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Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good.—Romans 12:21.

There is no evil in the world without a remedy.—Sannazaro.

JOHN L. NASH A long and an honorable life came to a close here Monday with the passing of John L. Nash, whose nearly 93 years made him one of this community's oldest residents.

There is something particularly touching in the loss of a pioneer such as Mr. Nash, for as death inexorably reduces the ranks of the community's early settlers it cuts our closest ties with the past—a past which provided the solid foundations upon which our fathers built the framework of what today is the modern, progressive city of Wisconsin Rapids.

Mr. Nash for many years had a very active part in the development not only of this particular community, but of the whole central and northern Wisconsin area. For half a century he was a railroad man, and the railroads on which he worked were to a great degree instrumental in stimulating the growth of this area and the development of its rich resources. Transportation, then as now, was an indispensable cog in the progress of mankind.

As a member of one of Wisconsin Rapids' distinguished families, and as a man of many admirable qualities, John L. Nash was highly respected by his fellow townspeople. The older generation regarded him as a dear friend; the younger generation looked up to him as one who merited their esteem by virtue of a worthy life spent in productive effort. He will be missed by all whose privilege it was to know him.

THE GREED OF WAR Over in the drug store the other night a group of men were arguing about the war, and the conversation brought out the fact that, in our eagerness to win, we are unaware of the terrific drain which war puts on our natural resources.

A man who knows the iron range, those hills of iron ore stretching along Lake Superior, said he had been told on good authority that the easily mined portions of the Mesaba range would be exhausted in seven years, at the rate at which ore is now being taken.

An America which half a dozen years ago was worried about food surpluses now rations most vital foods, foresees famines in several types of food. Conservation, education, culture and any sound plan of economies are all distorted, all drawn out of shape when reflected in the ugly mirror of war.

Truly, as one of the men in the drug store said that evening, war is an ugly creature, gobbling men and men's resources faster than any socially desirable impulse has ever done.

Twenty-five years ago we said that we would write a peace which would stand for years. Leaders in London and Washington agreed that the world could not again, in this century, stand for a world conflict comparable to that of 1914-18. World desolation, revolution and civil war in all lands were part of the price we were told we'd pay if we again allowed the dogs of war to slip their leash.

Well, we're given another chance—let's not miff it this time. War, unlike baseball, may not give us three strikes; and that wealth of natural resources is ever lessening.

FOUR LITTLE NEWS ITEMS Last week relatives were advised that Donald Gehl, Marshfield, had died June 11 in a Japanese prison camp on the Philippine islands.

A Wausau dispatch told of a Marathon county soldier who also was reported "dead" in a Japanese prison camp June 11, on the Philippine islands. A Lancaster story, differing only in name, tells of a Grant county youth who also died June 11, also in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines.

From Potosi on Monday came a story of a youth from there who died that same day, same location, perhaps in the same prison camp.

Putting those dispatches together, one wonders about the horrors of that prison camp. What happened? Did mass starvation reach four Wisconsin men on the same day? Did an abortive attempt to escape end before machine gun fire?

Some day, years hence, we may know. More likely we won't. In the meantime those pitiful little news dispatches stood once again our resolve against any "negotiated peace," against any peace before the devastating weight of war proves to the people of Japan the utter foolishness of following the war mad, blood crazy leaders who promised they "would write the peace terms in the White House at Washington."

We don't know why it seemed so interesting to us, but a columnist reports that colored servants at John L. Lewis' country home are complaining about 70 hours work weekly with no overtime pay.

WASHINGTON DAYBOOK BY JACK STINNETT

Washington—When is a cabinet not a cabinet? The answer is when this country is at war and the president is Mr. Roosevelt. With the office of war mobilization now functioning, it is becoming more apparent daily that President Roosevelt has bypassed most of his cabinet in delegating wartime powers. Only three of the ten members of the cabinet by right of office, have real authority at the council tables, and one of these—Secretary of State Hull—retains his importance by personal influence with the president, rather than by cooperative effort in the circle that now is running this war in all fields but that of military strategy.

Oddly enough the only two cabinet members who still are powerful are Republican Secretaries—Stimson of War, and Knox of Navy. That is because both have done excellent jobs as spokesmen for the armed forces and because in their three-year tenures, the greatest army and navy the United States ever conceived has risen to such strength and efficiency.

Harold L. Ickes' star has risen again since we got into the war but that is because of his activities as solid fuels and petroleum administrator rather than as secretary of interior. Henry Morgenthau jr., still speaks with authority on tax matters but it is considered a certainty here that it will be Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson who will carry the tax ball for OWM from now on—not the secretary of the treasury.

