

# Coast Guard's 154th Birthday Finds It Fighting Axis On Seven Seas, in Addition to Peacetime Duties

## Service Originated As Arm of Treasury To Check Smuggling

Soon after he took over direction of the treasury in George Washington's cabinet, Alexander Hamilton discovered that the government was losing a lot of sorely needed revenue because of the brisk smuggling that was going on along the coast. Accordingly, he told the President that something would have to be done. Washington brought the matter to the attention of congress, and that body, acting with remarkable celerity, provided funds for the establishment of the Revenue Cutter Service. So it was that on August 4, 1790, the U. S. coast guard was born. The service is celebrating its 154th anniversary this year. It has the longest record of all the nation's sea forces, having taken part in every war since the Revolution.



EXPERTLY handling their landing craft, coast guardsmen bring a barge loaded with soldiers to shore through the treacherous surf of the South Pacific. This boat was swamped, but the crew managed to land the troops entrusted to their care.

were decommissioned. But when, during the coming years, fears of a war with England caused anxious naval authorities to survey our naval strength, additional cutters were authorized and built, all of which served with distinction in the War of 1812.

The Civil war wrought havoc with the revenue cutter service, although all its vessels fought on the side of the Union. Trained crews and officers, torn between divided loyalties, left the service to join their respective sides. To fill the places of these men, having decades of service and experience, relaxed standards made possible the admission of some unfit, morally and mentally, and soon after the war a complete reorganization of the service was necessary. And this reorganization was thorough.

New ships were constructed and in 1876 an academy was established to train officers. Although at first the academy was merely a barkentine, "The Dobbin," anchored off New Bedford and later the "Chase" at Baltimore, no move did more to establish the "esprit de corps" of the coast guard, retain and pass on its traditions and raise the service to the high standards of unity that it has achieved today. The present coast guard academy at New London, Conn., compares favorably with Annapolis and West Point.

Police Duty in Alaska. Meanwhile the service was entrusted with new duties, while its old functions were enlarged with the growth of the nation. The acquisition of Alaska was an important event for the coast guard, for to it was given the obligation of enforcing law and order in the territory. When the Japs invaded the Aleutian Islands, the decades of experience of the coast guard in the wild unpredictable waters of the Arctic is bearing fruit.

World War I found the coast guard, as usual, ready for anything. A terse presidential message "Plan One . . . Acknowledge," transferred the coast guard ships and personnel into the navy for the duration. Coast guard officers were assigned to duty at naval stations and on naval ships throughout the world with many being given command posts. The cutters as usual

ran and oppression. Three of the guard's cutters made naval history by signal success against the submarine. First it was the Campbell, which in 12 hours of gruelling action depth-bombed five enemy U-boats and shelled, rammed and sank a sixth in a running battle while guarding a convoy. Then followed the Icarus, 165 feet of fighting fury, which sank a U-boat off the Carolina coast and took 33 prisoners. The Spencer, sister ship of the Campbell, reached her peak of glory by sinking a sub stalking a convoy.

Beach Patrol. The famed beach patrol reached its heights with the capture, conviction and elimination of the sub-landed, would-be saboteurs who were trapped by an alert coast guardsman on Long Island's desolate shores. On guard against other landings coast guard dogs and horse patrols now are ready to give any intruder a warm reception. The port security force, a similar unit, protects piers and harbors.

This war has seen the full development of coast guard aviation. Where once coast guard fliers flew in bad weather on many an errand of mercy, they now skim over the vast expanses of the ocean acting as air umbrellas for victory convoys, on constant alert for lurking subs. To the fleet of flying boats of peacetime have been added the deadly "Kingfishers," sleek, trim planes flown by the same experienced men who fly in any weather, under any conditions.

were placed in convoy and escort service.

