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CREOMULSION for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS.....



INSTALLMENT NINE

To understand why the Baltic States and later Poland's eastern provinces voted by such staggering majorities for union with the Soviet government, it is necessary to know the meaning of the term "social engineering," practiced by the Communist Party.

Communists recognize that in newly occupied areas many individuals cannot adapt themselves to the Soviet system.

The Soviets conclude that these leaders under the old order will make them, at the least, undependent citizens of the new. Consequently, the leaders are arrested for deportation immediately, the smaller fry being rounded up at a more leisurely rate.

Meanwhile plans for elections proceed. With all such "enemies of the people" disposed of, the Soviet propaganda apparatus moves in, the Red Army taking a prominent part. The Communist Party organizes local workers' and peasants' committees, which nominate candidates for delegates to the regional Popular Assembly.

Shortly after the Soviet occupation of Eastern Poland, such elec-



When truce ended Finnish-Russian conflict demands were made.

tions were held in Polish Ruthenia and in the Polish Ukraine.

Only one candidate runs for each office and he is Communist-approved. A tremendous effort is made to get out the vote, with party workers from Moscow and Red Army soldiers touring the countryside in trucks. Banners, parades, and speeches imply that anyone who fails to go to the polls thereby declares himself an enemy of the new state.

Most curious of all, from our Western standpoint, is the fact that soldiers of the occupying Red Army are permitted to vote in these elections. At the polls, the voter's identification card is checked and he is handed a ballot. He is told that he may either drop this in the ballot box or retire behind a screen and make changes in it. He does not need to be told that if he does step behind the screen, this fact will be remembered. Few changes are made.

The assembly, made up of delegates so elected, meets a few days later. In occupied Poland such assemblies passed standardized resolutions taking over the authority of the old government, requesting admission to the Soviet Union, confiscating large estates, and praising "our great leader, Stalin."

On economy, social engineering makes rapid changes. In Poland's eastern provinces the old Polish zloty was pegged to the Soviet rouble at a figure most advantageous to the hundreds of thousands of Soviet visitors with the result that the shops were quickly stripped both of luxury items and of staples. After a short period, the zloty was declared worthless.

State-owned stores were substituted for private shops taxed out of existence, and each farmer was notified what share of his produce must be sold to the state at the low official price. In place of the old Polish system of free labor unions, a new system was installed under which a worker who is constantly late or quits his job faced several years in a prison labor camp.

In addition to the 180,000 war prisoners, an estimated 1,500,000 civilians were removed from Poland in the early part of 1940, as a part of the social engineering program.

A Soviet transport is an ordinary boxcar with two small, barred windows, a stove with its pipe protruding through the roof, and a hole chopped in the floor for a toilet. Between thirty and forty deportees are locked in each car.

Most deportation round-ups were conducted by the NKVD late at night. The people are told whatever story will make them most amenable to the order. For example, the wife of a Polish officer killed at Katyn Forest (although she did not then know it) was awakened, told that special arrangements had been made for her to join her husband

if she would be ready to leave in an hour. After dressing herself, her small son and packing her bag, she arrived on her front step—where she found all the other women on her street also waiting with packed bags and realized that the journey ahead was not a special dispensation to her.

It is also an axiom of social engineering to separate families, not as an act of needless cruelty, but because men are suited for stronger, more rugged work than are their wives and daughters. But if they are told this at the outset, the emotional scenes which follow cause needless delay. Consequently, the only instruction given by the NKVD in the home is that the head of the family is to pack his toilet articles separately since men will go to another place for sanitary inspection.

Not until the family is on the station platform do they discover that the head of the family is locked with other men in a car separate from those into which they are locked with women and children. It may be several days before they learn that the men are en route to an unknown labor camp. It was the practice to send men to lumber and mining camps in northern Siberia, while women and children did better in the brick yards and co-operative farms in southern Kazakhstan.

There was much unavoidable confusion. Although the cars were supposed to be opened daily, sometimes through neglect, they stood for days on sidings, and when finally opened it was nearly always necessary to remove a number of bodies of those who had died from general weakness induced by thirst or cold. But none of this was deliberate, and in such large mass population movements, oversights are inevitable.

It is unlikely that Russian armies, occupying other neighboring states, will practice social engineering to anything like the degree that it was applied to Poland and the Baltic States. These things were done in the honeymoon period of the Stalin-Hitler pact, when Molotov was proudly proclaiming that Poland had forever vanished from the map, and a Russian alliance with the "war-mongering capitalist democracies" was unthinkable. It is trite to say that today the Kremlin's thinking has greatly changed.