Jesse Jones has more importance as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. than as secretary of commerce. A recent chart that included even minor war mobilization agency heads didn't even list Jones. Attorney General Biddle gets an occasional mention as prosecutor of war frauds, but little more. Frank C. Walker continues to get some headlines as chairman of the Democratic national committee, but few as postmaster general. James A. Farley turned over a smoothly functioning department to Walker and the present No. 1 Postman has been content to let that machine handle the problems of wartime mail.

Frances Perkins, as secretary of labor, has lost much authority on labor matters since the war started and the recent strengthening of the powers of the war labor board. Claude R. Wickard has seen much of his vital powers as secretary of agriculture, in so far as they apply to wartime food supply and distribution, pass to Food Administrator Chester Davis.

Davis, however, is just one of the "czars" and some think that the general food policies—like the general policies of all the "czars" (prices, fuel, manpower, labor, transportation, and rubber)—will be made in the east wing of the White House when James P. Byrnes calls his five OWM colleagues in for conferences.

On OWM, too, particularly on Vinson and Byrnes, will fall the job of refereeing conflicts that arise out of the maze of overlapping authorities in that already existent war agencies. They can't do that already delegating important tasks to the now "inactive" members of the official cabinet. That would be compounding confusion. It looks as if the president's cabinet, for the most part, is waning for the duration.

SO THEY SAY!

It is often supposed the defeat of Japan will take a long time. I believe that the interval between the defeat of Hitler and the defeat of Japan can be made short, if indeed there will be any interval at all.—Australian Foreign Minister Herbert Evatt.

We are not merely at war with the axis countries. We are at war with a terrible and brutal ideology. Our enemies insist that torture and the concentration camp are normal political weapons.—President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia.

A common goal, freedom of the individual, has linked our interests so closely that for 150 years we've demonstrated to the rest of the world that neighbor nations can live together in peace.—Fredrick C. Crawford, president National Association of Manufacturers, to Canadian manufacturers.

We are often told that among our soldiers, especially older ones, there are believers who wear crosses and recite prayers whom the younger people ridicule. We must remember that we do not persecute anyone for religion. We believe that religion is a misguided institution and struggle against it by education. We cannot combat it by ridicule.—President Mikhail I. Kalinin of the U. S. S. R.

Pressure groups are forcing inflation on the country today. If these groups are not checked, if inflation is not stopped, our system of living will be destroyed. They can be checked only by political activity.—Governor Edward Martin of Pennsylvania.

BARBS

People aren't as likely to notice your old clothes if you're wearing a smile.

A famous last line that follows the return from vacation—"How did we spend so much?"

The answer to over-stuffing on the good things that come from your own garden is home groan.

You can't believe most things that come over the German radio, but right now they really are talking Turkey.

The government won't let our weather man tell us what caused so much precipitation recently. But we know—rain!

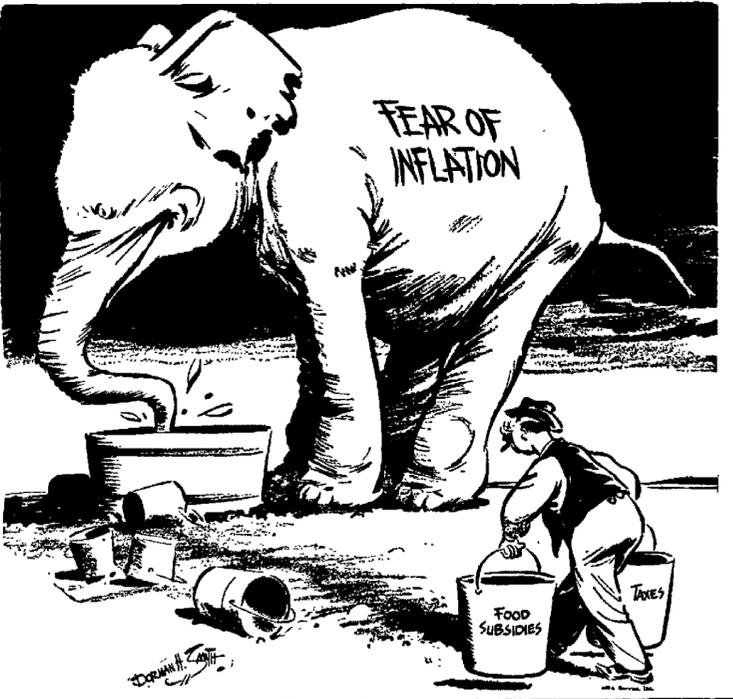
VIEWS OF PRESS

GOOD AVERAGE Many a lad who got a zero in school gets a medal in the army. But his chances are better if he usually stood 88.—Kenosha News.

BAD LUCK We met a pathetic victim of an air raid test in New York. He was caught in a picture house and had to stay in and see the second picture.—Green Bay Press-Gazette.

WHAT HAPPENED? The Rhineclander city council, which won high praise weeks ago when it voted to suspend the licenses of two tavern keepers found guilty of selling beer to minors, has relented. This week the Rhineclander council voted to suspend the license cancellations and approve new licenses. There was no debate on the subject and the vote was unanimous. To the layman not acquainted with all the facts it appears to have been a rather strange procedure, especially since the council was unanimous.—Marinette Eagle-Star.

Our White Elephant



Radar Is One of the Greatest Tactical Advances in Warfare

(Editor's Note: The basic principle of radar, the radio "eyes" of the armed forces, was discovered in 1922 by Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor of the naval research laboratory. He noticed that radio waves were deflected by passing ships despite fog or darkness. The navy did nothing about his discovery, but with several loyal associates he persisted in research until in 1930 it was found that those same waves would detect airplanes—a revolutionary fact in warfare. John M. Hightower of the Associated Press takes up the story at that point in this third of six daily installments.)

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER Washington — (AP) — At that time—June, 1930—the developers of radar realized that their discoveries had gone far beyond original expectations. Here was a method which sharply limited the airplane's then unchecked ability to attack with surprise and demoralize defenses before they got into action.

Here was one of the greatest tactical advances in warfare since the original evolution of the military uses of aircraft. Intensive Experiments Follow There followed several months of intensive experiments with aircraft detection. Various radio frequencies were tried out. Dr. Albert Hoyt Taylor and his associates, including Carlos B. Mirice, who then directed the naval research laboratory's aircraft radio section, spent weeks bouncing waves off planes around the naval air station and along the Mount Vernon boulevard on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Mirice's job was to keep a photographic record of the experiments, which he did with outstanding success, Taylor said.

Even the dirigible Akron, which happened to be in the vicinity, was subjected to a few wave bombardments just to make sure that airships as well as planes could be picked up. All this work was carried on with regular radio waves, rather than with the pulses used in measuring the Kennelly-Heaviside layer (the world's electric roof, about 150 miles up). These waves required comparatively clumsy apparatus, including two widely separated antennae—one for sending, the other for receiving.

This bothered Taylor considerably, for he was a naval scientist seeking to develop a machine compact and simple enough to install on a ship without cluttering it up and antagonizing the officers. Works Out Defense System The apparatus was entirely effective, however, and not too clumsy for use on land. At one time Taylor worked out a complete defense system for the city of Washington using the detection equipment then developed. So information about the experiments and their possibilities in defense of the country against air attack was turned over to the army in 1932.

Army research, like that of the navy, was then starved for funds, and no vigorous progress along the lines suggested by Taylor was made before 1936.

The research and development then undertaken by the army signal corps eventually led to the system of radar protection set up around the coastal frontiers of the United States to detect the presence of aircraft while they still are many miles from land. Ship Problem Unsolved This left unsolved the problem of what to do about protecting the navy's ships against air attack. For a time the best brains of the research laboratory were baffled. That is, whenever they got a few quick minutes to think about the problem. For radio detection was then but one, and by official standards a minor one, of NRL's projects.

One day Leo C. Young, an associate of Taylor, strolled into Taylor's office with a hopeful gleam in his eyes. "Remember the Kennelly-Heaviside experiments?" he asked. "Why don't we do this thing with pulses?"

"Well," Taylor replied, "it's a long way up there to the ionosphere. That gives you a long time interval between emission of the pulse and its reception, which is probably why the pulse worked so well in those experiments. I doubt whether it would work on shipboard, considering the compact apparatus and the short distances we must work with there."

Works On Pulse Principle But Taylor never was a man to reject an idea simply because he disagreed with it. He told Young to begin work on the pulse principle. Young started a new line of research and worked more or less alone for three or four months. His problem was typical of all those encountered, before and after, in radar development. The scientists were always reaching out for the unknown and the untried; a new electrical gadget, a different coil, or sparkgap or vacuum tube, might be the missing link needed to bring weeks of brain-racking labor to fruition.

By this time a number of individual navy officers, including Harold G. Bowen, then a captain, were much interested in the plane detection work. To understand the intensity of their interest it is only necessary to recall that for 10 years, General William Mitchell, the prophet of air power, had been preaching the doom of the warship. During those 10 years the commercially-valuable airplane had made enormous technical progress; shipboard anti-aircraft defense, seemingly with no conceivable commercial uses, had not. Not Interested in War Busy with civilian goods, private research agencies were not interested in solving problems in preparation for some distant dreamed of war. If there wasn't a predictable percentage of profit in a project through public exploitation, no board of directors could afford to approve it. Whatever progress was made would have to be made by the government itself.