The period following the Armistice saw the construction of the modern coast guard fleet. New Diesel and steam cutters were designed and built. Smaller, fast, patrol boats were developed. New equipment was installed on shore stations. Air power was made a vital part of the coast guard with the construction of bases on the Atlantic and Pacific. A fleet of planes of the newest design were assigned to the service and so coast guard aviation, long a cherished dream, was a reality.

When the country thinks of coast guard law enforcement, it usually associates it with Prohibition. Although the coast guard was given the unpopular job of enforcing that unfortunate act it managed to make the best of it. In fact through Prohibition the coast guard developed a valuable intelligence unit which today serves the cause of national defense as part of the naval intelligence. But prohibition was only one of the law-enforcing jobs of the versatile coast guard. The Narcotics, Oil Pollution, Whaling and Alien Smuggling are just a few of the marine laws enforced by the nation's maritime police force.

But greatest of all the hundred fifty-four years of the coast guard history has been this great global war that will rid the world of tyr-



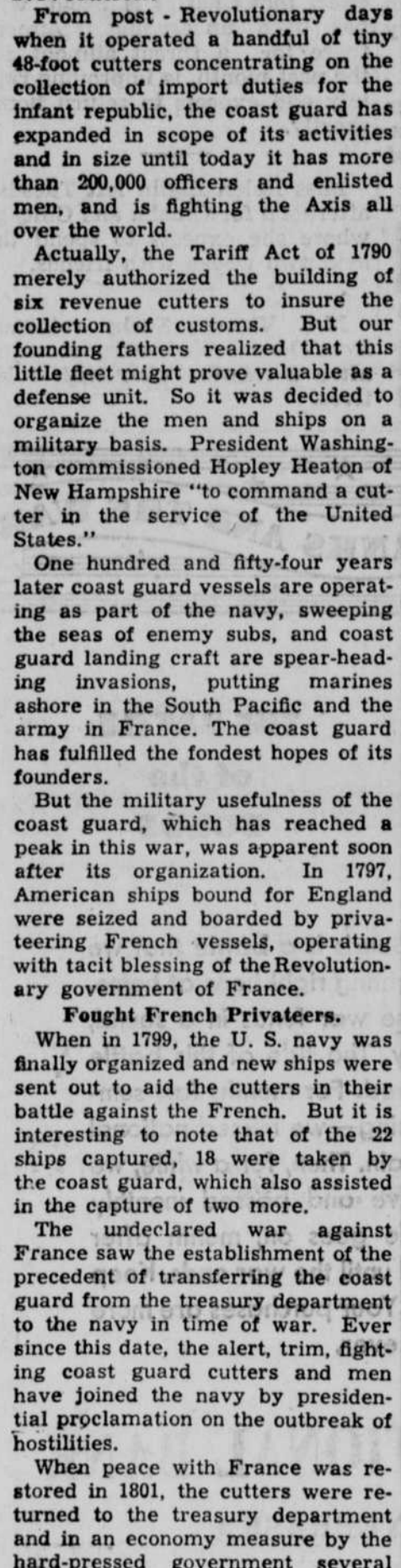
RELAXING with a bit of nonsense, a coast guardsman on Saipan dolls up in Japanese garments. He is garbed in a silk kimono and brocade obi. He shades himself with a fancy parasol while he takes aim at a parakeet with a Jap machine gun.

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One more new branch of the service is the SPARS, the women's reserve of the coast guard, aimed at replacing coast guardsmen on shore stations throughout the country. SPAR officers train at the academy at New London and enlisted personnel at the new training school at Palm Beach, Fla. Over 7,000 SPARS are now on duty but by the end of the year 9,000 will be wearing the coast guard blue. So, whether in peace or war, the coast guard's greatest pride is to live faithful to its motto, "Semper Paratus," "Always Ready." And coast guardsmen are always ready—to save lives, patrol beaches, capture smugglers, watch for icebergs, or fight their country's enemies.



