must be a stenographic error."

Presently the blank came back with the added pencil notation, "You're telling me!"

Like houseplants, the spread of ideas is governed by the size of the box that contains the root.—Joe DeEds, 1869-1946.

It is better to light a candle of better farming methods than to curse the darkness of outmoded ideas.



### Small Business Important

More than 60 per cent of U. S. production comes from small business which has an annual gross sales volume of under \$5,000,000. Nearly 80 per cent of U. S. industrial labor is employed in small plants, with less than 1,000 employees on their pay-rolls.

# LOOKING AHEAD

By GEORGE S. BENSON

President of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas

## *Undulant Socialism.*

A sick republic, like a human invalid, passes through a crisis in the course of most any protracted illness. After the crisis, the patient rallies toward recovery or sinks with alarming haste toward the end. Whatever is to be done after a crisis must be accomplished with dispatch, or it is too late. The English government passed through a crisis approximately a year ago.

Since England's current administration proclaimed itself owner and operator of the coal mines, Britain has been viewed popularly as Socialistic—one of the collectivist nations. Not all the individuals in the Empire are Socialists. Large elements are not. But this large minority is being forgotten. Curtains are being drawn. The crisis is over and England has gone *left*.

Now the ailment that prostrated John Bull has been communicated to Uncle Sam. The symptoms are unmistakable as undulant fever; wave upon wave of collectivist power, with a show of growing intensity. Our government has taken over our coal mines from their owners because of work stoppages through strikes—strikes by the best paid group of mine workers on earth.

I think perhaps the workers ought to have had an increase in pay, which they no doubt could have obtained without striking. Nevertheless, they struck and government took over the business long enough, at least, to close a new contract giving a raise of \$1.85 a day per man and a royalty of 5c a ton on coal to give their union a "welfare" fund. The new "welfare" fund has no relation to the union's sick and accident fund, already large.

This contract will raise the price of coal 25c to 30c a ton and build up the "welfare" fund at the rate of 25 million dollars a year. The Senate has approved the executive department's right to impose this contract on the mine owners when they take their property back. This is an attack of the undulant socialism.

Government can now control the cost of coal to the owner of a mine. By fixing labor's wage, a ruler can make coal production cost whatever suits his fancy. Government already can control the price of coal to consumers. The neck of the coal industry is in a legal nut-cracker and government has the

power to choke it to death at will—that, or take it over completely.

With the sanction of Congress, which I hope never comes, federal officials can do to any industry what they are doing to coal. Each assault of freedom will be one more attack of the dread disease, undulant socialism. It works like the fever, which, scientific men say, can be cured in rare instances if vigorous treatment is begun in the early stages.

## QUOTES *of the week*

"I'm a Hollywood writer. I put on a sports jacket and take off my brain."  
—Ben Hecht, novelist.

"Going to school is fun."—Grandmother Leah Elkin, 60, graduating from Brooklyn high school.

"The mission of Communism is to overthrow the democratic world."  
—Rep. Claire Boothe Luce, Conn.

"A firm believer in private enterprise, I am opposed to public housing competing with private housing."  
—Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder.

"Their wages are too high already."  
—Deacon Moses Mast of Amish Church, Lagrange, Ind., objecting to parishioners being unionized.

"Americans gesticulate more with their legs than hands."  
—Russian journalist Ilya Ehrenburg, after visiting us.

"Farming today is one of the most hazardous of all occupations."  
—Drs. Young and Ghormley of Mayo clinic, re. accidents on farms.

"Competition is the only price control that works!"  
—Pres. J. Howard Pew, Sun Oil Co.

"We must refrain from causing any interruption of production, because it alone can save us."  
—Pres. William Green, AFL.

"It should be called 'parental delinquency.'"—Police Chief Hallowell, Elkins Park, Pa., placing blame for juvenile delinquency.

"The girls today go out to get their man, no matter what."  
—Mrs. Nellie Stull, Elyria, O., national pres., Widows' & Widowers' Club.

"We don't know when the next war will come, but we must be prepared."  
—Lt. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle.

"Controls imposed by government reduce our liberties. The recovery of our liberties is the issue today as it was in 1776."  
—Pres. Robert R. Wason, National Assn. of Manufacturers.

"Representative democracy is that kind of government in which self-restraint is substituted for external re-

straint."  
—H. W. Prentis, Jr., industrialist, Lancaster, Pa.

"Are eggs the product of poultry, or is poultry the product of eggs?"  
—Senator Alben Barkley, Ky., who doesn't know either.

"Farmers seem to be putting in eight hour days—8 in the morning and 8 more in the afternoon."  
—Wheeler McMillen, editor, Farm Journal.

"Liberty is on the bargain counter all over America today at discount and exchange prices. We are trading it away for all kinds of social experiments."  
—Pres. Peter Emerson, Kiwanis International.

"Until equality between ownership and management on one side and labor unions on the other is restored by Congress, economic anarchy will increase."  
—Pres. Robert R. Wason, National Association of Manufacturers.

"One wrong word from the customers and they blow up!"  
—Oklahoma City restaurant, warning against its "atomic waitresses."



## Washington Snapshots

Never before in our history, declares Senator Harry Byrd, of Virginia, has the Federal government controlled the daily lives of our citizens as it does today.

"Sheer magnitude of our present government," the Senator holds, "forces it into every man's daily life, whether he likes it or not."

Looking back to 1935—"when we were just beginning the era of vast Federal expenditures from borrowed money, to experiment with deficit spending as a panacea for our difficulties, and to seek a magic key to lead us into a new era":

### *Nearly Sixfold*

The annual Federal payroll was \$1,361,000,000. Today it is approaching \$8,000,000,000—nearly six times the annual payroll of 1935, and nearly twice the entire cost of government in 1935.

"Today we have 1,411 separate agencies, bureaus and main departments in Washington," Senator Byrd pointed out.

"Today, as against the \$29,000,000,000 national debt of 1935, we have a national debt of \$275,000,000,000.

"In this year of 1946 it is well to restore the United States Government to the people, and with this simple and fundamental principle—in our democracy the people must support the government. The government cannot support the people and remain a democracy.

## In Our Democracy

Cotton shipments in the crop year ended July 31 reached 3.5 million bales—the largest export total since 1939-40.

Oil companies expect to pass out 150 million road maps this summer as history's greatest stampede of motoring vacationists are on a touring rampage.

Wisconsin accounts for between 30% and 40% of the country's total harvest of peas for canning.

Farm land prices throughout the nation continue to soar—already in 10 states prices are higher than in the booming 20's.

By 1980 we probably shall have reached our peak population—150,000,000.

Marriages in the first three months this year were nearly 50% above the 1945 period.

A baby born this spring came into the world with a debt of \$1,987 as his share of the national debt.

Out of 98 eighth-grade boys in the Fayette County, Ohio, school system who voted recently on their future, 59 said they wanted to be farmers.

Truck trailer manufacturers say they can produce 60,000 motor freight trailers this year "if conditions stabilized."

Earnings of 17 leading steel producers during the first quarter of 1946 dropped 52.8 per cent below same period for 1945.

Average hourly earnings in cotton manufacturing boomed more than 88 per cent from August, 1939, to end of 1945.

The foundation of U. S. patent system was laid by our Founding Fathers. Patents are granted as an incentive to invention and the public disclosure of new inventions.

As of today, a girl of 20's chances of marrying within the year are 15.5 out of 100—her normal chances of ever marrying are 92 out of 100.

Our American system of enterprise is the only proved system in the world that constantly creates more jobs and consistently raises living standards.

Changes and improvement in hosiery machines will make ladies' stockings fit better, be more sheer—and greatly increase their production.

Nebraskans 12 years ago paid only \$4,000,000 a year in Federal taxes; this year they will pay \$244,000,000.

To make cars more completely sat-



CAUGHT IN THE ACT. All of these big fish stories of Mutt Barr's are over. The expert caster who brings 'em back alive! I wouldn't say this myself, but "Hop" says "Mr. Mutt should take some lessons from Mr. Caraway. And I could sure use that shirt Mr. Mutt is fixing to tear up."

isfy women's tastes, a Detroit manufacturer employs a woman sculptor, a former art teacher and an interior decorator for design advice.

More than half the production of our economy comes from the "capitalistic" activities of our millions of small business men.

A Detroit company gives jobs to 5,000 men just to keep its plants clean—washing windows, sweeping and mopping floors, picking up scrap paper, dusting and scrubbing.

Every ten minutes somebody thinks up a new product or improvement for which an American patent is issued—about 40,000 a year.

With the aid of machines the average factory worker in the wool textile industry in 1945 earned 86 cents an hour.

### What It Means

Inflation is something that the professors and the bankers talk about—but what does it mean to the average man?

The government constantly borrows money to pay its bills for you to pay later. This abundance of money, in combination with shortages of goods, creates the real danger of inflation. This financing by deficits creates money, credit, and purchasing power without creating the goods which alone can validate that money. The resulting inflation is not only something to talk about in billions of dollars owed by the nation. It is also something to talk about in billions of dollars owed by the people who pay for the nation's government.

The people can't pass the debt along. They are the end of the line.

## Behind the Iron Curtain

Continued from page 2

Then, when Ambassador Davies book, "Mission to Moscow," came out, there was considerable evidence that I was wrong in my conclusions. The book was a whitewash of Russia to the effect that she was doing fine, gradually adopting the merit system in their factories and a bonus system for the collective farms.

Then came the moving picture, "Mission to Moscow," of Russia's accelerating greatness.

Shortly before, or about this time, New York held its International Exposition, "The World of Tomorrow," of which I have a fairly good colored movie. All countries were represented except Germany, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and Italy, who were at war. The buildings were there but only an occasional exhibit.

