

RECENT DEATHS

Linda Jean Rounsley. Funeral services for Linda Jean Rounsley, of Barnesboro R. D. 1, were conducted on Sunday afternoon at the parental home. Interment was made in MacDowell cemetery. The child expired early Friday in the Miners' hospital, Spangler, where she became a patient the day before. Surviving are the parents, three brothers and a sister.

John A. Heist. Funeral services for John A. Heist, 16, of Altoona, were held on Sunday afternoon at the Heist home in that city. Elders L. G. Gorsuch and Howard Gregg officiated. Interment was made in Fairview cemetery, Patton. The youth died on Thursday. He was a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Lacue) Heist and was born in Patton January 31, 1926. In addition to his parents, he leaves a sister, Flora Heist, at home.

Henry J. Buck. Funeral services for Henry J. Buck, 35, for 16 years an East Carroll Twp. justice of the peace, were conducted at 9 a. m. Saturday in St. Benedict's Catholic Church, Carrolltown. He died at home Wednesday of a heart attack. He and the former Loretta Kaylor observed their 61st wedding anniversary last May 10. In addition to his widow, Mr. Buck leaves six children: C. C. Buck, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Miss Edith Buck, George C. Buck and Mrs. Frank Crookston, all of Johnstown; Wilfred Buck, at home; Herbert Buck of New Brighton, and Oliver Buck of Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Margaret Zimmerman. Mrs. Margaret Agnes (Piercy) Zimmerman, 49, wife of S. H. Zimmerman of Nanty-Glo, died suddenly last Friday night at her home. Funeral services were conducted on Monday afternoon at the Piercy Home in Ebensburg, and interment was in Lyod's cemetery. The deceased was a daughter of John and Mary Jane

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Sharbaugh & Lieb Barnesboro, Pa.

(Lohr) Piercy. Surviving are her husband, who is a shop foreman at the Heisley Mine, Nanty-Glo, and these sisters and brothers: Mrs. Donald Huff, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Piercy, Detroit; William Piercy, Youngstown, Ohio; Thomas Piercy, Clearfield, and Grace and Georgena Piercy, both at home.

Mrs. Hedwig Pawlikowski. Mrs. John Pawlikowski, 39, Barnesboro, died Wednesday morning of last week in Spangler Hospital, where she had been a patient for 10 days. Born in Snow Shoe, she was a daughter of John and Antonette Kolassa. Surviving in addition to her husband are 10 children: John Pawlikowski, Jr., in U. S. Navy at Newport, R. I.; Stanley of Philadelphia; Adeline, Blair, Theresa, Eugene, Thaddeus, Joseph, Dorothy and Chester Pawlikowski, all at home. She was a sister of John Kolassa, president of Alliance College at Cambridge Springs; Jacob Kolassa, Hastings; Mrs. Mary Hajec, Corry, and Mrs. Rose Nemitz, Hastings. Services were conducted Saturday in St. Stanislaus' Catholic Church at Barnesboro, with interment in the church cemetery.

Thomas I. Gallaher. Thomas Irvin Gallaher, aged 88, one of Patton's oldest residents, died on Monday morning in the Miners Hospital at Spangler, of complications superinduced by a fracture of the hip suffered in a fall at his home on October 19th.

Mr. Gallaher was born October 11, 1854, and lived in Patton for many years. Since the death of his wife in 1905, he had been residing with his children. In recent years he had been living with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rudy Huber, of this place.

Surviving are these children: John and Roy Gallaher, both of Bakerton; Marion, wife of Rudy Huber, Patton; Mrs. Naomi Gallaher, Nanty-Glo and Mrs. Orvetta Chapnaux, Altoona.

The remains were removed to the Huber home. Funeral services will be conducted at nine o'clock Thursday morning in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Patton, and interment will be made in St. Thomas' cemetery, Ashville.