CREWMEN on a coast guard cutter assigned to rescue work in the English channel keep anxious watch as they scan the choppy waters for soldiers who were tossed into the sea when their invasion barge was sunk. This flotilla of cutters saved hundreds of men during the D-Day period.

On Every Beachhead, It's the Coast Guard That Puts 'Em Ashore. Coast guardsmen landed the marines at Tulagi. They were under fire at Guadalcanal. They were in there again at Tarawa. They manned landing barges storming the beaches of Cape Gloucester and Bougainville, Kwajalein and Eniwetok in the Marshalls, Hollandia and Wakde and Biak in the invasion of Dutch New Guinea. More recently, when navy task forces moved against Saipan in the Marianas, coast guardsmen operat-

# Farm Topics

## Adequate Water for Stock Is Essential

### Improvement Seen As Production Aids

Full utilization of grazing areas, with an attendant production of more and better meat and dairy products requires adequate water for livestock on range and pasture. No matter how palatable and plentiful the forage, if sufficient water at regular intervals is not available, livestock will not reach a good marketable condition. Development of enough wells and springs and ponds to supply the necessary water is not the only requirement, WFA points out. Proper distribution of the water in relation to available forage is essential to efficient grazing as full utilization cannot be realized if an adequate supply is not accessible to livestock on any part of the pasture or range acreage.

Stock-water developments are important on farm pastures in humid areas as well as on the ranges in semi-arid and arid states, according to government authorities. While the greatest need is in the latter areas, inadequate facilities prevent the fullest use of good pasture on many farms because the owner is not aware that a lack is possible in the more humid section where he is raising stock. Also, he may not realize how influential stock-water supplies can be in improving the quality and quantity of range and pasture feed.

In many states, farmers may receive assistance in carrying out stock-water developments under the conservation program administered by the agricultural adjustment agency. Conservation of soil and water are aided indirectly by development of necessary pasture and range watering facilities. With proper development and distribution of water supplies, grazing can be restricted on overgrazed, eroded or depleted rangeland and the stock rotated over other areas in keeping with their grazing capacity. Adequate water supplies on farm pastures, while encouraging more uniform grazing, will also aid pasture improvement practices, and decrease damage from erosion.

Water facilities are, roughly, of two kinds—natural and constructed. Springs, streams and lakes are in the first group. The second requires drilling, excavation or other construction work to make water available, and includes wells, artificial reservoirs and ponds, ditches, and troughs and storage tanks attached to springs and reservoirs.

## Fertilizer Increase

### Half Million Tons

American farmers this year will use well over 11,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer—a new all-time high. That's half a million tons more than were used in 1943 and 3,000,000 tons more than in 1940. Adjustments in analysis of complete fertilizers to be sold in different states have been made to insure the best possible use of the available materials supplying nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The nitrogen content of many of the available grades has been increased somewhat, indicated supplies of this important plant food being about 35 per cent greater than last year.

While some fertilizer ingredients are available in somewhat larger amounts this year than last, all of them, including such important nitrogen-carrying materials as ammonium sulfate, sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, and fertilizer compounds, are still on allocation by the War Production board.

## Large Worm Loss

Experts say the average wormy pig, if it lives, requires one-fifth more feed to reach the same weight as an unfested one. Since about half of the pigs in the United States are said to be infested, elimination of internal parasites would save great quantities of feed. It would save many hogs, veterinarians estimating that worms kill one pig in ten. By wide experiments and use, phenothiazine has proved to be the only drug that will control nodular worms. It also controls roundworms or Ascarids as effectively as other commonly used anthelmintics. Phenothiazine is usually given with dry feed mixtures to hogs confined in a pen, although individual doses of pellets, tabs or as a drench with a syringe are also used. The drug should be given according to printed directions or under the supervision of a veterinarian.

