

# THE LIMA NEWS

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## APOLOGY ACCEPTED

ADMIRAL HALSEY has explained and apologized for an ill-considered remark made in an interview a few weeks back, in which he referred to the atomic bomb as a "toy," and implied that it had been used only because the scientists had this new "toy" and wanted to try it. "Toy," the admiral now says, is Navy slang for any new weapon.

Probably it would be well to accept the admiral's explanation and lay the blame for the whole incident on the fact that we may be subjecting some of our public figures to too much publicity. This seems especially true in the case of some military men, whose lifetime absorption in the science of war hasn't left them time to be experts on everything under the sun. It has become almost a necessity for public figures to say something significant and arresting, not only in every speech but in every interview. And perhaps some of them let themselves in for too many of both. Thus we have seen well-loved heroes like Admiral Halsey and the late General Patton take the edge off their deservedly high reputations with a few thoughtless and hasty words.

So maybe it would be well if some of

these public figures learned the value of the politician's life-saving phrase, "No comment"—even if it meant that we had a trifle less copy for the paper the next day.

O O O

Either the United States must secure an adequate international control which will prevent all countries of the world from producing atomic weapons and which may lead on to a complete control of war, or else we begin preparations immediately for the third world war, in which atom bombs will be used.

—Bernard Baruch.

As long as the United States controls the air space above, it will not be on the receiving end of atom bombs and cannot be defeated in war.

—Dr. James T. Thompson, War Department intelligence specialist.

The United States believes in the sovereign equality of nations. We are opposed to making small nations satellites of larger states.

—Secretary of State Business.

Now that world famine No. 2 is about over we should announce that our economic relations with other nations are a two-way street.

—Herbert Hoover.

Our aim should be to build up a positive type of mental health, not simply freedom from disease, but an optimum capacity for adjusting to life and standing up under stress and strain.

—Dr. Karl M. Bowman, U. of California psychiatrist.

## WHAT IT MEANS

### Liquidating Subsistence Homesteads

By HOWARD DOBSON

WASHINGTON — The government's subsistence homesteads have grown up.

Individual tenants and homestead associations have bought 25 of the original 31 projects, and the rest are being pushed out to fend for themselves as rapidly as sales can be arranged.

The government spent \$28,700,000 on the entire program, and probably won't get half that much back. In addition, it loaned some money to individuals and to projects for improvements. These loans are being repaid, or have been replaced by purchase loans, some were paid back ahead of time.

However, the homesteads were not built to make money. They were to provide homes, and they have done so for 8,135 families.

As one Department of Agriculture official explained the idea recently, "We went out to help those people help themselves. They were people who couldn't get credit at private banks in the depression days."

"The money we spent kept them off relief rolls, and gave work to other people who worked building the projects. Now those communities are sustaining themselves. Not one has folded up."

The homestead plan was widely attacked when the projects were first proposed. Opponents in congress were particularly vehement, declaring the whole thing part of a plot to "communize" the farm areas of the country.

Echoes of the battle were heard around the capital last spring when congress passed an agricultural bill including a provision that the government must dispose of in June, 1938, Ironwood is a 51, the homesteads within three miles of 375,000 project of 130 homes on years. One house sponsor of that 1,530 acres, Tygart Valley has 197 acres referred to the home-homes on 2,655 acres. It cost \$2,200,000, the more objectionable of the government's various rural projects.

The homesteads were started during the depression years of the early 1920s as work relief projects and were for low-income families. They range in size from one-half to five acres.

From that humble, hopeful beginning, many of the projects have become bustling communities.

ties with industries managed cooperatively by the residents.

In the meantime, the projects have been passed around from one government agency to another like so many doorstep babies. The Federal Public Housing authority (FPHA) has them now and is disposing of them under a presidential order which was suspended during the war.

FPHA has sold 17 to homestead associations, leased seven to tenants with options to purchase, turned one over to a Texas town and still operates six.

The history of the homesteads goes back to the National Industrial Recovery act of 1933. This act created the Subsistence Homesteads division in the Department of Interior.

In 1935 the projects were transferred to the Resettlement Administration, which in 1936 was placed under the Department of Agriculture and a year later was gobbled up by the department's Farm Security administration. The homesteads were turned over to FPHA in 1942 for disposal.

The oldest project is Three Rivers gardens at Three Rivers, Tex. It opened in January, 1933, contained 50 homes spread over 160 acres and cost \$163,000. Three Rivers gardens also was the first to be taken over by the town at which it was established. The town has the homes, and the federal land bank is custodian of the title to the project.

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The "stranded" homesteads were built in worked-out mining and lumber areas with the expectation that new industries would move in or could be developed.

