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## An Urgent Project

Having been presented with overwhelming evidence of the need for such facilities, the Commissioners logically have decided to go ahead with plans for construction of a 300-bed tuberculosis addition to District General Hospital. Whatever doubts there had been in the minds of some officials as to the urgency of the institution were cleared away recently by representatives of the medical profession. A re-examination of the TB situation in Washington showed that there has been no diminution of the problem since the building first was

The District of Columbia still stands second among States and comparable cities in prevalence of the disease. And if, in the future, the anti-tuberculosis fight should result in fewer victims here-a development earnestly to be hoped for-the hospital still would be needed for treatment of other ehronic diseases.

#### 'Under Way on Nuclear Power'

It seems no exaggeration to say that the initial test run of the U.S.S. Nautilusthe world's first atomic submarine—constitutes one of the great events of modern history. This is true in a nonmilitary as well as a military sense. For the development, in addition to its revolutionary naval meaning, has far-reaching significance as a clear and inspiring demonstration of the practical workability of harnessing nuclear energy to propel other types of craft or to propower for the economic progress of mankind.

Militarily speaking, it is a fact of tremendous importance that the Nautilus is now an operating reality. As the first of several such submersibles scheduled to be dded to our Navy, she is equipped to travel thousands of miles—on a few pounds of atomic fuel—at a top speed exceeding 20 knots, and she is designed to do this while remaining submerged for periods of indefinite duration. In other words, with her nuclear engine, she has been built in a way that is meant to enable her, if necessary, te carry out superswift undersea missions over vast distances without being required at any time to surface for a breath of fresh

The world has never before seen a submarine as fast or as deadly as this. In that sense, the Nautilus is very definitely something new under the sun, and she is likely to have as revolutionary an impact on navies as did the advent of the first oceangoing steamship nearly 125 years ago. Further than that, authoritative circles have no doubt that as she and her planned sister submersibles become standard in our Navy, nuclear-powered surface warships will grad-ually become standard, too. And at least equally important—probably much more important-the experts are certain that the day is coming when our Air Force will be ically capable of flying for practically unlimited distances at speeds far exceeding that of sound.

But these and other prospective military developments are not the only things implicit in the successful completion of the Nautilus. For this wondrous vessel also points the way to great and beneficent nonmilitary advances, including not merely atomic commercial ocean liners and passe ger planes, but mobile nuclear-energy plants produce electricity in power-hungry regions throughout the world-marvelou advances of the sort envisioned in President Eisenhower's plan to promote an enduring peace by utilizing the atom for the betterment of man everywhere.

Back in 1844, the world's first longdistance message over the Morse telegraph simply declared, with a note of awe wonderment, "What hath God wrought!" By way of contrast, the first message from the world's first atomic submarine\_"Under way on nuclear power"-seems far less dramatic or eloquent, but it represents an incomparably greater achievement. All of us, all men and nations, are now "under way on nuclear power," and if we but use it well, if we repress the enormous evil inherent in it and make the most of its vast potential for good, we can move into history's finest

## He Earned Reappointment

Dr. Hobart M. Corning well deserves the vote of confidence which the Board of Education has given in reappointing him for another three years as superintendent of schools. This will be Dr. Corning's fourth term as head of the District school system. He has not always pleased everybody. including some members of the board (two of whom voted against his reappointment). but the record over the years shows his unwavering concern for and devotion to the public educational system. He has demon-

strated his capacity to give the schools wise and efficient leadership in the trying readjustment period through which they are passing at this time. The community should benefit from his continued services.

### Confidence in the Future

President Eisenhower marked out a sound and sensible course when he proposed to Congress in his annual economic report that the Government this year should concentrate on policies for fostering long-term economic growth of the Nation rather than seeking to impart an added "upward thrust" to current business activity. For there is adequate evidence now that the mild recession of 1954 ran its course before the yearend, and that the recovery of recent months, although aided initially by several Government steps, is proceeding under a momentum that does not call for continued emergency stimulation. It is, in effect, a situation well suited to the President's middleof-the-road philosophy that the Federal Government should exert its economic powers in such way as to protect our system of free competitive enterprise without smothering it in paternalism.