## Retail Purchases Up

TELEFACT  
U.S. RETAIL SALES REACH NEW HIGH  
1929 0000000000  
1930 0000000000  
1931 0000000000  
1932 0000000000  
1933 0000000000  
1934 0000000000  
1935 0000000000  
Each symbol represents 5 billion dollars

# Silver Wings

By BYRON McCLURE  
McClure Newspaper Syndicate.  
WNU Features.

"CARE to dance?" Captain David Holbrook had been drawn by some irresistible force across the ballroom to the uniformed girl sitting alone at the corner table. Cool gray eyes appraised him and time stood still for a moment as they gazed into each other's eyes; then the girl nodded. Gradually they drifted to the edge of the floor and through a door opening on a small balcony. Neither spoke. Speech was unnecessary. It was enough to be together, complete in each other. Finally David broke the silence, "Just . . . like . . . that!"

She smiled tremulously. "Yes, just . . . like . . . that. I had never believed it could happen so suddenly." "Neither had I. Gives you a sort of all-gone feeling inside, doesn't it?" She nodded. "Just like pulling out of a dive."

David grinned. "Exactly! But what do you know about pulling out of dives, young lady?" She pointed to a pair of shining silver wings pinned to her jacket. "I'm in the Air Corps," she said simply, unable to conceal the pride in her voice. David laughed gaily. "What's so funny about that?" she demanded.

"Funny? Why, I was just laughing happily at finding that we're in the same outfit." "You know that's not true," she retorted, anger in her voice, "it's just that you men are all alike! You're not willing to admit that women can do things you can . . . just as well and sometimes better! If men aren't the stupidest, the most conceited . . ." she paused, searching for words. Finding none, she gave him a stinging slap.

Almost roughly he grabbed her arms. "Listen, you little idiot! I get so sick of seeing you women carrying chips on your shoulders, daring anyone to suggest that you aren't really doing men's jobs. Why does a uniform have to go to a woman's head? You could punch that typewriter in some office just as well without it." She started to answer him but, instead, struggled from his grasp and disappeared in the crowded ballroom.

David fell asleep that night dreaming that he was falling through space. But an angel swooped down on silver wings to catch him before he crashed. When he arrived at the airport in the morning the dispatcher approached him. "Your plane has already been warmed up for your ferrying mission, Captain. Lieutenant Winters is ready to take off whenever you say so, Sir."

"Thank you. I'm all set. Let's go." David was anxious to get into the air, where he was at home, where he could think. His mind was still filled with thoughts of that girl. So preoccupied was he that he ran straight into the storm before he realized it. A blinding streak of lightning zigzagged across the sky just in front of the nose of his ship! With senses newly alert, he glanced hurriedly at the instrument panel. The compass indicator was spinning crazily. That bolt had knocked out its delicate mechanism. David knew it was useless to turn back. He would be just as hopelessly lost as he was now. Drat that girl! If he'd had his mind on his business instead of on her, he'd have paid more attention to the weather report.

He pulled back on the stick and pushed the throttle forward, attempting to rise. Almost immediately ice began to form on the wings and propeller; his rate of climb decreased rapidly. He shuddered as he envisaged the jagged peaks below. Then he remembered the other plane. He craned his neck and peered back, not daring to hope. There it was, doggedly following, just a few hundred feet behind! Hastily he flipped the transmitter switch. "Flight leader to flight! Flight leader to flight! Can you hear me? Come in, flight!"

A familiar feminine voice came clearly. "Flight to flight leader! I can hear you. Go ahead, Sir!" David thought he was dreaming again. "Wh-who are you?" "Again that cool voice. 'I'm Lieutenant Winters, Sir. The girl punching a typewriter in some office. Or don't you remember?'"

"Why didn't you tell me you were a Ferry Pilot?" he demanded. "You didn't give me a chance. You probably wouldn't have believed it, anyway. Women aren't supposed to be capable of doing such things, are they?"

After a moment of silence David said meekly, "Will you take command of the flight, Lieutenant? My compass is knocked out. I'm completely lost."