The science of social engineering cannot be deflected by personal tragedies, since its objectives are the building of a strong, loyal state. And it should be said in defense of the Soviet government that under similar circumstances it has treated its own people exactly as it did the Poles.

Soviet social engineering as applied to Poland and the Baltic States has a purpose which we can understand even though we do not approve; and it should not be mentioned in the same breath with the savage and senseless butcheries which the Germans were perpetrating at Lublin on their side of the partition line.

It is easy to see why Soviet censorship is severe in matters that involve social engineering. A less harmful manifestation is its sensitivity to any hint that Russia might be radical. A reporter, describing an abrupt alteration in certain Soviet methods, referred to "revolutionary changes," but the timid censor struck out "revolutionary." They also don't like reference to the Communist Party, feeling it is unpopular in the outside world.

If, in the course of a news story, a prominent Russian is identified as a "member of the Communist Party" this fact is almost always stricken out by the censor.

Ordinarily, however, the Soviet blue pencil is not a "consultative censorship"—you cannot argue with the censors or give them your reason, nor will they give you theirs, when they hand back a mutilated cable.

Their reply is always, "We can't discuss this with you. It's been decided."

The censorship, of course, excludes everything which might give the outside world an unfavorable impression of conditions within Russia.

One explanation is that Russians are a proud people, ashamed to have such facts proclaimed to the world. But the result is that the world has only a meager idea of the sacrifices the Russian people are making. Likewise, they conceal exactly how many hundreds of thousands of Leningraders starved during the siege.

Correspondents who resent the censorship most say that fully half their troubles come not from the rules but from the censors' stupidity, or their limited knowledge of languages. One censor handling a story which described Ilya Ehrenburg, Russia's famous war writer, as a "Francophile," struck out this word and reproved the correspondent. When he finally understood that "Francophile" means one who loves not the Spanish dictator but the French Republic, he let it pass.

Censorship in the Soviet Union is in charge of Apollon Petrov, a former professor of Chinese history at

the University of Leningrad and also a former Soviet Consul at Chungking. Moscow correspondents say that the avowed function of the Petrov Bureau is not to help them but to prevent them from getting news.

Petrov, in particular, and his assistant censors in general are despised by the Anglo-American Press with an intensity which goes far beyond the bounds of reason.

The correspondents can truthfully say that nowhere else in the world does such provocation for it exist. They would not mind the vitamin-starved diet or the bleak living conditions of wartime Russia if they were not treated as tolerated spies—cut off from any real human contact with a people they admire.

Russians, owing to their enforced isolation, are almost as bad linguists as Americans. Only a few have more than a smattering of any European language other than their own.

One day we inspected the Moscow exhibit of captured enemy war equipment. It was a beautifully arranged display open to the public, and included everything from Italian uniforms to the newest and biggest German Tiger tanks. New, only to the Soviet Union for they had been introduced in Africa to match comparable British and American equipment, and after the fall of Tunis they were brought to Russia.

I asked Jennie, an unusually intelligent and well-educated Soviet girl, if they had any captured German radar. She had never heard the word. Thinking the Russians used another, I described it as an electric device which detected airplanes at night or through fog without the use of sound. She went off to consult the general in charge.

Returning, she said he knew what I was talking about; such devices were used by the Germans and had even been captured but they were kept in another place for study and were not on view. In the Western world, every bright fifteen-year-old knows the general principles of radar. But two hundred million people in the Soviet Union will probably never hear of it until it can be manufactured there.

America's most vital contribution to Russia was not planes but trucks. This huge agricultural nation is incapable of producing enough to fit the size of its army or its sprawling geography. It was for want of modern transport that, when fast-moving German columns punched their 1941 lines in a dozen places, the Russians had to fall back in disorder, leaving thousands of precious heavy artillery pieces and hundreds of thousands of prisoners in German hands.

By 1942 American trucks began flowing into Russia in volume. Without these it would have been impossible for the Russians to have followed up their major victory at Stalingrad. Without these trucks, the Red Army would still be stuck in its own bottomless Ukrainian mud. With them it was able to pursue, and when the Germans made a stand at a river or a provincial city, to deal the next sledge hammer artillery-infantry smash which knocked loose the Wehrmacht and kept it continually off balance and retreating.



