

JOSEPH DANDREA IS OUT OF ARMY BUT IS STILL IN THE WAR

Joseph P. Dandrea, 321 Pomer Avenue, Patton, Pa., is now enroute to an overseas assignment with UNRRA to work as Assistant Welfare Officer in the Displaced Persons Division in Germany. Dandrea joined UNRRA in June, and has been receiving special training at the UNRRA Training Center, University of Maryland, at College Park, Md.

Approximately 6,000 UNRRA workers are now in the British, French and American occupation zones of Germany where the international relief and rehabilitation agency has been requested to furnish 450 teams of doctors, public health nurses, camp directors, welfare workers and other specialists to help in the repatriation of about 5 million United Nations Nationals and Italians. Three thousand more UNRRA team members are in training or enroute. Forty per cent have been recruited in the western hemisphere, the remaining sixty per cent are Europeans.

The teams work at Displaced Persons Assembly Centers where the millions of people who have been uprooted from their homes by Nazi aggression are given every possible aid in returning to their own countries as quickly as possible. The displaced persons going through the centers are first de-loused with DDT powder, the mite-killing insecticide which kills the typhus carrying lice. Then they are given clothing food, a medical examination and, when needed, hospitalization for special medical treatment or surgery. Those not in need of special care are grouped in the camp, given their first meal, then issued clothes, soap, blankets and feeding utensils. After being checked by an allied liaison officer as to nationality, they are given transportation as quickly as possible back to their homes.

Within the camp itself, the UNRRA welfare officer faces a bewildering task. After provision of food, clothes and medical attention, the next problem is how to restore to these people their sense of decency, personal dignity and worth. "Welfare" has to cover for more than merely providing occupation for minds and hands while these people wait to go home. It must provide for religious services, outdoor concerts, recreation, special child care and even the solutions of difficult legal problems such as the right of displaced persons to marry, to divorce, to adopt children.

In addition to the management of displaced persons services in Germany, into the devastated areas of Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Italy UNRRA up until June 30 had shipped over a quarter of a billion dollars worth of sorely needed supplies—food, clothing, medical supplies, farm and industrial equipment. Among the contributing nations are numbered Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom. UNRRA's program for the remaining months of the year calls for more than three

times the amounts already sent, provided the supplies and shipping are made available by the undivided United Nations.

MANY TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS WAITING

Nearly 300 persons afflicted with tuberculosis, some of them men rejected for military service, must wait indefinitely for admittance to one of the three commonwealth sanatoriums because of a critical personnel shortage, the State Department of Health discloses.

The institutions—at Hamburg, Mt. Alto and Cresson—are able to accommodate 3,300 patients, but only 2,408 now are receiving treatment, with a waiting list of 900, said Dr. J. Moore Campbell, deputy department head.

Many doctors, nurses and attendants have entered the armed forces, or left for other positions, it was pointed out by Dr. Campbell, making it impossible to treat the capacity number of patients. In addition there is a desperate shortage of kitchen help.

"I don't see how we will be able to relieve the situation until the war is over unless medical men are discharged from the service," Dr. Campbell said. "More than enough idle beds are available to take care of the waiting list, which could be wiped out over night if the personnel were available."

Admissions are made according to seriousness of the individual's condition and the length of time on the waiting list, Campbell said.

Despite this handicap and the continual shifting of population promoted by war conditions, Campbell revealed the number of persons afflicted with the disease, and the mortality rate decreased, and that conditions in general throughout the commonwealth were "very good."

The department is concerned particularly about several thousand men rejected by the army for lung conditions, Campbell revealed, but he added that in "50 per cent of the cases turned down for this ailment, we could not find sufficient cause to warrant clinic treatment."

"Army standards are high," he continued, "hence many men in apparent good health are rejected because of the risk element rather than infection."

EXTENSION COMMITTEES ADVISE WAR VETERANS

As a part of the agricultural extension program in 66 Pennsylvania counties, committees have been set up to advise World War II veterans on farm problems. H. G. Niesley, assistant director of agricultural extension at the Pennsylvania State College announces, "One of the valuable services of the committee is to counsel with veterans on the purchase of farms. In such cases the veteran is referred to the advisory committee member in the community where the returned serviceman plans to locate."



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Cabbage Good in Rolls Or With a Cheese Sauce

By BETSY NEWMAN

If you have a little meat left on Monday, you can make a cabbage roll and finish it up in that tasty way, or you can cook cabbage and serve it with a cheese sauce. Don't remind me that cheese takes red points too, and you can't buy it because all your points are taken for the little meat, butter, margarine, lard or cooking oil you get. I know!