Back in November 1930, Taylor had made a comprehensive report to the navy's bureau of engineering, of which Bowen was then assistant chief, entitled "radio-echo signals from moving objects." The paper told about detection of ships and planes, how and why they were detected and what the tactical possibilities were. The admirals at the navy department did not even have to digest the thing. It was all there in highly assimilable form, like pre-cooked baby food. This time Taylor got results. Disobeyed Orders For 10 years he had taken funds from other research projects and disobeyed orders to divert physicists from work the navy thought more important. In all that time he and his loyal associates, like men following a vision, never had become really disheartened, never had decided to throw down their tools in disgust and wait until the navy and the nation got ready to help them. Always, whenever a moment could be spared or stolen, they worked on radio detection.

Let Industrial Worker Know Importance of His War Job, Is Idea of Appley, of WMC

BY PETER EDSON A CONSTRUCTIVE suggestion for industry to conduct a campaign of education on the war production front, aimed at the war production worker, has been made by Lawrence A. Appley, war manpower commission executive director, following a manpower survey trip to war production centers throughout the country.

Basis for the suggestion is the finding that the average worker in a war plant today still has no idea of what he's participating in—an industrial production revolution that cannot fail to have its effects on postwar life.

"Industry made a mistake in the 20's," says Mr. Appley, "in not telling the country what it was doing. The result was that it caught hell in 30's."

It is to avoid a repetition of this mistake that the suggestion is now made for taking the working force of the country into the confidences of industry and educating or selling manpower on the job that American business is doing in reshaping American life and to a degree, remaking the world.

At the outset, it should be made clear that this is no fanciful suggestion from a government brain-truster or world planner, nor is it a disguised version of labor's oft-repeated demand for a larger voice and participation in management. BACKGROUND ON APPELEY LAWRENCE A. APPELEY has "big business" written all over his open, friendly face, his easy manner, his self-confidence, his quiet efficiency. He was for 11 years educational director for Socony Vacuum. He is now vice president of the American Management Association and a V. P. of Vick Chemical.

He came to the war manpower commission in December, and in the six months that he has been WMPC's executive director or business manager, he has decentralized it, whipped it into far better shape as a functioning field organization that has the confidence of industry, in place of a loose-jointed thinking society which issued directives and then sat back to wait for miracles to happen.

It is Appley's belief today that when the average worker gets a job in a war plant, he is finger-printed, a number is hung on him, he is trained for a specific job, and then pretty largely forgotten. He has no idea of what is happening in the industrial war. The news of that war isn't as thrilling as the fighting war, though it may be just as important in the long run. When a crew on one operation in a shipyard reduces

for their unwitting contribution to radar. "A ham," said Taylor, "was a tough fellow to please when it came to tubes. If he was trying to talk with Des Moines and he couldn't reach it, he would merely turn up the power. It didn't bother him if he put 150 watts on a 50-watt tube. If the tube burned out, he just thought it wasn't any good. So he'd raise hell and get a new one. "Those tubes we used were built to meet the demands of the ham. Anything less rugged was not suitable for our purposes."

Page and Guthrie were using those ham tubes in their first experiments and it was not until several years later that funds became available for adequate purchases of tubes specially-designed for radar requirements.

U. S. FIGHTER PLANE

- HORIZONTAL Answer to Previous Puzzle 18 Novel 1 Depicted U. S. warplane, the Douglas A-24 2 It is a fighter 12 Bird 13 Three (prefix) 14 Address of dawn 15 You and I 17 Forbid 18 Medical suffix 20 Near 21 That thing 22 Jewel 24 Color 26 Lubricant 28 Area measure 29 Den 31 Us 32 South Dakota (abbr.) 33 Burn 34 Singing voices 35 Dish 37 Steamship (abbr.) 38 Therefore 39 Rhode Island (abbr.) 40 Editor (abbr.) 41 Conducted 42 Often 44 Steals 46 Ruthenium (symbol) 48 Obso (abbr.) 50 Provide food 53 Abstract being 54 Strike lightly 55 Dance step 57 Arrival (abbr.) 58 Exist (abbr.) 59 Virginia (abbr.) 60 Father 62 Beverage 64 International language 65 Be sick 66 Grsek letter 68 Part of circle 70 Smooth 71 Renew 11 It is made by 2 Note in Guido's scale 3 Point 5 And (Latin) 6 Standing room only (abbr.) 7 Farm buildings 8 Ring out 9 Fortune 10 Like 11 Came in 16 Locks up 47 Topmost 48 Opera (abbr.) 49 Sound made by sheep 51 Make a mistake 52 Lets fall 54 High 56 Slavic 58 Compete 61 Dined 62 Age 65 Average (abbr.) 67 Any 69 Court (abbr.)

A crossword puzzle grid with some letters filled in. The grid is 11 columns wide and 11 rows high. The letters are: Row 1: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 2: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 3: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 4: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 5: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 6: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 7: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 8: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 9: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 10: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S. Row 11: 1: A, 2: R, 3: C, 4: H, 5: E, 6: R, 7: Y, 8: I, 9: N, 10: G, 11: S.