That is the way it has worked out too. Among other enterprises, homesteaders have established a furniture factory, a quarry, an inn, dairies, a pants factory, a wood-working plant, a hosiery mill and several poultry businesses.

The Farm Security administration, during its regime as father of the homestead family, made loans to help cooperative associations finance these ventures. It also loaned money to build stores and other community services.

The FPHA gives preference in its disposal to present residents of the projects. Second preference goes to war veterans. Advance payments in full or part are encouraged, and under contracts the payments may not run more than 40 years. Interest is three per cent.

These projects have been sold to homestead associations:

Austin, Minn., 44 homes; Bankhead, Jasper, Ala., 100 homes; Beaumont gardens, Beaumont, Tex., 50; Dalworthington gardens, Arlington, Tex., 60; Decatur, Ill., 48; Duluth, Minn., 84; Elmonite, Calif., 100; Granger, Ia., 50; Greenwood, Bessemer, Ala., 53; Houston gardens, Houston, Tex., 100; Longview, Wash., 60; Mt. Olive, Ala., 75; Palmerdale, Ala., 102; Phoenix, Ariz., 60; Redhouse, Charleston, W. Va., 150; San Fernando, Redwood, Calif., 40; and Wichita gardens, Wichita Falls, Tex., 62.

The rest of the 31 homesteads, some no longer owned by the government, some in the process of disposal and some still run by FPHA are:

Aberdeen gardens, Newport News, Va., 156 homes; Arthurdale, W. Va., 166; Cabana, Trussville, Ala., 287; Cumberland, Crossville, Tenn., 256; Glendale, Ariz., 24; Hattiesburg, Miss., 21; Ironwood, Mich., 130; Hightown, N. J., 206; Lake-co, Waukegan, Ill., 53; Magnolia, Meadland, Wash., 20; McComb, Miss., 29; Three Rivers gardens, Three Rivers, Tex., 50; Tygart valley, Elkins, W. Va., 197; and Westminsterland, Greenberg, Pa., 255.

## CAPITAL COLUMN

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON — Dr. Warren Kelchner, chairman of International Conferences for the State Department, is happy that at last the government has a meeting place of its own in Washington.

In the first place Dr. Kelchner figures that having a conference hall in the capital is more economical. What little cost was involved in the renovating of the 11th floor of an ancient building on Pennsylvania-av., near the State Department, is saved in cutting expenses for transportation of secretaries, typewriters and so on to other cities.

The room is all fixed up modern-like with indirect lighting, sound-proofing and air-conditioning. Big windows with venetian blinds are framed with soft, lime-colored drapes, and deep velvety carpeting covers the floor.

It looks like a small United Nations set-up, with flags of all nations at one end of the room behind a horseshoe-shaped table equipped with headphones and loud speakers for 60 persons.

The new conference room is all booked up for almost continuous now-coming the rest of the year.

Dr. Sarah Wambaugh is the only woman in the field of international plebiscites. Plebiscites are national votes to determine a ruler of a government.

When there is a plebiscite dispute in Latin America or Europe, governments turn to Dr. Wambaugh for advice. One of her most recent assignments was as special adviser to Dr. Henry F. Grady, chief of the United States mission to study elections in Greece.

There wasn't much material on plebiscites available when this tall, handsome woman began to get interested in perfecting the technique "to discourage conquest."

She was asked to write a book on international plebiscites as part of the Carnegie Endowment's contribution to the United States State Department for the Paris Peace Conference.

In 1920 she compiled "A Monograph on Plebiscites, with a Collection of Official Documents" and as a result was asked to join the secretariat of the League of Nations for the administration of the Saar Territory and the Free City of Danzig.

In addition to this book, Dr. Wambaugh has written numerous other authoritative publications. Born in Cincinnati, Dr. Wambaugh nevertheless calls Cambridge, Mass., home even though she is hardly ever there.

"Out of the Service Bag," a column in "Belvoir Castle," service newspaper for Fort Belvoir, Va., produced this tidbit:

"Conscience is the thing that hurts when everything else feels so good."

## BARBED LINES

By HAL COCHRAN

An Oregon mechanic, seeking to trace noises in the engine. Lifted the hood of an auto and out flew a chicken. Maybe the spark plugs were fouled.

Loss interest in saving money and you'll lose interest in not saving it.

Installments would be a lot easier to handle if we could pay them by installments.

Some Chicago men have organized the "Keep Your Mouth Shut" luncheon club, which prohibits talking, speeches and gossip during meals. Women may attend if they keep quiet. Why don't they want women?

Sometimes a bride can bake her cake and eat it too.

Man's origin is put back 50,000,000 years by a scientist. And doubtless, there are times when you've felt that old.