Today's Menu
Cabbage Rolls or Cabbage with Cheese Sauce
Sliced Tomatoes Green Beans
French Pancakes
Iced Coffee
Cabbage Rolls

Outside cabbage leaves 1 c. chopped, cooked meat 1 tsp. chopped onion
1/2 c. bread crumbs A little melted fat
Gravy, milk, chili sauce or catsup
Wash outside leaves of cabbage and wilt in hot, lightly salted water until limp enough to roll. Mix chopped meat with other ingredi-

ents, moisten with the gravy, milk, chili sauce or catsup, and put some of this mixture on each. Roll up, place in baking dish, add gravy or a little hot water, cover and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about three-quarters of an hour until cabbage is tender.

French Pancakes
1 c. flour 1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 c. powdered milk 2 eggs
sugar

Mix dry ingredients, add milk, stir until perfectly smooth. Add eggs, beat thoroughly, and cook one at a time in tiny frying pan, very lightly greased. Tilt pan so that pancakes will be very thin and even. This makes 18 to 24. Spread with jelly, crushed fruit or applesauce. Roll up. Apple sauce is especially good with these pancakes. Sprinkle pancakes with a few drops of lemon juice, spread sauce on, roll up, add a few more drops of lemon juice on top and dust with powdered sugar. Line up on platter and keep warm in oven until ready to serve, which should be as soon as possible.

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A FREE COUNTRY

This is a free country. Sure it is—but free for what? It is free for work. No man has to be what his father was before him. No man has to work where his father worked. In time of emergency we may voluntarily regulate our manpower but it is done under the laws we ourselves made, which are to be abrogated when the need is over.

It is free for knowledge. No man need stay ignorant if he has the will to learn. The history of the country has proven that. Of course there are differences in educational opportunities—but the man who truly wants to learn, who is willing to work at the job of getting ahead, can do so. To man need remain ignorant.

It is free for courtesy. Where each man is counted as one, there need be no servile scraping nor condescending nod. Each man is free to accord to every other man the same courtesies of behavior to

which he himself is entitled. It takes but one person to be polite. It is free for friendliness. We are all equals under the law, and bound by the same rules and regulations. We can therefore accord the comradeship of citizenry to our neighbor, regardless of his class, creed or color.

It is free for integrity. No man wears the yoke of another. No man is bound to another as his slave. Each man can stand alone—incorrupt, and loyal to the finest ideals.

It is free for thought. The unfettered mind of man is the secret of the advancement of the nation. Here no man need be told what to think or when to think it. He is allowed no too hot or cold as he is ordered. He can be for or against and, provided he keeps to the law of the land—that self-made law of free men—he can think and act as he pleases.

It is free for belief. No man need worship, nor not worship at the behest of his master. Each man is responsible to his own consci-

ence and to his own concept of God. Strong in his faith, he can stand or fall by what he believes. His beliefs are his own.

This is a free country—founded upon freedom and free to grow with the times to a newer and finer fulfillment of the law of liberty—which is the law of righteousness.

PENN STATE ECONOMIST EXPECTS PRICE DECLINE

Prices of farm products eventually will decline, and when they fall they will go down more than prices on things which farmers must buy, G. W. Hedlund, head of agricultural economics at the Penn State College, declares. While abrupt changes are not in prospect, lower prices of farm products have been the rule following every major war in which the United States has participated.

A period of general business activity probably will follow this war as after World War I, during which agricultural products should

be in good demand, Dr. Hedlund believes. Ceiling prices are under Federal control, and prices of the farm produce are not likely to go higher. At the same time, price supports may prevent severe declines for the present, and Congress has provided for their continuance for two years following the war.

Nevertheless, Dr. Hedlund explains, considerable declines are possible even under the present law, and farmers should not forget that more agricultural products probably will be produced in America after the war than during the period immediately preceding it. What effect high production will have on prices when wartime demand ceases is a question no one can answer right now, the Penn State economist says. Congress may find price supports too expensive to continue even for two years and may change the law.

A fairly complete discussion of current agricultural price relationships is to be found in the latest issue of Pennsylvania Farm Econ-

omics. This publication is issued by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service and may be obtained free of charge.

CHERRY CROP.

Production of sweet cherries in Pennsylvania this year is indicated to be 800 tons compared to 2,200 tons in 1944, according to a recent survey by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service, State Department of Agriculture. Sour cherries will total approximately 3,700 tons in 1945, a severe drop from the 9,000 tons produced last year.

Sprays Kill Poison Ivy.

Chemical weed killers sprayed on poison ivy kill these noxious plants and save inconvenience and discomfort to farm and orchard workers, says J. L. McCartney, extension fruit specialist of the Pennsylvania State College.

Poison Weeds Peril Cows.

Poison weeds, including water hemlock, and poison hemlock,

should be destroyed in pastures, or infested areas fenced off, if satellic or other livestock are to be spared from possible poisoning, say Penn State Extension Agronomists.

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