

Joplin Globe

A GREAT DISTRICT'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

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ALFRED HARRISON ROGERS
President 1910-1920

TELEPHONE CALL 348 FOR ANY DEPARTMENT

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THE GLOBE AND NEWS HERALD CIRCULATION

State of Missouri County of Jasper—
Harold J. Leggett, Circulation Manager of the Joplin Globe Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the average paid circulation of the Joplin Globe and News Herald during the month of July, 1946, was: Daily, 48,544; Sunday Globe, 37,153.

HAROLD J. LEGGETT, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of August, 1946.
(Seal) RUTH CLARE TEUTSCH, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 1, 1950.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1946.

What We Don't Know.

There is an old saying to the effect that "what you don't know won't hurt you," but there are things to which it won't apply with any reasonable accuracy. Such, for example, as the problem of what is going on beyond the Soviet iron curtain.

Here, for example, is the substance of a rumor or rumors that are current in Washington and several European capitals:

The Russians have never quit manufacturing V-1 and V-2 rockets at German plants, despite the agreement at Potsdam that all munition plants would be removed from Germany. Moreover, they are carrying on significant experiments with long-range rockets from the Peenemunde plant, firing rockets at the Baltic sea. When the Germans were tinkering with these rockets they weren't doing much better than 250 miles, but recently the rockets that have been sailing over Sweden indicate the Russians have at least doubled this mileage.

Incidentally, the Russians aren't giving out anything about their experiments along this line—no more than about anything else—but with proper radar equipment it is possible to plot the course of an aerial missile. The Swedes don't have this necessary equipment but the British have and they are sending it to Sweden so if the Russians don't change the course of their rockets the "decadent democracies," as the Soviet leaders denominate them, will get the lowdown on just how much the Russians have accomplished.

Here, however, is the disturbing conclusion that reports from Berlin, London and other capitals authenticate: Weapons guided by remote control are far more powerful, more accurate and deadlier than they were when the war ended a year ago. Such, at least, is the declaration of the foreign correspondents of *World Report*, who have been studying the matter.

The program for the next war, if it comes, will be about like this: Opened with an assault by long-range rockets fitted with atomic warheads. Some may carry germ bombs. Followed with an assault by pilotless air fleets carrying atomic bombs. Air armies will come next, to destroy enemy rocket sites and factories. After that—nothing will matter much.

Poor Men May Be Diplomats.

Ambassador William Pauley held his initial reception in Brazil recently, and Uncle Sam's new representative was so popular that nearly 1,000 Brazilians attended. Then along came General Eisenhower and there was another big gala night, one result of which is that Ambassador Pauley has asked Washington to help him replenish his liquor supply.

The incident is a reminder that whereas in the past official representatives of the United States in other countries have been considerably handicapped by small pay, this promises to be a thing of the past in the not far distant future. Shortly before adjournment, the last congress passed a law which increases salaries and allowances of American dignitaries abroad.

Incidentally, the law provides the first salary raise for ambassadors since 1854. All this time we have been going on the theory that the honor of being an American ambassador ought to make a man hanker after the job, even though he knew it was going to cost him money. It has worked that way, too, in a sense. That is, we never have lacked candidates for the jobs. But without exception the applicants have been men with plenty of private means—rich men. For the most part, men who had made their stake in business and wanted to top off their lives with "a position of honor," so their children would be proud of them.

Before the first world war it was costing the United States only about \$4,000,000 a year to finance our foreign services. Before the second world war the amount had climbed to around \$12,000,000. Today it is approximately \$50,000,000, and will become greater if the new law is permitted to go into full effect, as expected.

In the past the top ceiling for ambassadors in major posts was \$17,500. The new law fixes it at \$25,000. But there is to be a still greater boost in "allowances." In the past the U. S. ambassador to London was given a salary of \$17,500 and allowances up to about \$30,000. Under the new law, he will receive a salary of \$25,000 and allowances up to about \$40,000. This, it is declared, will place him just about on a par with the British ambassador in Washington.

This ought to make it possible for a comparatively poor man to act as one of this country's high diplomats—if he can get the appointment.

A motor company in England was penalized to the extent of \$15,000 for making aluminum frying pans without a license. Out of a motor car into a frying pan and out of the frying pan into a fine.

THE GREAT GAME OF POLITICS

By FRANK R. KENT.

Washington—After 14 years of being in the minority, in both the executive and the legislative branches of the national government, it is now conceded that the republicans have an excellent chance of returning to power in both. They easily may obtain control of the house—and possibly of the senate—as a result of the elections in November. And, for 1948, their presidential prospects are better than they have been since 1928.

This being the case, one naturally might expect the republicans to nominate the best available men they have this fall for the house and senate. That would not only seem good for the country but good for the party as well. The better the men they put forward this year and the more of them they elect, the better their chances of gaining full control of the government in 1948. In particular this would seem true in New York state. What happens there in an off-year election is always nationally important—significant of the trend of the voters in the presidential election '48, for example.

Few persons interested in politics need to be told these axiomatic political facts, which is why there is so much general concern as to the nominees of the republican party in New York this fall. Already a group of outstanding independent republicans has urged upon the party managers—and with considerable effect—the importance of improving the quality of the party candidates for the house in the various New York districts. But, even more important, it would seem, is the caliber and quality of the man the republicans nominate for the United States senate against former Governor Herbert Lehman, scheduled as the democratic candidate. It is pretty widely recognized that Governor Lehman cannot be beaten by the ordinary republican candidate with nothing beyond a party appeal.