At one point in his report the President expressed this philosophy sharply. "Some citizens," he said, "lacking faith in the ability of the private economy to generate a high level of activity, espouse a steadily increasing role for Government. They urge new public undertakings and unbalanced budgets. . . . Other citizens . . . . are critical of any governmental action that is designed to prevent or to minimize the rigors of depressed incomes and unemployment. These are extreme and doctrinaire positions. . . . Neither is suited to our needs or our times." The Government, he remarked îater, can do a great deal to moderate economic fluctuations but there is no basis for a belief that it can entirely prevent

Amplifying his emphasis on long-term growth considerations, the President repeated the hopes expressed in his budget message for reduced expenditures, a balancing in the next fiscal year of the socalled cash budget and new tax reductions in 1956. He proposed assistance to new and small businesses, intensified technological research and a freeing of the channels of international trade and investment. Legislation which would increase job security and minimum wages was advocated again.

While there is always a risk in trying read the economic future, the grounds for President Eisenhower's confidence are readily seen. The opportunities for increasing prosperity rest with an expanding population, blessed with great national resources and a high capacity for technological accomplishment. Government must play a role in capitalizing on these opportunities, and the Eisenhower concept of that role has great appeal.

### Segregation in Virginia Schools

The report of Virginia's Commission on Public Education, set up to study the effect of the Supreme Court's decision on the public schools of the State, is notable for its restraint. There is no attempt to whip up public sentiment against the decision. At the same time, however, the report does not try to gloss over what the commission considers to be some rather ominous facts. This is what the report said:

minous facts. This is what the report said

The members of the commission are convinced that the overwhelming majority of the people of Virginia are not only opposed to the integration of the white and Negro children of this State, but are firmly convinced that integration of the public school system without due regard to the convictions of the majority of the people and without regard to local conditions would virtually destroy or seriously impair the public school system in many sections of Virginia.

The welfare of the public school system is based on the support of the people who provide the revenues which maintain it, and unless that system is operated in accordance with the convictions of the people who pay the costs, it cannot survive; and this is particularly true in Virginia where a large percentage of the cost of public education is dependent upon local revenues.

Having said this much, the report

Having said this much, the report commission, it stated, "will explore avenues toward formulation of a program, within the framework of law, designed to prevent enforced integration of the races in the public schools of Virginia."

Perhaps it will be said that this language is ambiguous, even a contradiction in terms. If the Supreme Court's decree, when issued, commands integration, what kind of program "within the framework of law" can be formulated to prevent enforced integration? It is not easy to anticipate the answer. But it should not be difficult to see that public education is in danger in those areas of Virginia where sentiment is strongly against integration.

## 'CAVU' for Airlines

The fantastic aspects of the air age have been reflected in many ways since the beginning of World War II but perhaps none is more impressive than the extent of public acceptance of air travel.

A traffic summary for the industry shows that total domestic passenger travel for 1954—in terms of passenger miles—exceeded that by railroad coach and is pushing close to the yearly total for nonmuting bus travel. To reach this level, the airlines increased their business by nearly 13 per cent over 1953 while the railroads were recording a loss of about 7 per cent

and bus travel dropped nearly 9 per cent.

While intense selling efforts and the attractions of high speed and extra service played a large part in this showing, it is also true that the matter of fares was a big factor. In multiplying its prewar traffic by 26 times, the airline industry has raised its average fares by only 6 per cent since 1939. en about 33 per cent and rail fares about 35 per cent. Long-distance, nonstop air schedules have provided the greatest relative bargains by comparison with the time-consuming travel by other means.

# Letters to The Star...

Observation on Delinquency Having read all the hullabaloo about "juvenile delinquency" in most of the current publications, I feel moved to

remember to be rented of juveniles remember the terrific amount of unexpended energy in his "teen-age" progeny, and I think this is the key to a Nationwide worry. make a pertinent observation

geny, and I mink this is the key to a Nationwide worry. Everything has been done to prevent a "teen-ager" from earning an honest dollar and also expending some surplus urge which could result in unlawful

When I was going to high school, the prevailing attitude amongst parents as, "If you want it enough, you can it."

earn it."

Today the sentiment seems to be that a juvenile is a "tender thing" and cannot be subjected to the marts or producers of goods.

I would like to see a published report on the so-called delinquency of the regular Star carriers. I'll make a bet that it's the lowest in this area.

In closing I would like to give a word of advice to all troubled parents: "No more allowance. If you want it you more allowance. If you want it you can earn it." Vernon W. Abbott.