Young couples, these days, rarely go to see the old folks at home, says a preacher. Perhaps because the old folks so rarely are.

As winter nears we are reminded that nobody skids intentionally—it's always a slip.

Why some folks can't save: They start out and get money—and stop out.

## PRIVATE LIFE OF BUCK



"You little pest! If you don't stop bothering me, I'll buy some of that stuff and use it on you!"

## WASHINGTON LETTER

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — (NEA)—The 1944 wedding of the Democratic Party and the Political Action Committee is now being celebrated.

There has been no formal divorce, no agreement on who gets the children or the property, no statement from either side. But the separation is complete. Kick- ing Henry Wallace out of the White House cabinet did the trick. Even before the Wallace incident arose, Democratic National Chairman Robert E. Hannegan was on record to the effect that PAC leaders carry no weight in White House. Congressional, or Democratic Party policy-making.

That in itself amounts to a disavowal of any Democratic-PAC alliance. Dropping Wallace, who was the acknowledged leader of the leftish elements in the party, makes the break permanent.

Hannegan's view on the past relationship between the Democratic Party and the PAC is that the PAC came along later and just happened to have a program which supported the Democratic platform. It's the party that is going to go on, regardless of what happens to PAC.

See Stronger Party  
Conservative Democrats will even go so far as to say that the removal of Wallace from the cabinet strengthens the party's chances in November. The reason isn't too hard to follow.

The present trend in the country is analyzed as towards conservatism. The strongest argument which the Republicans have in the present campaign is that the Democratic Party has been dominated by radical, New Dealish elements. Overcoming this argument and convincing the independent voters that it is not true is the biggest campaign problem the Democrats face.

Conservative Democrats therefore feel they have nothing to lose by a break with the left at this time. They have no fear that organized labor members will vote Republican, no matter what the provocation.

The Democratic politician's argument is that organized labor knows it has made all its gains under the Democratic administration of the last 14 years. Labor stands to gain nothing additional

from the Republicans and, in fact, can only lose ground if the Republicans win in November, or in 1948.

From this point of view, what the Democrats have to do to hold their own is overcome the usual apathy in off-year elections and get the voters out to the polls. Admittedly, that is not easy. There is no Roosevelt to rally behind this time—merely what's left of his program, as interpreted by Harry Truman.

Importance Will Vanish  
Henry Wallace is said to feel his firing may be the first step in the break-up of that strange mixture of liberals and conservatives which has made up the Democratic Party in recent years.

Some of the liberals like to talk that way, predicting that Wallace may head a new political movement in this country.

The record is all to the contrary. No political figure who has been leader of an important faction in this country has ever been dropped by one of the major political parties and survived. That is true of William Jennings Bryan, Theodore Roosevelt, old Bob F.

As soon as a man loses his official position, he loses his importance. It's the position that makes the man important, not the other way around. The party always comes first. That's why Truman could afford to drop Wallace. The Franklin D. Roosevelt administrations alone, Sumner Welles, Jesse Jones, and Don-

ald Nelson all lost their importance when they lost their jobs. That goes, too, for Harold Ickes, under Truman's administration. As a private citizen, Henry Wallace may make a lot of speeches, write a lot of articles. He might even become head of PAC or an American liberal party built on the somewhat insecure stepping-stones of Communist, American Labor, Socialist, and other minorities. The chances of any such movement's getting anywhere are extremely slim.

Some of the young enthusiasts think that a realignment of parties in the United States is inevitable. Maybe so. But Jack Knell, Phil Murray, Claude Pepper, and even Wallace himself, have all said that a third party stands to gain nothing additional

## In Hollywood

By GENE HANSACKER

HOLLYWOOD—Wal, stranger, and a pleasant, down-to-earth way. As we westerners all say, I reckon these here movie cowboys actually work harder'n the genuine breed of Texas and Arizona cowhand. Leastways, it's been thataway lately with Roy Rogers.

We was palaverin' over some noontime grub—me, Roy and his screen gal friend, Dale Evans. "I'm so tired," Roy said, "that my head goes like this." He wobbled it, gentle-like, from side to side.

Seems Roy had been up until 3:30 that morning at the RCA studio in Hollywood, making records of five cowboy songs with a western band—tune like "There's a Slick Chick a-Waitin' at My Chicksaw Home" and "My Heart Went Thataway."

"I was so tired that I was just relaxed without being nervous," Roy said, "and I think it's ever had."

That six-hour studio songfest had followed a long day for Roy (7 a. m. to 9 p. m.) on the set of his latest movie with his horse Trigger, "Apache River," and Roy had been back on the lot again at 7 a. m. after three hours sleep.