Stalin could have voted in Baltic state elections.

Top Russians do not underestimate the value of American aid. If the lesser ones seem unappreciative, it is only because, in spite of vigorous protests such as that of Admiral Standley, they have not been told the extent of it.

The correspondents tell of a front trip through reconquered territory with a Red Army lieutenant. They saw a jeep in a ditch. Russia makes no comparable car, but quantities of jeeps have arrived through Lend-Lease with instructions in Russian stenciled in Detroit, and are now all over the Soviet Union.

"Is that a German jeep or an American jeep?" the correspondent asked.

"Neither one," said the lieutenant, "it's a Russian jeep. Your American jeeps are too flimsy to use on these roads at the front. Five thousand kilometers and they fall to pieces. Here we use only Russian jeeps."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Hog Health Improved With Phenothiazine

Food Saved and Better Pigs Will Be Produced

As a worm-infested pig will require one-fifth more feed to reach the same weight as an uninfested one, any program that will do away with this enemy will result in financial gains.

Phenothiazine, a synthetic coal-tar chemical, has won first place



Good litters cannot be raised when hogs are worm-infested.

among the drugs used for the removal of internal parasites from farm animals. It may be easily administered to a group of pigs at one time by incorporating the required amount into almost any feed given them.

When administered in the feed it should be given at the rate of about 0.1 gram per pound of live weight, or about 4 grams each pig weighing about 40 pounds. Phenothiazine should be thoroughly mixed into the grain, milk or other food. Pigs under three months of age are susceptible to various toxic reactions following treatment, so care should be taken to prevent overdosing. Individual doses of pellets, tabs, or drench with a syringe, are also commonly used.

Tests have proven that phenothiazine is also partially effective against several other parasites of livestock. The USDA have estimated that this new drug is worth more than 10 million dollars annually to the livestock industry in making it possible to produce better stock, free from worms.

Soybean Stem Rot May Be Greatly Reduced



Big yields from healthy vines.

Soybeans are a soil-building crop and will bring about some improvement in the soil when grown for seed or forage in rotation with other crops, if the straw is plowed under and returned to the soil as manure.

They should not, however, be planted in the same field two years in a row if stem rot is to be avoided. The fungus that causes the disease is unknown. It is perhaps the most serious disease that has yet attacked the soybean. Like most new crops, soybeans have been relatively free from disease.

Agriculture In the News Sheep and Wool

Catgut does not come from cats but from sheep and the chamois skin comes from sheep, not the chamois. The leather of the future may be produced from sheep pelts, formerly wasted.

In ancient times bells were tied to sheep; it was believed that the sheep grew fat on the sound of the bells.

Modern science has discovered that the glands of sheep weigh from two to four grams. The iodine content is from 0.2 to 0.3 per cent. This small amount is often the difference between health and sickness, profit and loss or success or failure.

The U. S. army found that sheepskin is the warmest of all furs. It can now be made to look like expensive furs, similar to beavers, to retail at about \$150—less than one-fourth the cost of genuine beaver.

Time to Plan for Next Year's Sweet Potato Crop

If planning to grow sweet potatoes, now is the time to purchase certified seed stock. If old bed is to be utilized, it should be renewed as soon as the frost has left the soil.

To secure the best returns, use hotbeds to start the plants. More sweet potato plants can be obtained per bushel of seed bedded when electric or fire-heated beds are used. As manure is a source of disease spread, it should not be used on beds.



M-m-m muffins! No sugar, no shortening needed!

If you want to get compliments the easy way—just whip up a batch of these luscious, nut-sweet Molasses ALL-BRAN Muffins. They're tender and tasty, and they take no precious sugar or shortening. Yet they're packed with good nutrition!

2 cups Kellogg's ALL-BRAN 1/2 cup molasses 1 1/2 cups milk

1 egg 1 cup sifted flour 1 teaspoon soda 1/2 teaspoon salt

Add KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN to molasses and milk; let soak for 15 minutes. Beat egg; add to first mixture. Sift flour, soda and salt together; combine with ALL-BRAN mixture. Fill greased

muffin pans two-thirds full. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 15 delicious muffins. Why not try 'em today?

Good Nutrition, too! ALL-BRAN is made from the VITAL OUTER LAYERS of finest wheat—contains a concentration of the protective food elements found in the whole grain. One-half cup provides over 1/2 your daily minimum need for iron. Serve ALL-BRAN daily!

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