I am constantly aware, as no doubt re numerous others, that your editorial olicy is sound, fair, impartial and in-

Unlike other newspapers, The Star does not resort to "tooting your own horn."

ur editorial January 16, "Israel as iritual Adventure" exemplifies my Aaron A. Paulson,

#### Challenges Health Plan

Joseph Young reports: "U. S. Unveils Health Plan for its Employes." Tax-payers have a right to ask: Will it work in adversity? As a family doctor, I challenge the plan's social sufficiency. By this I mean the ability of the plan by this I mean the ability of the plan to render social justice in those areas of urgent unmet need. We should take no pride in a remedy which only helps the easy case. For instance, what does this plan do for motherhood? I select motherhood because there is bipartisan greement that it is an honorable inagreement that it is an ionitratic institution. Furthermore, it is the one health risk for which we have complete actuarial data. For instance, we know that in 1954 approximately 4 million that in 1994 approximately 4 million new taxpayers, producers, consumers and future defenders were born. We have statistics to show the incidence of prematurity, maternal accidents as well as normal expectancy. But let us see what a mouse the mountain in labor has delivered. Here are the maternity benefits: Reimburse-are the maternity benefits: Reimburse-

mountain in abor has delivered. Here are the maternity benefits: Reimbursement for hospital expenses and physician charges incurred for maternity of a female employe or the insured wife of a male employe up to \$150 for any one maternity. Of course this munificent subsidy is available only when the policy has been in force 10 months. What cy has been in force 10 months. What ley has been in force to months. What happens if birth control is not practiced until this bountiful protection becomes operative? How much help is \$150 toward the bankrupting costs of keeping a premature infant alive? And what happens if declars and howing declars. happens if doctors and hospitals decide that \$150 is their bonus and justifica-tion to raise their fees? The mountain has labored. Behold

Thomas E. Mattingly, M.D.

## Hit the Deck, Landlubbers!

Isn't there some way you can bring to the general public that they should stand when attending a concert by the United States Navy Band and it plays "Anchors Aweigh"?

I attended the Sugar Bowl game on New Year's Day in New Orleans, and when the Navy Band struck up "Anchors Aweigh" everyone in the stadium rose to his feet and stayed that way until the band finished.

the band finished.

People always rise when the United

States Marine Band plays "The Marine Hymn"—which I heartily approve—but I also wish the same respect shown to the United States Navy.

## Leery of Pets

"Pet Lover" has never heard of a person moving from an apartment because of a neighbor's pet. I am such a one, and know many others. Before I move I check the entire neighbor-

I move I check the enure neighborhood to see if dogs live within roaming range of my intended dwelling.

"Pet Lover" sounds like a reasonable person, but I could not be his neighbor. He says his dog is well trained, never allowed to run free, and is loved by his neighbors. I know innumerable traineds as where well-trained and well-trained and wellinstances where well-trained and wellinstances where well-trained and well-loved dogs, not usually allowed to run free, have bitten children. And often even a small dog is enough to necessi-tate putting a child through the agony of the anti-rables injections. A large dog, of course, can kill or maim out-

"Pet Lover" would no doubt feel "Pet Lover" would no doubt feel uneasy if his neighbor kept a trained lion or cobra in his apartment—even if the owner assured him that such a pet were well trained, well loved, and not allowed to run free. A dog, while a lesser danger, is no less a real danger. In Chicago, more than 10,000 people were bitten by dogs in 1953.

Pen-names may be used if letters carry writers' correct names and addresses. All letters are subject to condensation maimed, and hundreds of others had to take the anti-rables injections. Some Chicago children died of rables. Ask any doctor if there is any other type of death as horrible as death May

#### Punches McKeldin's Ticket

The word "politician" has carrie connotation of increased taxes since the days of ancient Egypt and China, and therefore we of today can hardly expect to escape this historical continuity. Yet in spite of a perpetual situation the beleaguered citizen seldom takes active alarm, because each dom takes active alarm, because each succeding increase is generally small, and he is assured piously by those who do the levying that he will never really feel it. But now Gov, McKeldin comes forth with a far-from-innocuous proposal to increase some of our taxes a full 50 per cent, all in a single scoop. On this subject one of our large metropolitan newspapers has stated in an editorial that the Governor would have been better advised had he proposed gradual increases, thus avoiding sharp and umpleasant reactions. Never-



"A Probable Rearrangement."

theless, I consider it very forthright of the Governor not to beat around the bush. Moreover, he should be com-mended for giving such a stark and education to the sleepy tax-No doubt our dormant elec-



"Any Time Off for Good Behavior?"

torate would have submitted to gradual torate would have submitted to gradual tax increases with no more than a fatalistic shrug of the shoulders, but aow, waking up with a start, the voter sees with devastating clarity exactly what is happening to him and to his cockethers.

Gov. McKeldin seems to have been congenitally able to express himself in apt if slightly self-conscious rhetoric that is calculated to charm his hearthat is calculated to charm his hear-ers by its sparkle. This time he has reached a new high (or possibly low) when he attempts to furnish in ad-vance a palliative for the coming pain of his proposals—intrinsically "wicked" and "unfair" proposals if one can be-lieve his campaign oratory, but which now have suddenly become purified and sanctified in the service of his

purposes.

owever, few Maryland citizens will be irrepressibly overjoyed by the Gov-ernor's comforting - thought - of - the k in which he minimize week in which he minimizes the cost of the requested increased levies by pointing to the far greater expendi-tures of the average Marylander in the recent "happy preparations for Christmas giving."

Christmas giving."
Under such euphemistic reasoning, additional new taxes could continue to be levied over and over until the happiness of Christmas giving and the payment of taxes would ultimately become equally costly. At that point the voting taxpayer would have to make a very important though not too difficult decision—whether to dispense with Santa- Claus or Gov. McKeldin.

Alan R. McCracken,

# Charts Red China's Course

If we give evidence, in Ambassado Lodge's words, of "both patience and determination" (the former if unlimited becomes supineness; the latter mus-also be made evident), I predict:

Red China will keep trying to make a deal involving American prisoners until it realizes that we are determined. Then, because it will not permit its people to believe that it has submitted to a greatbecause it will not permit its people to believe that it has submitted to a great-er force or that it had acted wrongfully in convicting the prisoners, it will at-tempt to place itself on a par with, and announce its deference to, the collec-tive will of the United Nations. Where-upon it will release the 11, and perhaps more.

The purpose of this prediction is not to announce a percentage of correctness.

Let those whose business it is prepare now to point out to our allies exactly what Peiping's method will have been. Else, we will hear from our friends that Red China has once more proved its standing and its entitlement to membership in the U.N.

It will be the entitlement of the holdup man, with a toy pistol in the face of superior force, who withdraws when his bluff is called.

Already, Secretary Hammarskjold ha eclared that there is a "definite link between improvement in conditions be-tween the United States and Red China, and release of the prisoners. "Improve-ment" undoubtedly means exposing Southeast Asia, including Formosa, to attack by Red Chinese supported by Russian materiel; withdrawing objec-tion to seating Red China in the U.N.: extending our own diplomatic recog-

#### **Civil War Facts**

The Star is so much my favorite newspaper since the Boston Transcript died that I am both disgusted and stirred to wrath to see it adding to the ignorance of history that clouds our present days.

Let me pour a barrel of cold water over your Reporter Ray Kaltwasser for his recent story, "Confederacy Toasts Gen. Lee's Birthday." First, there were not "13 Confederate States"—only 11. not "13 Confederate States"—only 11. True, they claimed Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, even though these States did not actually "secede." Second, Robert Edward Lee was not a "General of the Army." No such rank and title existed in his time, Might as well miscall him Field Marshal, or the Duke of Richmond. Let's be accurate.

G. W. Edgerly

#### Thanks Kersten Committee

Derothy Thompson on January 7 ac-cused the House Select Committee on cused the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression, chairmanned by Representative Kersten of Wisconsin, of recommending that the United States wage war with the Communist world. world

In this column Miss Thompson reveals herself as a strong exponent and advocate of Moscow's "peaceful co-existence" line so systematically fed into the minds of unsuspecting people in the free world. It is not war that the Kersten committee has recommended. What it has done is to show the only alternatives which could save the free world from war or ultimate subjugation by the masters of the Kremlin.

Coexistence with Communist imperialism in past decades has delivered about 600 million people into the orbit of the tyranny bent on world conquest. Isn't it naive to believe that continuation of this policy will stop the onward march of communism? Where is our sense of realistic appreciation and morplity when we brand the severance of diplomatic relations and discontinuance of trade with Communist countries, as this column Miss Thompson

of trade with Communist countries, as Miss Thompson does, as beligerent acts? Ultimatums to peaceful nations and sheeting down of American planes would be more properly in this category.

Really, we should be thankful to the

Kersten committee for having foresight to put the naked facts before the American public. The fight against tyranny has been the historical mission of this great Nation. From past mistakes we are learning. All means short of war should be employed to deter further aggression, for ultimately any other policy would lead us to war for our existence and survival.

Dr. Vaine Riismandel.

## Police Widows' Pensions

I was very happy to read in The Star that citizens are in favor of a pay increase for our policemen. How-ever, isn't there anyone good enough or kind represent to take yet the cause or kind enough to take up the cause of the poor widows of policemen and

firemen?

I am a poor policeman's widow and my husband served the best years of his life with the D. C. police. He worked his life with the D. C. police. He worked hard and long hours. I am not only speaking for myself but for all the widows of policemen and firemen. With the high cost of living today and with no outside help, it is almost impossible for one to survive on a widow's pension. I am sure that if someone took up the cause, no one would object to widows receiving an increase.

Policeman's Widow.

#### This and That . . . By Charles E. Tracewell

Ugh!
That's our answer to the following,
from F. R of Cleveland Park:
"It is with regret that I must take issue with you on the subject of fried

mush.

"Nothing makes more delightful cold weather eating, but it should be served with molasses.

"Rich, dark, delicious molasses, and plenty of it. Especially if you don't consult a calorie table.

"Porridge mush and mik are a classic pair, but once the mush is fried, molasses is the gourmet's choice."

years.

It is believed full of vitamins and minerals, with the blackstrap variety held especially good for its iron content. Blackstrap has grown to the proportions of a fad, which some people call good, others hokum.

good, others hokum.

Every consumer will have to make his own appraisal.

But certainly the eater who slushes molasses over mush makes a heady mixture which few persons from the Ohio valley would care to eat.

Ugh! Treacle, it is called in England.
As a word, "treacle" has an honored lace in English literature, having apeared in Lewis Carroll's works.

Despite that, it has little place in the platter of fried mush. No place, we would insist.

There is, of course, no disputing in matters of taste, as the Romans said.

Especially, as a modern cynic has declared, if you are tasteless.

In the old days, when the various sectional eating habits came into being, there was no such thing as a diet crank. People ate what they could get, mostly, with other foods reserved for festive occasions, such as Christmas and the Fourth of July, (They didn't call it Independence Day, then.)

Folks ate what they grew, in the vegetable and fruit line.

The orange was a Christmas gift, not a daily addition to the diet.

A child of those distant days was delighted to find one orange in his stocking.

The role of vitamin C, or ascorbic acid, had not been discovered.

It was known that lime juice would prevent sourcy, but the helpful factor had not been isolated. Now that it is known, the citric fruits have come into their own.

We believe that the term "diet crank" has been too much used.

It merely means, or at least it ought to mean, that a person has an interest in diet, as a thing-in-itself.

The sneer that usually accompanies the use of the term ought to be let die a natural death, because out of a gen-uine interest in diet by many persons, including the so-called "cranks," has come many wonderful things. The crank merely is bolder

The crank merely is bolder.

He is an experimenter by nature, something many scientific experimenters do not seem to be. They are too timid, too much afraid of what their associates will think—and say.

Perhaps we should look upon the combination of molasses on fried mush as interesting, and its consumer as a bold experimenter.

After all, we know persons who put salt on ice cream, and smother cottage cheese with augar.

Honest!

Also one who simply covers a poached egg with salt and pepper, until it is completely black. This, to the connoisseur of eggs, kills the most delicate taste of one of the most delicate of

foods.
Salt on watermelon is not so bad; though we do not do it, we can see a bit of sense, perhaps, to it. But molasses on fried mush—

We'll stick to plenty of butter, thank ou, in line with our new motio: Laugh and grow fat With This and That!

## **Rve Seen Part Answer** To 'Protein Hunger'

**Grain Is Richer Than Wheat** 

## In Body-Building Material

By Thomas R. Henry Rye, which might be grown on mil-lions of now cropless acres in the United States, could be a partial answer to "protein hunger."

This grain, largely neglected or "sold by the gallon" in this country, contains a considerably superior quality of pro-teins—the nitrogen-containing constit-uents of food which constitute the building stones of the body—than the far more ropular wheat according to a far more popular wheat, according to a report to the American Chemical So-ciety by Dr. Barnett Sure of the Uni-versity of Arkansas.

Wheat, pound for pound, contains more proteins than rye. When these are balanced in rye and wheat flour, however, the response of experimental white mice to the rye proteins is much

#### Tests With Mice

Two groups of animals, 12 each and with sexes equally divided, says Dr. Sure in his report just published in Agricultural and Food Chemistry, were Agricultural and Food Chemistry, were fed rations containing 8 per cent proteins in whole wheat flour and 8 per cent proteins in whole rye flour. This study was conducted with animals in pairs. One animal on the rye flour ration was given the same amount of food consumed 24 hours previously by the litter mate of the same sex on the wheat flour ration. The experiment was conducted for 35 days.

The experse same per animal on the

The average gain per animal on the wheat flour was 24 grams (approximately an ounce) and on the rye flour 40.9 grams. In other words, on the same amount of food and the same amount of protein daily the animals on the rye flour gained 70.4 per cent more in body weight than those on the wheat flour. "In order to determine the chemical return of the bedy gains." Dr. Sure

nature of the body gains," Dr. Sure nature of the body gains." Dr. Sure continues, "controlled feeding was conducted on two groups of male rats, 12 in each group. The daily food intake and amount, of proteins was the same for each group. After an experimental period of 30 days the animals were sacrificed and protein, fat, and ash were determined. During this period each animal on the retion containing. each animal on the ration containing the proteins in wheat flour gained 14.5 grams of fat, 14.9 grams of protein and 3.7 grams of minerals. The animals on the ration containing the proteins in wheat flour gained only 4.5 grams of fat, 5.1 grams of proteins and 1.8 grams of minerals. This establishes conclusively the superior efficiency of the proteins in whole rye to those in whole wheat."

#### Superiority Demonstrated.

The superiority was further demonstrated, Dr. Sure points out, when various amino acids, the basic substances ous amino acids, the basic substances from which proteins are built, were added to the diets. These caused considerable increases in growth of the wheat protein animals but very little in those fed on rye proteins. The latter, apparently, didn't need any fortification.

ation. "These findings," Dr. Sure says, "may have practical applications in agricul-ture. In 1952 the annual production of

ture. In 1952 the annual production of rye in this country was only 15,910,000 bushels compared with 1,291,247,000 bushels of wheat. This constitutes about 12 per cent of the wheat crop. "The leading countries in rye production are Russia, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, France and Hungary, Rye can be grown in all States of the Union but the chief acreage is in the Northern and Eastern States. The highest yields of rye are obtained on rich, well-drained loam soils, but rye is more productive than other cereal is more productive than other cereal grains on infertile, sandy or acid soils. It usually yields less grain than winter cause of its shorter growing wheat because of its shorter growing period and heavier straw growth. How-ever, rye usually is sown on poorer soils and with poorer seed bed prepa-ration than is wheat.

"There are in this country millions

of acres of waste lands which perhaps could be converted to rve cultivation and thus provide plant proteins of good quality for man and farm animals."

## **Questions and Answers**

A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Evening Star Information Bureau, 1200 Eye St. N.W. Washington 5 D. C. Please inclose 3 cents for return postage. By THE HASKIN SERVICE

Q. How many ships are operating in the United States Merchant Marine? the A. On November 1, 1954, there were 1,239 private and government-owned

ships exceeding 1,000 gross tons dis-placement, a decline of 122 vessels in one year, according to the Maritime Administration. Q. What is the date of the first turbojet airplane flight? H. M. I.
A. Dr. Ernst Heinkel of Germany, in collaboration with Hans von Ohain, produced a turbojet engine which was flown on August 27, 1939 in a He-178. This was the first turbojet aircraft in the world to fly.

Q. How soon after the hair has been dyed will the natural color show at the roots?—O. T.

A. Since the average hair grows about ar inch in six weeks, the difference between the dyed and undyed hair will become visible at the part in shout two weeks.

Q. Who coined the term "Cafe Society"?-E. D. E.

A. Maury Henry Biddle Paul ("Cholly Knickerbocker"), who was society editor of the New York Evening American, later the New York Journal, until his death in 1942.

## To A Young Artist

Know that a smock will not insure A masterpiece that will endure; And French beret asiant's no proof That you are in a class aloof.

Easel nor paints are guarantee That you'll succeed at artistry. The fire's there, but it must glow Not for an hour high, then low;

But day by day and year by year Patiently you must persevere.

Then if fame tardily calls you friend, Put tongue in cheek; work to the end.

Alma Roberts Gior