That is why there has been such keen interest in the prospect that Major General William J. Donovan may be the republican nominee.

General Donovan is easily the strongest and best available republican in the state for this job. He would be the surest winner. He would make the best senator. It is not only his brilliant record in the first world war, in which he was the only soldier in the American army to win the three top medals, that commends him for this place. Nor is it his remarkable achievement in World War II, when as head of the office of strategic services he, for the first time organized and operated for the United States a really effective military intelligence and spy service.

There is, of course, a great deal more to General Donovan than the glamor of a superbly brave soldier in the first war and the able and effective director of our indispensable branch of our armed forces in the second. In addition, he is an able lawyer, with a distinguished record as assistant attorney general; a man equipped with first-hand knowledge of the world of leadership in which we now aspire; a high minded, enlightened citizen, sound and experienced in the fields of politics and public affairs.

In fact, it is difficult to think of a better qualified man for the senate than he—certainly, none has been mentioned so far. And it is difficult to believe members of the republican organization in New York could be so benighted as to ignore the opportunity of commending their party to the country and enhancing their chances of success as to pass by the opportunity of nominating such a candidate.

The other day the New York American Federation of Labor came out in a blast against General Donovan as an "enemy of labor" which, of course, is absurd. Accompanying this silly charge was a demand on Governor Dewey and the republican party to abandon the idea of naming him. This does not represent the rank and file of the A. F. of L. in New York, many of whom are personal friends of General Donovan. It represents a few leaders who seem bent upon making fools of themselves. It is

now said that General Donovan has been eliminated as a result of the labor attack. If this is true, it will be a most unpleasant demonstration of the republican leadership's cowardice—regardless of the merits of General Hugh Drum, who seems slated for the nomination. The insistence of the labor demand ought to have insured General Donovan's nomination. Neither the republican party nor Governor Dewey can afford to permit the A. F. of L. or any labor faction or business organization or other special interest group to dictate to them what they shall and shall not do. Under such conditions as these, to yield would stamp the party and its leaders as utterly craven and completely unworthy of confidence.

It has been 30 years now since the republicans elected a senator in New York. William M. Calder was the last and he went out of the senate in 1922. The prospects for the election of another republican senator are better this year than they have been since 1916—and they are increased by the certainty that Governor Dewey this year will again head the state ticket. A ticket of Dewey and Donovan ought to have very great appeal in New York this fall. It would have youth and experience, character and competence, boldness and color. (Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

The diamond mines at Kimberley, South Africa, are the largest in the world.

Married at Columbus.
Picher, Okla., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Ruth McWethy, daughter of Mrs. Myrtle Hooper, North Francis street, and J. A. West of Picher, were married Saturday night by Probate Judge David Graves at Columbus, Kan. Attending the double-ring ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Merl M. Privitt and children. Mrs. Hooper and Miss Lila Ruth McWethy. The couple will make their home in Picher, where both are employed.

To End Summer Series.
Rabbi Charles Latz will conduct the final summer sabbath service at the temple of the United Hebrew Congregation at 8 o'clock tonight. The service, to which the public is invited, will last 30 minutes.

PI-DO PATTY SHELLS

A Tasty PI-DO Recipe
For enjoyable summer meals
use PI-DO for baking



1 package PI-DO
4 to 6 tablespoons milk

Follow mixing directions on PI-DO package.
Roll to about 1/8-inch thickness.
Cut in rounds to fit your muffin tins using them upside down.
Bake in 450 degree oven 12 to 15 minutes.
Serve creamed chicken, tuna fish or any kind of meat in shells.

Aunt Ellen's
PI-DO

KROGER CANNED FOOD

SALE NEW 1946 PACK

Peas AVONDALE	NO. 2	15c
SWEET	Can	
Cherries COUNTRY CLUB	NO. 3/4	49c
ROYAL ANN	Can	
Apricots COUNTRY CLUB,	NO. 3/4	32c
WHOLE, HALVES	CAN	
Asparagus COUNTRY CLUB,	NO. 2	38c
MEDIUM SIZE	CAN	
Tuna Fish FINEST QUALITY,	6-OZ.	24c
GRATED	CAN	
Asparagus COUNTRY CLUB,	NO. 2	40c
MAMMOTH SIZE	CAN	
Tomatoes, Packers' No. 2	can	14c

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Embassy 2-Lb. 49¢
16-oz. Jar 29¢

Sauerkraut

Jackson Long Shred 2 Cans No. 2 1/2 25¢

Bleach

Purex Gal. 39¢
1/2 Gal. 23¢
Quart 11¢

Crackers

Country Club 8-Oz. Pkg. 8¢
Salted Soda 1-Lb. Pkg. 15¢

Potatoes

Cobblers U. S. No. 1 10 lbs. 29¢

Seedless Grapes

Thompson's lb. 19¢

LETTUCE

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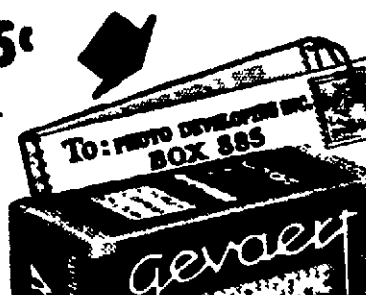
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