SOLDIER EATS A TON OF FOOD IN COURSE OF YEAR

The average American soldier eats more than a ton of food in a year, and of that amount only 24 pounds are beans, according to figures compiled by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The average soldier consumes a greater amount of milk than any other food—403 quarts—or well over the quart a day recommended by the doctors for health and nourishment. He gets 287 pounds of meat, poultry and fish, and 133 pounds of fats and oils, including bacon and salt pork. He also consumes 215 pounds of flour and cereals; 142 pounds of leafy green and yellow vegetables; 142 lbs. of tomatoes and citrus fruits; 312 pounds of other vegetables and fruit; 253 pounds of potatoes; 114 pounds of sugars, syrups and preserves, and 525 eggs.

The British Board of Education has issued a list of 40 books on Russia which will be helpful to teachers dealing with the U. S. S. R.

MODERN WARFARE USES A VARIETY OF AIRPLANES

Speed and Maneuverability Can't Combine with Fortification on Any New Type

Washington—Are American pilots being sent into the air in combat areas in planes that are inferior to the Japanese Zeros or the German Focke-Wulfs?

The answer is a vital one to the American people, and it is therefore the subject of hot controversy between writers who do not know the whole truth, and public officials who are not at liberty to speak it.

When the facts are, finally, freely discussed, it will probably be perfectly clear that everyone is right and, to quote Gilbert and Sullivan, "all is right as right can be."

Here are the facts: American airplane manufacturers can build the fastest planes in the air. They can make them climb. They can make them maneuverable. They can arm them with the very best of guns.

They can protect the pilot with the best in bullet-proof windshields and fuselage.

They can make them relatively fire resistant with self-sealing gasoline tanks.

They can make them carry a heavy load of guns, fuel and bombs.

They can make them cruise farther with a fighting load than can the planes of an enemy—from Shanghai La to Tokio.

But they can't combine all these in any one plane.

If you build a plane that can outfly any other plane in the air you can't expect it to land on the space of a boat deck.

If you build a plane that is so heavily fortified that it cannot be successfully opposed by any enemy fighter, you cannot expect extreme speed from it.

If you build a plane that will outdistance all pursuers, you can't expect that plane to "turn on a dime" and dart in and out of a dogfight like a mosquito.

And, all too often, if you build a super-duper plane which miraculously combines an astounding number of these ideal features you cannot produce it in large numbers in blitz time—it must be milled over carefully by hand workers.

The arguments as to the relative importance of speed, maneuverability and strength of armament, pilot protection, etc., goes on and on and will continue to do so. It is complicated by the fact that the pilot, too, has limits of what he can stand without "blacking out."

Pilots seem to lean to the opinion that the immediate practical answer is this: We need planes—period. We need maneuverable planes. We need quick climbing planes. We need heavily armed planes. We need long range planes. We need all sorts of planes. But above all, we need planes—in quantity and immediately.

TO THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER: A PLEDGE

"And thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a noble courage, and a memorial of virtue, not only unto young men, but unto all this nation." 2 Mac. VI 31.

Again on this Armistice Day, the highest dignitaries of the land will gather at a grave in Arlington cemetery to pay honor to the unknown soldier who represents all who fell in the last World War—symbol of those who have fallen in the renewed struggle between tyranny and freedom.

No one knows who this soldier is. He may have come from any part of the nation—from some teeming factory town or from behind the plow. No one knows or cares who or what his ancestors were, whether he was among the humble or the favored of fortune, or by what path he sought to climb the heights to sit humbly with his God. All that is known that he gave his life for the United States of America.

What he was, is not of import. It is what he did and what he has passed on to us the living that is vital.

Heroes are an inspiration, not a creed—an altar from which to progress, not a grave by which to mourn. We truly honor our dead not by making their earthly resting place a spot of beauty and of peace, but by completing the task they set out to do. We dishonor them when we leave undone the work for which they gave their lives.

Unknown means not recognized. But the task that the Unknown Soldier left is recognized by all of us. He was an American—not rich, not poor; not Protestant, Catholic or Jew; not a German-American, a Russian-American; an Italian-American; not a "Son of the American Revolution," not an immigrant—but just a citizen of the United States—an American who loved his country and its ideals of freedom and equality enough to offer his life that these ideals of justice and democracy might not perish.

It is for us the living to carry on where he left off—to rededicate ourselves to those ideals which carved this country from the wilderness, formed it into a confederation, welded it into a nation, and made it and its constitution the hope and the aspiration of the oppressed multitudes of the old world. Our pledge of the continuance of these ideals is the wreath of immortelles we lay on the grave of the Unknown Soldier this Armistice Day, 1942. It is his right and our duty.



Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRACY STREAMLINING

If the President and the country want to get a full realization of how democracy is streamlining for action they should think back to the summer of 1941, just one year ago, when, for what seemed like unending weeks, the congress stewed over extension of the selective service act.

Senate and house isolationists were haranguing the galleries on the iniquities of keeping the boys more than one year in camp; telling the public how the navy was already conveying ships; revealing in advance that Roosevelt had sent troops to Iceland.

Finally by the thin margin of one vote, 203 to 202, and thanks to the sage generalship of Speaker Sam Rayburn, the selective service act was extended. Had it not been for that narrow victory, we should have had no army to rush to Australia, and the whole war effort would have received a tragic set-back.

But last week, a war-gearred house of representatives passed the 18-9 year draft extension act in three days; and it should be passed by the senate and signed by the President inside the week.

Politically and personally, nobody wanted the 18-9 year draft extension. It was the worst time to pass it, just before elections. But congress is doing a much better job than most people realize for streamlined democracy.

ATROCITY PICTURES

A strong debate is raging among propaganda chiefs over the question of atrocity stories and pictures. The government has received a lot of such material from Allied sources, especially the Chinese and Poles, including such horrible scenes as Japanese attacking Chinese women, and pouring oil on live bodies before setting the torch to them.

Opponents of publication argue that the atrocity stories of the last war were largely invented, and when so exposed left the public disillusioned; thus the people might now react unfavorably and charge the government with pulling the same tricks.

Other officials argue, however, that the material is authentic, that it is not posters and rumors, but actual photographs, and the public should know what sort of enemies we are fighting.

It is apparently a part of the German psychological warfare to treat British and Americans with reasonable humaneness in order to keep us lulled in a state of moderate warfare. They save their worst tricks for the conquered nations and the Russians.

The Poles and Chinese are urging use of the material as a necessary means of fully arousing the American public to the menace.

Elmer Davis' Office of War Information is set to go, once the debate is settled.

DAIRY MANPOWER

Fortnight Sen. Berkeley Bunker of Nevada had a long talk with the President the other day on the war manpower problem, in which he emphasized the need of swift action to meet the labor shortage on dairy farms.

"I'm from a farm area myself and I know what these dairy people are up against," said Bunker. "Unless we move fast we will have a serious shortage next year. Already, many farmers are beginning to slaughter their dairy herds because they can't get help to tend them."

The President admitted the problem was serious, and assured Bunker that the War Manpower commission was aware of it. He added, however, that he doubted any steps the government might take to relieve the farm labor shortage would be a complete answer.

"The government can't solve this alone," said Roosevelt. "We are going to have to depend on the farmers themselves for individual initiative. I'll give you an example of what I mean."

The President then told how a neighbor of his in New York state, owning a large dairy farm, had partly solved his labor shortage by employing students from a near-by high school to milk the cows.

"Boys did the milking in the morning and a group of girls from the same school took over in the afternoons," he said.

"That sounds like a good idea, Mr. President," observed Senator Bunker, "but it isn't exactly a new one. When I was a boy on a Nevada farm, I used to milk 10 cows every morning before school and 10 at night. And I had to ride eight miles to school on a bus."

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Congressman Ed Izac of California, who is crusading against army and navy "cellophane commissions," is the only sitting member of congress to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in the last war. Taken prisoner after his ship was sunk by a U-boat, Izac four times tried to escape, once jumping from a 40-miles-an-hour train. He still bears the scars of German prison camp beatings.

Blatt Brothers Grand Theatre Patton. Friday and Saturday: Roy Rogers, George 'Gabby' Hayes, The Man from Cheyenne. Sunday and Monday: Here's Fun! Music! Gaiety! The Marines take over Iceland— and Sonja takes over the Marines! Sonja Henie, John Payne, Iceland. Tuesday—BARGAIN NITE: Ladies Gangster. Wednesday and Thursday: He's got a line that can lead a Conga... and she's holding on. Don Ameche * Joan Bennett, Girl Trouble.

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