But the Soviets had the largest building, the tallest tower, with Stalin on top, holding a red star. They rather stole the show. They put on a big front. Theirs was a great marble building about 200 feet in diameter, U-shaped, with great ascending steps to the first floor that greatly added to the prestige of the place. The tower was in the mouth of the U. The building, we understood, was to be permanent and the propaganda headquarters to spread the gospel of communism in this country, and an inspection of the building was evidence of this fact.

The first floor or rotunda was given over to a replica of "Moscow's Subway," pictures of her great cities and enlarged photographs of many new factories, the great dams, and her natural resources.

There were a few Russian-made automobiles, a direct copy of G. M. Cadillacs. Later, these were used here by Amtorg officials but were never like an American-made car as far as operating it was concerned. On one trip from New York to Washington, they had six breakdowns, 24 hours for a six-hour trip.

On one wall of this great building, they had an animated relief map of Russia, a beautiful piece of work. The large cities were indicated by large red rubies, the smaller, by zircons and other precious stones, and, of course, the rivers, the mountain ranges, and all were plainly visible. Long benches were provided for people to sit and study the maps, and a man lectured on the country. This same man would, at proper times, invite the audience, especially workers, to attend the many lectures that were being given on the

next floor of the building. Many responded and guides were on hand to show the way. I started up, was singled out, and questioned, as to what I was most interested in. I told him "the country in general," and he told me I could see all that on the floor, that the lectures were on working conditions which only workers would be interested in. So I backed off: I now realize I should have gone in. I was a worker, too. What they really were after was to tell the American workman the wonders of communism.

Had we sent such a delegation to Russia to sell them on democracy, they would have been shot. In fact, visitors, what few there are, are only allowed to see what the party wants them to see. They are never permitted to go anywhere alone. So Ambassador Davies, when taken around, was greeted by brass bands, glamorous celebrations, given a carload of beautiful presents, art work, paintings, china, silver, gold and precious stones that make a museum in his home. He did not see the concentration camps, as Kravchenko describes them, filled with men and women sentenced to hard labor for indefinite, long periods for the slightest opposition to the dictator's rule. He did not see the starving farm communities that were compelled to give up their grain and produce to be exported, hardly leaving enough for seed. Hiding grain meant a beating and years of forced labor in the concentration camps. Twenty million of them were underclothed, underfed, and their whereabouts unknown to the families.

But, by all means, I am not reviewing this great book, "I Chose Freedom." It is altogether too fascinating, too interesting to try to abbreviate it.

It is the kind of book one should read to be correctly informed on how communism actually works in Russia. It is the answer to many stories we have heard rumored—how, in reality, one man, in connivance with two others, actually controls 200 million people through fear, the horrors of annihilation by the secret police power, who sends to the prison camps for forced labor anyone without trial for the slightest infraction of the dictator's rules and regulations.

Workmen will be especially interested in knowing that damaged work, broken machine tools, whether by accident or on purpose, is sabotage and results in a N.K.V.D. inquisition that usually lands the accused in the concentration camp, or he is fined to work at half pay perhaps for years.

All these things are told in Krav-

chenko's book. Then the story of how Willkie was fooled, how our Ambassador Davies was misled, how his book, "Mission to Moscow," was an exaggeration of Russia's progress, and how the picture show, "Mission to Moscow," was considered an insult to the real Russian people and a lack of understanding by Russians "in the know." Why was it Americans insisted on fabricating a paradise and located it in a tortured country? Why must they whitewash every Stalinist evil and explain away every Bolshevik horror? Then there is the great story of Kravchenko's coming to the United States, through Canada, his impressions and surprises in both countries. His description of the N.K.V.D., right in Washington and New York, is one of the most interesting stories that anyone can read. I wish every preacher, every school teacher, everyone who teaches American youth could read this book. I wish every citizen could read it. Its influence would do more to straighten out and to put the American people wise to what is really going on in this old world of ours than anything I know of at this time.

The reader can then imagine how this menace to world prosperity may be eliminated and what it may cost the democracies of the world to put out the fire. If Stalin dies, there are others equally able to annihilate and continue the fear that has kept Russians in submission. No wonder they would like the atomic bomb, and, if we do not watch out, they may get it. By all means read "I CHOSE FREEDOM."



### Says Socialism Can Happen Here

Socialism can happen here "if our people aren't awakened from indifference and lethargy to take steps, through their elected representatives, to stop the drift toward statism," according to Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain.

Neither Communism nor English state socialism have anything to offer America, the former ambassador said. Among our alarming domestic factors he listed a tax burden "sufficient to destroy all initiative," labor disputes which have slowed recovery, and "indifference of our people toward manifest dangers."



Father: "Jane, don't let me catch you kissing that young fellow again."

Jane: "I didn't mean to, but you're always bobbin' up at the wrong time."