But Roy took the grind in stride. He's a relaxed, easy-going chap with brown hair, clear blue eyes

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## Radio Time Schedules Move Back One Hour Here Sunday

All radio programs broadcast from Eastern and Central Daylight Time zones will be heard in Lima an hour later than at present, beginning Sunday, when EDT becomes EST and CDT switches to CST.

For example, a program broadcast at 9 p. m. EDT is now heard in Lima at 8 p. m. Sunday it will be heard here at 9 p. m.

A program beamed at 5 p. m. CDT is received here at 5 p. m. Sunday, local listeners will tune in on the same program at 6 p. m.

The News' radio timetable Sunday and afterwards will continue to convert program times, from whatever zone, into Lima (EST) time.

Following closely on the heels of its weekly broadcasts of the football "Game of the Week," Mutual will present "Today's Scores," a series of regular Saturday broadcasts through the football season by John Bosman, MBS sportscaster. He will report the latest gridiron results, together with the highlights of the nation's outstanding games, beginning Saturday, Sept. 28, at 6:45 p. m.

Angelo Ruffaelli, tenor, and Penny Perry, soprano, will be heard with the chorus and orchestra in a program featuring works by American composers of operettas and musical comedies, on the "Chicago Theatre of the Air," at 9 p. m. over Mutual.

## RADIO GUIDE

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28

(Lima Time)

12:15—Football, Lincoln-Pitt—nbc	6:30—Radio Personality—nbc
1:30—Chicago Concert Orchestra—nbc	6:45—Meet The Band—nbc
2:00—Dance Band Hour In Afternoon—nbc	7:00—Life of Riley (P&G Tel)—nbc
2:30—Dance Band Hour In Afternoon—nbc	7:30—Truth or Consequences (P&G Tel)—nbc
3:00—Dance Band Hour In Afternoon—nbc	8:00—National Barn Dance—nbc
3:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	8:30—Can You Top This—nbc
4:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	9:00—Judy Canova (Colgate)—nbc
4:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	9:30—Grand Old Opry (Prince Albert)—nbc
5:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	10:00—NBC News—nbc
5:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	10:15—W. W. Chaplin—nbc
6:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	10:30—Palisades Amusement Park—nbc
6:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	11:00—News—nbc
7:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	11:05—Organ Interlude—nbc
7:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	11:15—Music from Service—nbc
8:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	11:30—Club Madrid Orchestra—nbc
8:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	11:45—Let Sims—nbc
9:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	11:55—News—nbc
9:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	
10:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	
10:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	
11:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	
11:30—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	
12:00—To Be Announced (15 m)—nbc	

## WLOK DIAL LOG

LIMA TIME

SATURDAY

6:00 Our Foreign Policy—nbc	8:00 National Barn Dance—nbc
6:30 Radio Personality—nbc	8:30 Can You Top This—nbc
6:45 Meet The Band—nbc	9:00 Judy Canova (Colgate)—nbc
7:00 Life of Riley (P&G Tel)—nbc	9:30 Grand Old Opry (Prince Albert)—nbc
7:30 Truth or Consequences (P&G Tel)—nbc	10:00 NBC News—nbc
8:00 National Barn Dance—nbc	10:15 W. W. Chaplin—nbc
8:30 Can You Top This—nbc	10:30 Palisades Amusement Park—nbc
9:00 Judy Canova (Colgate)—nbc	11:00 News—nbc
9:30 Grand Old Opry (Prince Albert)—nbc	11:05 Organ Interlude—nbc
10:00 NBC News—nbc	11:15 Music from Service—nbc
10:15 W. W. Chaplin—nbc	11:30 Club Madrid Orchestra—nbc
10:30 Palisades Amusement Park—nbc	11:45 Let Sims—nbc
11:00 News—nbc	11:55 News—nbc

SUNDAY

8:00 News—nbc	9:30 Grand Old Opry (Prince Albert)—nbc
8:15 Organ Interlude—nbc	10:00 NBC News—nbc
8:30 National Barn Dance—nbc	10:15 W. W. Chaplin—nbc
8:45 Meet The Band—nbc	10:30 Palisades Amusement Park—nbc
9:00 Judy Canova (Colgate)—nbc	11:00 News—nbc
9:15 Morning Melodies—nbc	11:05 Organ Interlude—nbc
9:30 Grand Old Opry (Prince Albert)—nbc	11:15 Music from Service—nbc
10:00 NBC News—nbc	11:30 Club Madrid Orchestra—nbc
10:15 W. W. Chaplin—nbc	11:45 Let Sims—nbc
10:30 Palisades Amusement Park—nbc	11:55 News—nbc

WLOK DIAL LOG

Lima, Ohio

1240 Kc.

## Bank with the Metropolitan

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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