"Yes, Sir." Crisply she ordered, "let me pass." David marveled at the ease with which she outmaneuvered the storm. In a matter of minutes they emerged into the glorious sunshine.

David slowly eased up alongside. As they flew wing tip to wing tip he could almost reach out and touch her. "Lieutenant Winters?" he asked. "Yes, Sir?"

"I . . . well, I . . . there's something I'd like to say to you tonight, Lieutenant. Do you think you'd care to listen?"

There was no mistaking the emphasis she placed on her answering, "Yes, Sir!"

# ON THE HOME FRONT

With RUTH WYETH SPEARS



IRON COT  
OLD CENTER TABLE  
GLUE TRAY TO CUT DOWN TABLE  
3 PLEATS  
CHINTZ OR MUSLIN OVER SPRINGS  
PAD REVERSIBLE TOP AND BOTTOM FLOWER CHINTZ-SIDES OF PAD GREEN  
FITTED WITH GATHERS SEAM

ARE you using one room for living and bedroom these days? Or perhaps you have had to put an extra cot in some corner of your house or apartment. In either case it is worth while to give a little extra care to the daytime appearance of the bed. A flat box on casters holds all the bedding for the simple cot shown here and slides underneath out of sight.

This arrangement makes it possible to cover the cot and pad with neatly fitted slip covers which give it all the dignity of a real sofa. The contrasting side section of plain material around the pad with end and center back cushions to match it is a nice touch. The improvised table from odds and ends also helps to make the couch do day as well as night duty.

NOTE—This illustration is from BOOK 6 of the series of homemaking booklets offered with these articles. Every page of this 32-page book gives clear step-by-step directions for things to make your home more attractive with odds and ends of things on hand and inexpensive materials now available. To get a copy of Book 6 send 15 cents with name and address to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS  
Bedford Hills New York  
Drawer 10  
Enclose 15 cents for Book No. 6.  
Name .....  
Address .....

# AROUND THE HOUSE

Henning a new frock will be easier if you cut a piece of cardboard to the exact width you want the hem and use it as a marker. Start the hem, insert the card and slip it along as you work.

The blunt end of a pencil may be used to turn a fabric belt right side out. And orangewood stick is excellent for working the corners out sharply.

To fasten the thread at the end of your work, take one or more backstitches, then bring the needle through to the wrong side. Make a knot by holding the thread down on the wrong side with the thumb and pass the needle under it.

A coat of white shellac applied to the cover of your cook book keeps it looking like new.

MOROLINE  
HELPFUL  
HEALS  
SCRAPES,  
CHAFE  
CORNER  
KING'S HERALD'S MALE QUARTET  
FREE! Radio Bible Correspondence Course  
KXON - KFOP - KFAB  
KMMJ - KTHI - KMA - WHB  
KVAK - KFBC - KOBH  
Newspaper Logs Show Other Stations  
BOX 55 - LOS ANGELES 53 CALIF

ATHLETE'S FOOT NEWS  
"80.6% of sufferers showed CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT after only 10-day treatment with SORETONE"  
Foster D. Snell, Inc., well-known consulting chemists, have just completed a test with a group of men and women suffering from Athlete's Foot. These people were told to use Soretone. At the end of only a ten-day test period, their feet were examined in two ways: 1. Scrapings were taken from the feet and examined by the bacteriologist. 2. Each subject was examined by a physician. We quote from the report: "After the use of Soretone according to the directions on the label for a period of only ten days, 80.6% of the cases showed clinical improvement of an infection which is most stubborn to control." Improvements were shown in the symptoms of Athlete's Foot—the itching, burning, redness, etc. The report says: "In our opinion Soretone is of very definite benefit in the treatment of this disease, which is commonly known as 'Athlete's Foot.'" So if Athlete's Foot troubles you, don't temporize with this nasty, devilish, stubborn infection. Get Soretone! McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut.