

Diamond Dust

By

Joe Chavez



Carrizozo	Won	Lost
	6	2

As predicted by the writer last week, the baseball tussle between the Carrizozo Legionnaires and the Alamogordo White Sands Elephants, was one of the banner games of the season. It was a battle from the sound of the gong to the drop of the curtain and kept the crowd with tongues on edge and guessing as to who would come out victorious in that hectic affair. Simpson went on the mound for the locals and did good work for seven innings in spite of several errors committed by some of his teammates and the heavy bombardment from the bats of the Elephants. Acuna for Alamo, was pitching masterful ball behind the air-tight defense of his team and things looked anything but rosy for Carrizozo for a while. But our boys finally found the range and bursting out with a rally (Yankee style) they came to life with a barrage of hits to catch up with Alamo and stay in the running. In this threat, Simpson and Sally Ortiz hit for the circuit. Tony also hit one good for the roundtrip, but in circling second base, his feet went out from under him when he slid in a mud hole and he had to be content with a two-bagger. Jerry planted his usual hit to right and Tony scored. At this stage, Acuna went to the showers and Smoky George was sent in to try and check the massacre. Bamberger hailed Alfredo Lopez to pinch hit for Gutierrez and he greeted the Terrible George with a terrific Texas leaguer, scoring Jerry. This ended the rally.

Andy Lueras relieved Simpson in the box for Carrizozo, and the last half of the ninth found the score deadlocked at 12-11. Tony got on first with two out, stole second and third and was sent home with the winning run with a single from the bat of "Di-Maggio" Marquez' bat.

Alamo had a good team in the field here Sunday, both from a defensive and offensive standpoint, and if we must repeat on their home grounds next Sunday, we must have all the regulars there for the game. Mr. Pruett, who has so kindly given his services as arbiter for the games, is to be commended for his fair and unbiased decisions at all times.

Fort Stanton beat the Alamo Black Giants at Stanton, 8-to-7 in an 11-inning game. Pitcher Kelly snapped his arm below the elbow on a hard-pitched ball.

Leandro Vega put on new roofing on Jailer Sam Farmer's residence this week.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dowdle of Deming, July 9, a boy, John Robert. Mother and son are doing nicely.

Mrs. Margie Compton returned the latter part of last week from a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Addie Wood, who is manager of the Vaughn telephone exchange.

Miss Vernon Peckham will leave the latter part of July for Plainview, Texas, to visit the Womack family. Mr. Womack was at one time the meat cutter for the Economy Grocery.

Local Mention

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hayden, daughters Marion and Norma of Denver were guests of the Roy Shafer family for the 4th. The ladies are sisters.

Mrs. T. J. Grafton, Mrs. R. G. Stewart, daughter Anna Lou and son Jimmy Zane were visitors from Angus Tuesday.

G. H. Dorsett of the Zozo Boot Shop arrived home this week from Mason, Texas, where he went last week on a business trip. Seeing by this paper that he would be absent for a week, his patrons waited for his return, at which time he was flooded with work, for which he thanks his loyal friends. If you want your work guaranteed, see Dorsett, across from the Economy Grocery.

Mrs. Ward Charles was here from Santa Rosa Monday visiting her mother, Mrs. Chas. Joyce and family. Mrs. Charles will be remembered as the former attractive Miss Lala Joyce.

L. D. Merchant, prominent stockman of the Capitan country, was a business visitor here Saturday. L. D. should feel highly elated, because at the time this matter was composed (Thursday) heavy clouds over the Capitan locality are an indication of a heavy rainfall.

Mrs. J. M. Reynolds, daughters, Mrs. Anne Boyd, Miss Hazel Reynolds and son Sterling Reynolds, all of Baird, Texas, are here this week, visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. Dan Conley and family. We are glad the folks are here during our spell of moisture, rather than during our sandstorm period.

BORN—Tuesday, July 5, at El Paso, to Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Long of Capitan, a girl. Mother and daughter are doing nicely and daddy is "tickled pink." He will go down the first of next week and bring them home.

The Dewey Stokes ranch home has put on a new roof, the work being done by the Harkey Co. Jack Brazel, Joe and Martin Vega branded calves there this week.

Albert Wraight, who recently returned from foreign ports in England and other countries, has returned to Fort Stanton. Albert visited his parents at Kent and other relatives in other places in England while across the seas.

During the big rain last week, the wells on the I Bar X ranch were filled with rock and silt. The John W. Harkey Company have a force of men cleaning out the wells and building concrete walls around the same to prevent a repetition of such a misfortune.

George Messer of Corona was a business visitor in town on Monday of this week.

George Sanchez, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Sanchez, is visiting his grandfather, Andres Lueras, Sr., in El Paso this week.

J. L. Merchant and "Shorty" Dockery were business visitors in Carrizozo Monday, returning to Capitan in the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Foster were guests of Thelma Peters of the Beauty Shoppe last week-end.

Accident

At White Oaks Coal Mine

Last Monday afternoon about 2 o'clock, coal mine Supt. Arthur J. Matthews, for the Lincoln County Utilities Co., had begun the work of hoisting coal from the mine, when the cable which held the car broke, letting the car with its heavy load crash rapidly down the track. Before Mr. Matthews could get out of the way, the car caught one of his legs, pinning him to a prop and badly breaking the limb.

J. H. Fulmer, President of the company, being at the mine, he hastily instructed the men to bind up the broken leg, which was done. He then had splints applied, after which the injured man was brought to the hospital, where Dr. Turner complimented Mr. Fulmer on his application of first aid, for, said the doctor, had it not been for that piece of precaution, the delay in getting him to the hospital, the distance that had to be traveled in the intense heat, amputation of the limb could not possibly have been avoided. The patient, after receiving proper medical attention, was resting as easy as could be expected under the circumstances.

Scotch Golf Tournament at Country Club

Last Sunday, 20 couples engaged in the first game of Scotch golf ever played on the courts. The game was hugely enjoyed by the participants. Mr. Shaw of the Girls' Camp and Mrs. Evelyn Dixon won, the score being 48. This score was tied by Will Ed Harris and Mrs. Leo Ortiz which necessitated an extra hole to decide the game.

Johnson Stearns of El Paso and Mrs. Robinson of the Girls' Camp near Capitan broke all records with an 84 for consolation. The Tournament was one in which thrills abounded, and was so much enjoyed that another of the same nature will be arranged for in the near future—in other words, as soon as the damage made to the course by the first one can be repaired. Lanterns were hung on the 9-hole green.

R. E. Kent of Oscura attended the meeting last Tuesday night at the Odd Fellow Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Rentfrow and Mrs. Willis Lovelace, Jr. of their ranches across the lava beds were visitors in town this Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter LaFleur and Walter, Jr., of Tinnie were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rolland.

Mrs. Gail Osborn of Washington, D. C. and Mrs. Alice French will be the guests of Mrs. R. E. Lemon at her home this evening, after which Mrs. Osborn will leave on the evening train for Phoenix, Ariz., to be the guest of Mrs. Maude Kimball for a week. Mrs. Osborn has been here for about two weeks, during which time, she has been the guest of Mrs. French at her summer cottage in Eagle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Cook, son Tommy, Jr., Mrs. Northrup, Mrs. Cook's mother, and sister Miss Ruth Northrup, returned this week from an extended pleasure trip through the southern states. Mrs. Northrup has returned to her home in Colorado, but Miss Ruth will remain here for a month or six weeks.

Town Report

Minutes of the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held at the City Hall July 5, 1938 at 7:30 p. m.

Members present—F. E. Richard, Mayor; John W. Harkey, A. J. Rolland, Tennis Bigelow and Daniel Chavez, Members; Roley Ward, Marshal; Morgan Lovelace, Clerk. Members absent: None. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following Bills were read, approved and ordered paid:

JC Duncan, Frt. Copper pipe	\$ 55
WJ Langston, 4 met bx lids	3 20
JD Herron, met de re	2 50
Virginia Pierce do	2 50
G C Ward do	2 50
Mrs. AE Lennett, met de re	2 50
SP Co, Water, Mar April	566 45
Elderdo Chavez, JP Costa Village vs Rafael Lopez	2 00
Stand. San. Mfg. Co, 120 ft. 8-4 in. Copper pipe	19 12
Elderdo Chavez, Costs, village vs Robt Means, jr	1 75
SP Co, May water	867 48
WJ Langston 12 met bx lids	9 60
E F Shockey, Prem on Ins Volunteer Firemen	48 00
Roley Ward, Marshal sal. June	100 00
Morgan Lovelace, do, Clerk	75 00
Fay Harkey, do, wat supt sal	17 50
JM Beck, Firatruck main	5 00
John Miller, Caretaker Park	20 00
Richard Serv Sta, gas, oil, C and G	48 59
Carrizozo Outlook, Printing	
Ordinance No. 41	5 28
Rolland Drug Store, supplies	5 45
Lin Co Utilities, street lites	42 16
do do, offices do	2 40
Czo Hdwars Co, Batteries	20
City Garage, Weld H o s e	
Cart	8 57
T E Kelley Hdwe, Chalk	
Lines, C and G	8 57
Marvin Roberts, at work	44 00
Mt Ste Tel, phone	4 50
Total	\$1 398 00

There being no further business presented, the meeting adjourned.

F. E. Richard, Mayor.

Attest—Morgan Lovelace, Clerk.

I. O. O. F. Notes

Tuesday night was a gala event for the local lodge. District Deputy Grand Master installed the officers of Alamo and Carrizozo lodges, after which, the First Degree was conferred on one candidate from Alamo. There were ten members of Alamogordo lodge present and 19 of the local lodge. After the degree work refreshments of ice cream and cake were served. In the near future, the local members will pay a return visit to Alamo.

Applies For Federal Lion Hunter

A petition was circulated here this week and many signatures were obtained on Charley Page's application for the appointment as federal lion-killer. Charley fully understands lion hunting and moreover, he likes it, therefore, he would be the best man in the state for that important position. Mountain lions are destroying numbers of sheep and calves every night and lion-killers are the one thing necessary just now. We hope Charley gets the appointment.

Bert Pflingsten and A. F. Stover of Hondo were business visitors here Monday.

Memory's Lane



A. L. B.

Casting Pearls Before Swine

In the month of June, 1875, word reached New York from the Cannibal Islands, that one of the most influential chiefs of a tribe of cannibals had been converted to the Christian faith, and that being true, great things were expected from his reformation. The missionaries were overjoyed. They soon taught him the English language and his advancement was so rapid along theological lines, that he was soon ordained to the ministry. He proved to be a wonder among the people of the islands. Balboa was his name, which he never changed and was known among the natives as Rev. Balboa. He was of extraordinary height, strong in voice and convincing in argument. His influence among the different tribes became so great that money was lavished on him to extend his work. He built churches, hospitals and for a long time, his success increased to such a wonderful extent that churchmen predicted that he would ultimately convert the entire islands. His preaching brought thousands of the natives to their knees as the religious wave swept over the heretofore benighted habitation of the man-eaters.

He could talk with the different tribes as he was an expert linguist. The religious marvel as he was called, had a prominent seat in the councils of the white missionaries and from him, they obtained much good advice concerning the modes and customs of the natives. Time went on and his success increased. At the expiration of his career, he was holding a big revival meeting. He had several sub-preachers from his own ranks who relieved him, but he was always the one to end a meeting with the force necessary to bring his hearers to the mourning bench.

On the night which was to close the revival, he preached what was thought to be the most powerful of all his sermons, but as he neared the last of his discourse, he stopped suddenly. He stood like a statue. Then he uttered a loud cry like that of a wild animal and swiftly descending from the pulpit, he rushed through the church and out into the night.

They searched for him for nearly a week before a report came in that a horde of cannibals had been sighted on the eastern coast and as they were pursued, they left evidences of having eaten human flesh. A posse of armed men was formed and surprised the cannibals at a certain point. They surrounded them cautiously and saw Balboa giving directions to the others on their next move. They fled into the gang, killing several among whom was the former powerful preacher, Balboa. Thus were all the efforts to educate and enlighten the cannibal of no avail and he went back like the hog, to his wallow in the mire.

Personals

Miss Haldane Stover of Belen, former charming teacher of the Carrizozo schools, spent the week-end here visiting friends.

Judge M. C. St. John and Andy Padilla returned Monday from Albuquerque where they visited relatives over the week-end. Mrs. Padilla, who had been there for the past month, returned home with them.

Elmer Esker has purchased the entire retail candy stock and ice cream tables from the Kandy Shop, Wayne Zumwalt, prop. Wayne will continue a wholesale candy and novelty business, we understand.

Pat Murphy of the White and Murphy ranch near White Oaks was a visitor in town Monday.

Miss Ruth Northrup of Alamosa, Colo., is spending a portion of her vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cook and son Tommy, Jr. Miss Ruth is a sister to Mrs. Cook.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Frame of "Dunwookin" their summer home on the Rio Bonito, were Carrizozo and Ancho business visitors last Friday.

Tommy Cook is acting as bookkeeper for the New Mexico Mechanical Equipment Company. Gunther Kroggel, Manager.

Miss Lettress Goldston is the new clerk at the Burke Art & Gift Shop.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance P. Smith and children of Oscura were visitors in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thornton of their ranch near Oscura, were business visitors in town Saturday.

Miss Katherine Kelt left last Friday for Albuquerque, where she will be employed as secretary in the offices of Senator Carl Hatch.

Jack Cleghorn of White Oaks is a patient at a local hospital this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Jenkins, his mother, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. M. G. Peckham came in the first of the week from Clayton. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins left Wednesday for Carlsbad, but the mother will remain for a month or so, with the Peckham family.

John Kelt arrived home the first of the week from an extended pleasure trip to points of interest in California, such as the Catalina Islands and other places where thrills await the visitor. He made the northwest on his homeward trip, coming by way of Salt Lake City and Denver. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Otho Bilbo, Mrs. Bilbo being John's sister.

The Misses Margie and Marie Merchant of Capitan, who are attending the "U" at Albuquerque, were home for the 4th, returning to their studies after the National holiday.

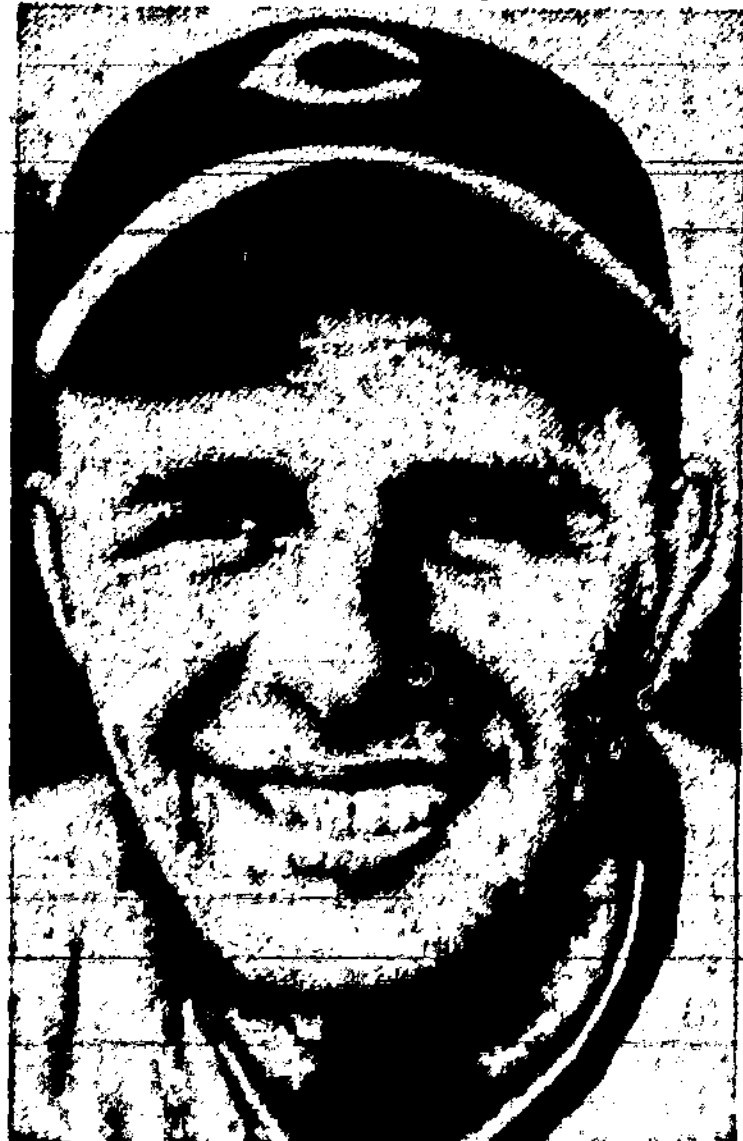
Carl J. Hickey, Mrs. Hickey, daughter Norma Jo and son Dean Gray are here from Roswell, Mr. Hickey having taken up the mail contract between Roswell and Socorro. We welcome the Hickey family to Carrizozo.

Speaking of Sports

Ohio's Johns Create New Diamond Lore

By GEORGE A. BARCLAY

IF BY some baseball miracle, Cleveland and Cincinnati should win the American and National league pennants, respectively, and fight it out for the world's championship next fall, they will have to thank two Ohio Johnnies for helping them—Johnny Vander Meer, Cincinnati's quiet-spoken southpaw who rose to fame with two straight no-hit, no-run games and Johnny Allen, Cleveland's truculent right-



JOHNNY VANDER MEER

hander who fights harder to win than perhaps any other pitcher in the game.

Baseball men will tell you it wouldn't be such a miracle, after all, if these two Ohio teams should finish first in their respective circuits this year. They almost did it once before missing each other by only one year. Cincinnati won the National league pennant in 1910 and Cleveland won the American league flag in 1920.

Both teams have been on or near the top since the season began. Both have added some sensational rookie players who have been factors in their rise. Both showed their strength by the number of their players selected on the All-Star teams this year. Cincinnati came up with five—Catcher Ernie Lombardi, Pitchers Vander Meer and Derringer, First Baseman McCormick and Outfielder Goodman. Cleveland drew three—Pitchers Allen and Peller and Outfielder Averill.

Teams Have Color

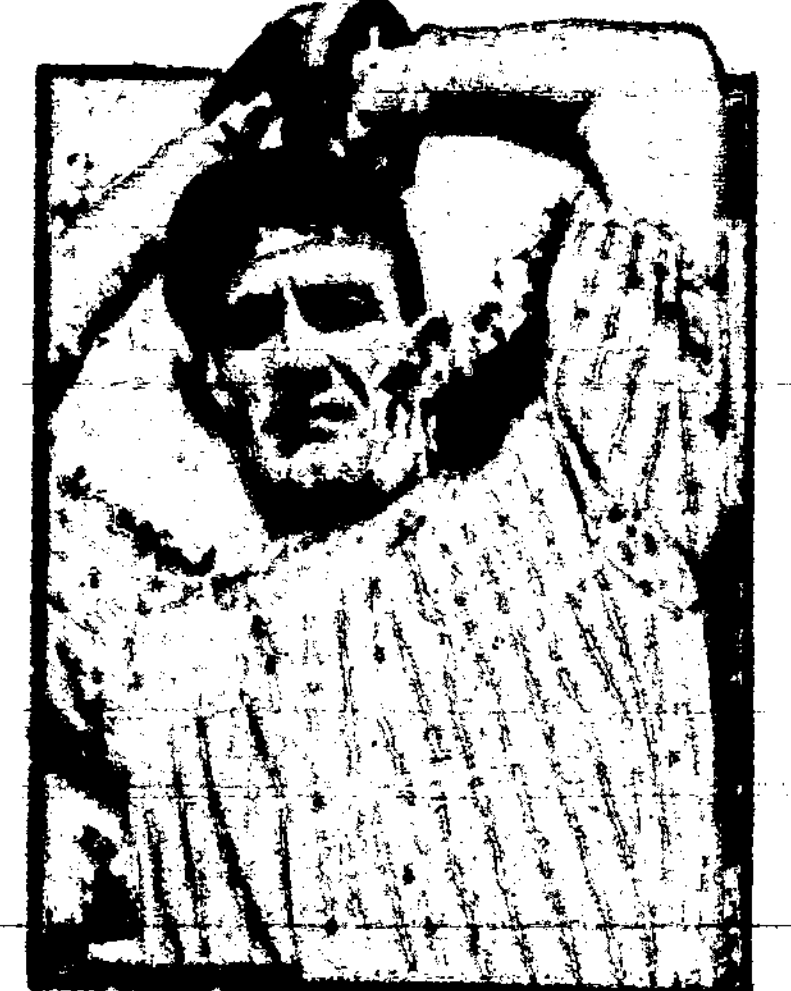
Oddly enough, both teams have new managers this year who have imparted color and zest to hitherto listless outfits—Cleveland's Oscar Vitt and Cincinnati's Bill McKechnie.

But it is to the two Johnnies that these two teams owe a lot of the drive that has made them serious pennant contenders.

Pitching scoreless innings has become a habit with ruddy-cheeked Johnny Vander Meer. Out of the first 111 innings he pitched for Cincinnati this year 95 were scoreless, including 23 1/2 straight hitless frames for a new National league mark. As a first year man Johnny started the baseball world by blanking the Boston Bees without any hits a while back and then duplicating this performance against the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Vander Meer is a solid youngster of twenty-three who takes it easy in the knife and fork league to keep his weight at 180 pounds. His ruddy look belies the fact that as a kid of fourteen he was puny and sickly and spent eight months convalescing from an operation on an appendix.

Johnny Allen may not be the most popular player in the American league, but he is one of the most respected. He believes in standing up for his own rights and has a stormy temper that bodes opponents or teammates no good when they cross him. He won 15 straight games in 1937, before losing the



JOHNNY ALLEN

season's final to Detroit. He dropped the first game played this year and then won the next eleven straight.

With Bobby Feller and Mel Harder he has given Cleveland a pitching staff that is without an equal in the majors. Feller gives promise of being eventually an even greater pitcher than Allen, but at this writing Allen has the experience and the record on his side.

Golfing City

WHEN Charley Yates of Atlanta won the British golf championship a while back he was the second native son to capture that honor and gave that city all but two of the world's major golf titles. Only the Professional Golfers' Association championship and the Western Open crown have escaped Atlanta golfers over a span of 25 years.

It all started in 1909 when George Sargent won the U. S. Open and the Canadian Open three years later. Then Alexa Sterling had an impressive run of victories, taking the Southern Women's championship in 1915, 1916 and 1919. She also took the United States Women's championship in 1915, 1916 and 1919.

Bobby Jones began to add luster to Atlanta's golf reputation by winning the Southern Amateur title in 1917, repeating in 1920 and 1922. The holder of probably more golf titles than any other mortal, Jones has to his credit the United States Amateur, which he won five times; the U. S. Open, which he won four times; the British Open, three times; and the British Amateur, once, in addition to many tournaments of lesser importance.

Other Atlantans who have helped make the city the world's golf capital are Perry Adair who won the Southern amateur championship in 1921 and 1923, Watts Gunn who also took this title in 1928 and won the United States Intercollegiate title in 1927, Dorothy Kirby who won the Southern Women's title in 1937 and David Mitchell who won the United States Public Links championship in 1934.

Hornsby Lights

FOUR times a major league manager and once a candidate for the management of the New York Giants, Rogers Hornsby is now trying his hand in the Southern association as manager of the Chattanooga Lookouts.

Hornsby this year had been serving as coach, pinch hitter and utility man for the Baltimore Orioles in the International league, until he was offered the new job.

Probably the greatest right hand hitter of modern times, the Rajah led the National league in batting six consecutive times. He set the highest modern batting average by



ROGERS HORNSBY

hitting .424 in 1924 while playing with St. Louis in the National league.

Hornsby began his big league career with the St. Louis Cardinals and was manager of the team in 1926 when they won the pennant and the world's championship. He was successively manager of the Boston Bees, the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Browns in the American league.

The Chattanooga team is one of the fan owned clubs in the country. It was purchased by the fans of Chattanooga from the Washington Senators through the sale of stock at \$5 a share plus a substantial sum furnished by Joe Engel, the club's president.

Here and There—

THE Cubs could have purchased Claude Passeau and Bucky Walters from the Phillies and Van Lingle Mungo from the Dodgers for less than the \$125,000 they are reported to have given the Cardinals for Dixie Dean. Football players at Michigan State college were given new balls to take home with them during vacation. They have to bring them back in the fall and the condition of the ball tips off Coach Charles Bachman as to how much practicing the boys have done.

Two hours after firing Johnny Allen \$250 for walking out of a game in Boston Manager Oscar Vitt of the Indians took the pitcher to a movie. Alex Kampouris, Giant second baseman, owns more luggage than any other player in the major leagues. More than one thoroughbred with a broken leg has been saved besides Insko, sire of Lawrin. Back in 1931 Ben Marshall was saved. He was a son of Dis Dono and he won two races at New Orleans after recovering from the injury. Joe E. Brown has a horse in his stable which was doomed to be destroyed because of a broken leg, but Brown ordered him saved. The horse is racing again. New York baseball writers are now saying that it was a mistake to let Tony Lazzeri get away from the Yanks, because he was too valuable as a coach, if not as a player. Julian Black, one of the managers of Joe Louis, made a healthy sum betting one to twenty that Louis would flatten Schmelling in the first two rounds.

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Americans Love the Robin



The Robin Is a Member of the Thrush Family.

Robin Redbreast Is a Popular Bird All Over United States and Canada

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

WIDELY in the United States and Canada, the robin is the best-known and most popular of all wild birds. Its song at dawn is the first note of the day to millions of ears. Its bright waistcoat is the first color of spring in many latitudes, followed by the cheerful contrast of the first green buds of the year.

But over vast areas of the southland robins are known only as winter residents. They neither probe the lawns for worms nor sing in the gardens. In scattered flocks they frequent the open pine woods or run about on the ground where the wire-grass has been recently burned. They come about plantation houses and negro cabins, and feed on the half-dried berries hanging in clusters from the China trees.

At this season robins grow fat and are easy to secure, so to many a southern boy comes the temptation to shoot a string of them to take home for his mother to cook in a stew or robin pie.

It has not been very many years since there were no robin protection laws in the southern states. In fact, for a long time after the settlement of what is now the United States the robin was regarded as a game bird that might be killed at any time of the year and in any manner.

The first state to pass a law for the protection of the robin was Massachusetts, which in 1818 made it a misdemeanor to kill robins during a period of four months and four days each year. After July 4, however, and until March 1 of the following year, this early law provided, they might be taken at any time.

Virginia was the first state south of the Potomac river to prohibit the killing of robins. After two years of strenuous effort by the Audubon association, a petition with 10,000 signatures was presented to the state legislature and a law was passed on March 1, 1912.

Game Wardens Stop Massacre.

At four o'clock one afternoon in January, 1931, a group of men stood on a low hillside in the southern United States and watched robins as they came in countless flocks to roost in a far-stretching tit thicket below them.

It was a stimulating sight, for as the day waned the numbers of birds increased to amazing proportions. In every direction the sky was filled with streaming clouds of robins, all converging toward the swamp. Tens of thousands were arriving every minute, and the flight continued until dark.

"A noise very much like the sound of the surf was made by the birds' wings when they settled down to roost," wrote one observer.

The men on the hillside were joined by others until, when darkness fell, about 200 were assembled. The company now moved from its point of observation and surrounded a large area of trees and low bushes where myriads of sleepy robins were crowded on limbs and twigs.

With torches and flashlights, the men pushed their way into the thicket, and with sticks and stout clublike branches of trees, began to beat from their perches the light-blinded and bewildered birds. Many were killed, others injured, and still others captured unhurt to be put to death by the pressure of a ruthless thumb and consigned to the sacks which all the men carried.

Such massacres had been going on at this Alabama winter roost for robins for some time, undisturbed. But suddenly a cry arose, a cry taken up and passed from man to man throughout the 50-acre swamp. It was a new sound; it had never before been heard in a Crenshaw county robin roost: "Game wardens!"

Guiltily the men worked their way out of the tit bushes and began to hurry away in all directions. There were only two wardens, but they succeeded in stopping 42 of the robin killers. The majority of those arrested had thrown away their sacks of birds, but from the few captured the wardens dumped 375 dead robins, which were confiscated and given to the local poorhouses and to a hospital, to be cooked for the inmates.

He Is One of the Thrush Family.

It may surprise some old friends of the robin to learn that the red-

breast belongs to the family of thrushes. But students of anatomy, who have a gift for studying feathers, dissecting muscles, and measuring bones, long ago agreed that in many cases birds of quite different sizes and colors may in reality be very closely related.

Furthermore, if it is true that from the embryo to the adult stage an animal recapitulates the history of its race, we may feel ourselves to be witnesses of one stage in the robin's evolution when we see the young ones just out of the nest with their breasts spotted in the fashion that distinguishes the thrush.

This characteristic of the young is shared by another cherished bird companion—the bluebird—which also is a member of the illustrious and musical family of thrushes.

The English people who first settled in Massachusetts found coming about their gardens a little bird which in size, form, and movements reminded them of the "Cock Robin" that the sparrow claimed to have killed with his bow and arrow.

There was one very noticeable difference, however. Whereas the English robin has an olive-brown back, this bird wore a mantle of blue. So the newcomers named it "blue robin." Today we call it bluebird.

The robin's scientific title is "Turdus migratorius." This red-breasted, handsome member of the thrush family is in many respects America's outstanding bird citizen. Its numbers are impressive, its personality more so. To the North it comes as a herald of spring and its cheery song is familiar to millions. Robin Population Grows Rapidly.

Deep woods are not to the robin's liking, so the clearing of forests which formerly covered much of eastern North America has been to its advantage. Throughout the years this native bird has greatly increased in numbers.

To be sure, cherry raisers in New Jersey and strawberry growers in Florida cry out against the robin's love for fruit, and secure state and federal permits to shoot the marauders. Yet among Americans as a whole the robin is a cherished friend and its popularity has never waned.

The robin's song is often heard before a rain, in the early morning and evening, and during the nesting season at almost any hour of the day. A cheerful warble made up of ascending and descending phrases, it sounds as if the singer were cheerily repeating "cheerily cheerily cheerily cheerily" with the syllables rather badly slurred. Other familiar utterances include loud calls of distress and alarm raised when a prowling cat threatens the young, a fighting cry, and a "tut-tut" note delivered with a bob of the tail as the robin flies up into a tree.

Soon after their early morning concert, robins are seen on the lawn, busily hunting earthworms. Brisk and businesslike, they stop suddenly, erect and motionless, then pounce upon their slippery prey. They also eat quantities of noxious insects.

Builds Good Nest of Mud and Grass.

A good home-maker, the robin builds a workmanlike nest which may be found at almost any distance from the ground about houses or in trees. It is a thick bowl of mud held together with blades of grass, reinforced with leaves and weed stalks, and lined with soft grasses. In shaping the mud shell the mother bird uses her breast, turning around and around. The eggs are so striking and unusual in hue that they have given their name to a color.

The robin has many natural enemies—snakes, jays, crows, hawks, owls, and others. In an aspen grove on a sagebrush-covered mountainside in Utah was found a robin's nest about three feet from the ground. In it a wren was busy itself making small punctures in the blue eggs.

Robins make their nests and rear their young as far north as the tree limits of Alaska and Labrador.

Five varieties are recognized—the eastern robin, southern robin, northwestern robin, western robin, and San Lucas robin. Their songs are very similar and their food and nesting habits vary only to the extent that might naturally be expected of a species inhabiting such a wide variety of regions.

American robins have been introduced into England and have become locally established there.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted

by William Bruckart

National Press Building

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON. — Considerable doubt seems to be arising in many quarters whether the New Dealers are quite as much concerned over

Doubt Arises

uplifting living standards of the poor as they are concerned over their votes in the fall elections. These doubts which are now in the form of a flood of inquiries obviously arise from two incidents which have occurred here in the nation's capital. Rather, there were three incidents, for it was the first action that made the other two incidents significant. Let us take them up in order to get a good view of the circumstances:

First, President Roosevelt lately has signed the new wage and hour law. Under its terms, wages paid employees and the hours which they work throughout the nation now become a matter of federal jurisdiction—if the employers of those workers buy or sell anything outside of the state in which the plant or factory actually is located. That is to say, any business operating in interstate commerce must now comply with a federal law as to wages paid and hours worked, and meet the regulations laid down by a Washington bureaucrat after the law becomes effective—October 24, 1938.

None of these employees may work more than 44 hours a week (five and one-half days of eight hours) nor can they be paid less than 25 cents per hour during the first year of the law. In the second year, the number of hours is reduced to 42 per week and the rate of pay rises to 30 cents per hour. Thereafter, the work week is fixed at 40 hours and the lowest rate of pay at 40 cents an hour. The provisions naturally will apply to nearly all individual manufacturing establishments because few of them can exist by selling only in their home localities. Agriculture is not affected by the law, so that farmers are privileged, for once, to pay for what they get in the way of services and not be under orders from Washington.

This is the law that was fought off so long by senators and representatives from the southern states. They demanded that some consideration be given the employers of the South where conditions are decidedly different from other parts of the United States. They did not get a complete differential in the scales but they obtained a compromise that permits the new bureaucrat, the wage administrator, to consider the costs of living to some extent. Living costs in the South generally have been lower than elsewhere and some types of labor in southern areas are recognized as not being as efficient. Passage of the act with some leeway of flexibility was believed likely to solve these problems of the South.

That brings us now to the second of the incidents. Mr. Roosevelt's signature to the wage and hour bill was affixed on a Saturday. On Sunday, Harry Hopkins, chief of WPA, the professional reliever of the administration, issued an announcement. By the terms of the order he released, all unskilled workers in the 13 southern states—something like 500,000—working on relief payrolls were treated to a pay raise. In addition, some other classes of WPA workers were given a pay boost, but the numbers were not disclosed. Certainly, they are fewer than the class known as unskilled workers.

The action was taken, Mr. Hopkins explained in his announcement, "pursuant to a general administrative policy of bringing income levels of the lowest paid workers of the South more nearly in line with the income levels of such workers in other parts of the country."

It will be recalled also that while the wage-hour debate was at its hottest in congress, Mr. Roosevelt went into the deep South to lecture employers on the low wage levels. He spoke at Gainesville, Ga., in vigorous language to the effect that the South was being held back because employers were paying wages that were too low to maintain a satisfactory standard of living. That speech came in the midst of argument by southern members of congress that even WPA was paying lower levels in the South than elsewhere and employers should not be compelled to accept a new drain on their production costs.

Thus, we see Mr. Hopkins has answered both arguments. By increasing the WPA levels of pay, he has effectively sealed the mouths of the southern opponents of the WPA and at the same time has forced the industries about which Mr. Roosevelt complained to meet a new kind of "competition" for workers.

Anyone who knows anything about the factors that govern wages, and they are all very human conditions, recognizes that southern industries will have to increase their pay rates—or watch WPA take over the workers. For it remains as a fact that certain types of persons will prefer to go on WPA than work regularly, even if the regular work does

provide a somewhat greater money return each week. That condition results from the fact WPA has had such a loose system of planning the work to be done and to the further fact that among the WPA labor there has been absolutely no discipline; no one who can compel a full day's work for a full day's pay. It is one of the tragedies, dark and dangerous, of the present system of relief that men are taught to loaf on the job instead of working that their families may have somewhat more of food and clothes and things to enjoy life.

But, as treacherous as the Hopkins policy appears from what has been stated, there is yet a very much worse angle. It can be traced through most easily. By raising the WPA pay levels in the South, Mr. Hopkins thereby forced new levels of pay in the industries of the South. I have visited many parts of the South and I believe I can safely say that few manufacturing establishments have been able to avoid losses in their operations during the last eight years. By raising the WPA levels and bringing about a competition for the available workers, Professor Hopkins saddled upon the industries an added burden of expense. From some parts of the South, I hear that this added payroll cost will mean the closing of some plants; others are going to continue operation, and try to get their money back by increasing the prices of their products. That means the consumers will pay the bill. It causes me to wonder whether it will do the workers any good to have more money when prices of the things they use are hiked up at the same time.

The above explanation was given at some length as prelude to the real effect of the WPA boost and what I believe to be the real objective of the New Deal action. If WPA and industrial pay levels are higher in the South, then it becomes obvious that the exemptions and differentials which the southern senators and representatives thought they obtained are absolutely and completely nullified. The New Dealers who have the President's ear have whipped the devil around the stump; they have accomplished by indirection that which congress rejected as a direct action, and they have tossed the southern members of the Democratic party straight to the wolves.

So, now we can consider the third movement of the symphony that has caused doubts to arise concerning the sincerity of the program. This chorus was sung by Aubrey Williams, assistant WPA administrator—No. 2 man for Mr. Hopkins. He, too, made a speech. It was addressed to the Workers Alliance, which is an organization that has gone so far as to participate in strikes among WPA workers to force the United States government to do its bidding. The Workers Alliance bigwigs came to Washington to fight against a proposed WPA cut in pay for artists and actors. They said they represented something like 200,000 WPA workers, and naturally the WPA workers must contribute something out of their pittance to support of the organization.

Well, Mr. Williams advised the WPA workers "to stick together." He urged them to discover who are "your friends" at election time. "We've got to stick together," said Mr. Williams. "We've got to keep our friends in power. I don't need to tell you. You know your friends very well, or must know them. Just judge the folks who come and ask your support (at elections) by the crowd they run with. . . . The same goes for painting and writing, keeping up these things. The men who stand for this sort of thing are the men you are going to send to the elections" by winning in the primaries.

There were repercussions against the Williams outburst, and the senate investigating committee may call the speaker but I doubt it. The senate, you will remember, defeated four amendments to the \$5,000,000,000 borrowing-lending-spending bill that were designed to keep the distributors of relief money out of politics. Isn't it rather difficult to believe this money is being used solely for relieving the destitute?

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Nystagmus Affects the Eyes
Nystagmus is a peculiar affliction in which a person, for short periods, loses control of his eye muscles, and his eyeballs rapidly move from side to side, up and down or with a circular motion, says Collier's Weekly. It occurs normally with dizziness during and after bodily rotation, after injury to the cerebellum or the vestibule of the ear, or after straining the eyes for long intervals, such as in the dim light of a mine.

Harvesting Coffee
Coffee is harvested in Mexico from October to February. In Central America two or three pickings are required because of the unequal maturity of the crop.



THE RIVER of SKULLS

—by George Marsh—

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WNU SERVICE

SYNOPSIS

Alan Cameron, young trapper, Noel, his Indian partner, and Rough, husky Ungava sled dog, look in vain for the Montana trappers' camp in the desolate Big River country of Northern Canada. Their supplies destroyed by wolves, they are forced to subsist on wolf meat until they come, amazed, to a substantial log house in the wilderness of Talking River, where they are greeted by a big blond man with a gun. Introducing himself as John McCord, hunter, the big man asks Alan if he dares go with him next year to the River of Skulls beyond the Shining Lakes, where no man is said to have been before. Heather McCord, the daughter, who had come with him to the wilderness, wins the immediate devotion of Rough. On the eve of Alan's departure for Fort George, McCord suddenly tells him to bring him back some dogs, and to keep his mouth shut to questions. He gives the boy money, warning him not to show it at Fort George, and promises to explain all later. Returned to Fort George, Alan meets McQueen and Slade, Provincial police, with Arsene Rivard, clerk, and Al's rival for Berthe Dessane, with whom he is in love. The two police are looking for a guide to the Big River wilderness. Accidentally Alan drops one of McCord's bills.

CHAPTER III—Continued

When the door of the trade-room closed behind Pierre, Noel turned to Alan. "Why do you drop dat monee?" "I've done it, Noel," groaned the other. "I forgot I had that bill in my pouch when I got the tobacco."

"Mebbe dey not see eet," comforted Noel. "They saw it; they couldn't help it! Pierre didn't see from where he stood but Rivard and the others—they saw."

"Dey spik togadder; mebbe dey not see." "If they did see it, how am I going to account for it? They'll learn that I drew no money here last summer—never touched our balance with Gabriel or the Hudson's Bay. Nobody takes money into the bush so they're bound to suspect we met somebody. He trusted me and this is how I repay him."

The return of Pierre from his cabin interrupted the conversation. Later, when the sound of voices outside the trade-house announced the return of Dessane and the strangers from supper, Alan slipped out of a rear door and went to the factor's house. A black-eyed mite of a girl opened the door to his knock and, with a shriek of joy, threw herself at the returned wanderer who caught and tossed her high in his arms.

"Petite Manon! What a great girl she has grown!" he cried, as the delighted child clung to him. "All winter long Alan has missed his playmate and wondered if she ever thought of him far away in the snow."

"Alec, Alec!" laughed the child. "We all miss Alec! Berthe she miss him too, but Arsene, he try to make her not miss him. How is Roughy?" "Oh, Roughy's fine."

Kissing her on each of her brown cheeks as he held her in his arms, Alan suddenly reddened with self-consciousness. Smiling in amusement at the man and child, in an inner room stood a girl of eighteen with large dark eyes and a wealth of blue-black hair.

"Welcome, M'sieu le voyageur!" Berthe Dessane ran to him and impulsively grasped his hands. Her straight, thick brows met for an instant in a frown as she noted the leanness of his face. "Oh, but you've not taken care of yourself, Alan, as you promised!" she protested. "You look tired and thin."

He laughed at her solicitude over his leanness. "We haven't starved, Berthe. I'm going to Pierre's for supper."

"Oh, I'm so glad," she said with relief. Then her face suddenly sobered. She sent her little sister protesting from the room, closed the door and returned to the puzzled Cameron.

"Arsene saw you drop some money in the trade-room," she whispered. "I overheard him tell father just now at supper. They have gone to the trade-house to talk with the police."

Police! The bronzed features of Alan Cameron went slowly gray. He suddenly felt weak and cold. These strangers who had arrived only the day before and of whose presence Duncan McNab, at the Hudson's Bay Company, seemed to have no knowledge; these men who wanted to go to the head of the river were government men—Provincial Police! So Rivard had seen him drop that bill! And how was he to explain it?

"Alan, what is the matter?" Berthe demanded, shocked by his stricken face.

"Nothing, nothing at all!" With an effort he regained his self-possession. "That's a good joke on Rivard," he continued, forcing a laugh. "I've had that money in my pouch two years—got it at Whale River when I went with the goose boats that fall."

"I'm glad, Alan. Arsene was so mysterious with father. I wanted you to know because—he does not like you."

Seizing her by the shoulders Alan searched her dark eyes. "Do you still like me?" he demanded. "Has Arsene changed you?"

The long-lashed lids of her black eyes winked hard as she smiled back at him. "You know I do—Alan, I'm so glad—you've come back—so early."

"Thanks for what you told me, Berthe! I'm going to Pierre's house—for supper," he said at the door. No, he reassured himself, as he walked away through the wet snow, Rivard hadn't poisoned her mind yet.

Over the hot supper at Pierre's the two boys talked with their host of the winter on the headwaters. "Pierre," said Alan, at length, as he pushed back his chair and lit his pipe, "you are my friend and will tell me. What did Rivard say when he came back with those strangers to the trade-room?"

A smile lit the broad face of the head voyageur. His small eyes twinkled as he answered: "He pull dose polece ovaire en ca de corne and whisper. He know Pierre ees your frien'."

"So they're Provincial Police from Quebec? Who are they after?" Pierre shrugged. "I do not know; M'sieu Dessane tell dem you know de headwater country, you and Noel, so dey want you to guide dem."

"How did they get here?" "Yesterday dey come een ovaire de shore ice by dog-team. Dey got



"But father says the coast is not clear!"

two half-breed wid dem—bad look-in' feller."

"And Gabriel told them I was the man they wanted."

"Ah-hah, dey say dey pay you well to guide dem."

"Well, Pierre, Noel and I are going up the coast for dogs. They'd better get someone else for a guide. I might lose the way."

Back in his own house at the Hudson's Bay settlement, Alan and Noel considered the situation.

Suddenly the great dog lying at their feet lifted his head. His throat swelled in a low rumble as he stalked to the door on stiff legs and sniffed at the crack. The eyes of the two men met as they nodded significantly. Shortly there were low voices outside which were answered by the sniffing dog with a snarl. There was a knock and a voice called:

"Tie up that man-eating husky, will you?" Alan ordered Rough to lie down in a corner of the room, then opened the door. McQueen and Slade entered, casting furtive glances around the room for the dog.

"I don't like that dog," said McQueen. "Put him outside, will you! He might jump on us."

"Yes, he might. He's a good judge of men—that dog."

Alan realized that he was going pretty far. These men were Provincial Police, with wide powers. But they had not as yet identified themselves to him, and he had that excuse for his actions. He opened the door and let Rough out.

"We want a word with you, alone," said McQueen.

"Noel, here, is my partner," replied Alan. "We have no secrets from each other."

"But you sometimes have a secret together, eh?" broke in Slade. Alan gazed blankly into Slade's leering eyes. Police or no, he didn't like the cut of the fibs of these two men.

"Secret together, what do you mean?" he asked.

"Well, my lad, I'm kind of curious to know what a hunter just out of the bush is doing with a piece of Canadian paper money," said McQueen. "I suppose you got it from a bear."

Alan yawned, then calmly surveyed the exasperated McQueen from head to foot. "When you show me what business it is of yours, I may tell you."

McQueen's pale eyes flamed with anger. "We're Provincial Police! Didn't you know that? You'd better keep a civil tongue in your head, young man!"

"Why didn't you tell me, who you were?" countered Alan, revelling in the discomfort of the thick-set officer. "Rivard didn't say a thing about it when I met you, and neither did you! I suppose you've got something to grove it?"

McQueen threw open his outer and inner coats, displaying a badge of German silver on his heavy shirt. "That satisfy you? I'm a sergeant of Provincial Police, Province of Quebec. I thought they'd told you, Slade, here, is a corporal."

"I haven't seen Gabriel since I got in and Rivard said nothing about your being police," avoided Alan, truthfully. He realized the danger of further antagonizing his callers. They had wide powers in the hinterlands when in pursuit of wanted men. They might even force him to accompany them to the headwaters. But remorse over his carelessness flicked him as a whip flics a harness-sore dog.

"Now will you tell us where you got that money?" "I got that money from Neil Campbell, at Whale River, two years ago."

With a shrug and a smile of impotency McQueen turned to Slade. "Guess we'd better let these boys get some sleep," he said good-naturedly. "They're tired and cross, need plenty of rest and grub—then we'll have a talk with them."

"You'll have plenty of time to talk," said Alan, winking at the stiff-faced Noel. "After the ice from the upper river passes, the river will run high with snow water for weeks. You'll have plenty of time."

"Well, good-night, boys, no hard feelings! See you later!" Alan stood motionless in the doorway until the two callers disappeared in the gloom, then closed the door and turned to Noel.

"I've got to see Neil Campbell before anyone else from Fort George reaches him. As soon as the ice clears the coast we head for Whale River."

CHAPTER IV

The vanguards of the marching spring had reached Fort George and swept on up the East Coast of the great salt bay of the north.

It was late in May and two men waited while the lifting sun and the rain winds from the foot of James Bay warred with the floe-ice that blocked the bleak East Coast. Not yet might a canoe hope to pass the treacherous Cape of the Four Winds and reach Whale River.

And while the anxious Alan fretted to be off, Officers McQueen and Slade made repeated attempts to entangle him in the details of the story of how he happened to have Canadian money in his possession.

It had been bitter news to Alan when Gabriel Dessane told him the details of the mission of the police.

"Alan, I don't blame you for being a little stiff before you knew who they were," said Gabriel. "But the law requires that we give the police any help possible. Their papers order us to furnish guides, supplies, whatever they require. They're after a man who went in to Nichicun by way of Rupert House, last summer—a man charged with murder."

Murder! John McCord with the straight gazing eyes and the big heart—a murderer!

Forty-Acre "Fort," Inclosed by High Cliffs, Once Was a Cache of Bandits

Nesting in the hills near here, a freak of nature, a high-walled circular fort containing 40 acres, has been publicized by the Shawnee division of the United States forest service to the extent that thousands of persons have visited the place during the last year, writes an Equality, Ill., correspondent in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The fort, a walled-in mystery to the present generation, is, according to tradition, an inclosure that early Nineteenth century horse thieves used as a cache for stolen horses, cattle and other things. It is almost round in shape and its walls are perpendicularly cliffs from 60 to 120 feet high all around except on the south side where there is a narrow winding way by which one may reach its top. Across this narrow way there is a tumble-down stone wall erected by unknown hands in the distant past.

Because the high-walled enclosure is well watered by an overflowing spring and heavily vegetated, cattle and horses could be held here for an indefinite period without fear of discovery.

"His Indians came out at East Main in December—deserted him," continued Dessane. "He had hired them to go in with him to trade for fur. They came out to get dogs and supplies but he wanted them to go into the interior, this summer, and they were afraid to go. That was his plan—to lose himself in the interior. That was why the police

were suspicious when you dropped that bill you got from Neil Campbell," the stunned Alan heard Dessane say, as if from a distance. "They know there's no money used in the back country and they suspected you might have run into him."

Alan's level eyes met the friendly gaze of the factor as he replied: "Yes, I understand. But I don't go up river with these police. I've got to get some good dogs from the Huskies. That will take me weeks."

"Well, I'll tell Sergeant McQueen that you must get your dogs from the Eskimos first, if he insists on taking you to the headwaters instead of some of our Indians."

But while the laggard spring touched the East Coast slowly with its magic, to Alan who chafed at the delay, harassed by his problem, there was one great consolation in his enforced idleness. Berthe, far away, indeed, seemed the man and the girl on the Talking River, when he sat with the small Manon on his knees while he watched the busy fingers of her sister at her sewing. But equally far seemed the day when Alan Cameron, humble trapper of fur, could take this black-eyed girl in his arms and tell her his love.

So the days passed while Alan and Noel made frequent trips to the mouth of the river to watch the condition of the floe-ice along the coast. Then, one day, they learned from Andrew Christie, Hudson's Bay factor, that McQueen had hired a York boat, that meant that the police were going to try to slip up the coast to Whale River to check his story.

"Noel," said Alan, as the two sat in Alan's cabin, "ice or no ice, we leave for Whale River tonight! We must beat McQueen to Neil Campbell or they will know we met John McCord and compel us to take them to the headwaters."

"You t'ink Neil weel tell dem he geeve you de monee?" "He'd die for me, Noel. I pulled him out of the river here when he was clerk at the Hudson's Bay."

Early that evening Alan walked with Berthe along the high shore of the river near the Revillon Freres post. He would not see her again in weeks for his quest for dogs would take him far north of the Whale.

"It won't be long, now, Berthe, before we can start," he said, watching the breeze whip a plume of her black hair across her face. "But father says the coast is not clear!" she protested. "It would be very dangerous for you to start in a canoe in all that drifting ice."

"I may have to go to Richmond Gulf, Berthe, before I meet the Eskimos. They won't reach Whale River until too late. I've got to find them, you know, if I want to get good dogs."

She laid her hand on his arm. "There's something I want to tell you, Alan. The police are going to Whale. I heard Arsene tell father."

"Yes, I know that. They don't believe I got that money from Neil and are going to find out."

"But I believe you, Alan, and so does father."

"I know you believe me, Berthe. You're a wonderful friend—you don't know what that means to me. And I can't sneak away without saying good-by. I may not see you again—for weeks."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Men of the Mounted

by Captain G. Elliott-Nightingale
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ADVENTURES OF A HERO AND A LUNATIC

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Rainbow Girls
Free dance after
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For Sunny days call for wide - shaded brims We have them in a most becoming variety of Styles and Colors.
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FOR SALE—Good Balled—Prairie Hay. \$12.00 per ton.—Carrizozo Auto Company.

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Short Orders—Special Table Service

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We have them in all styles and prices

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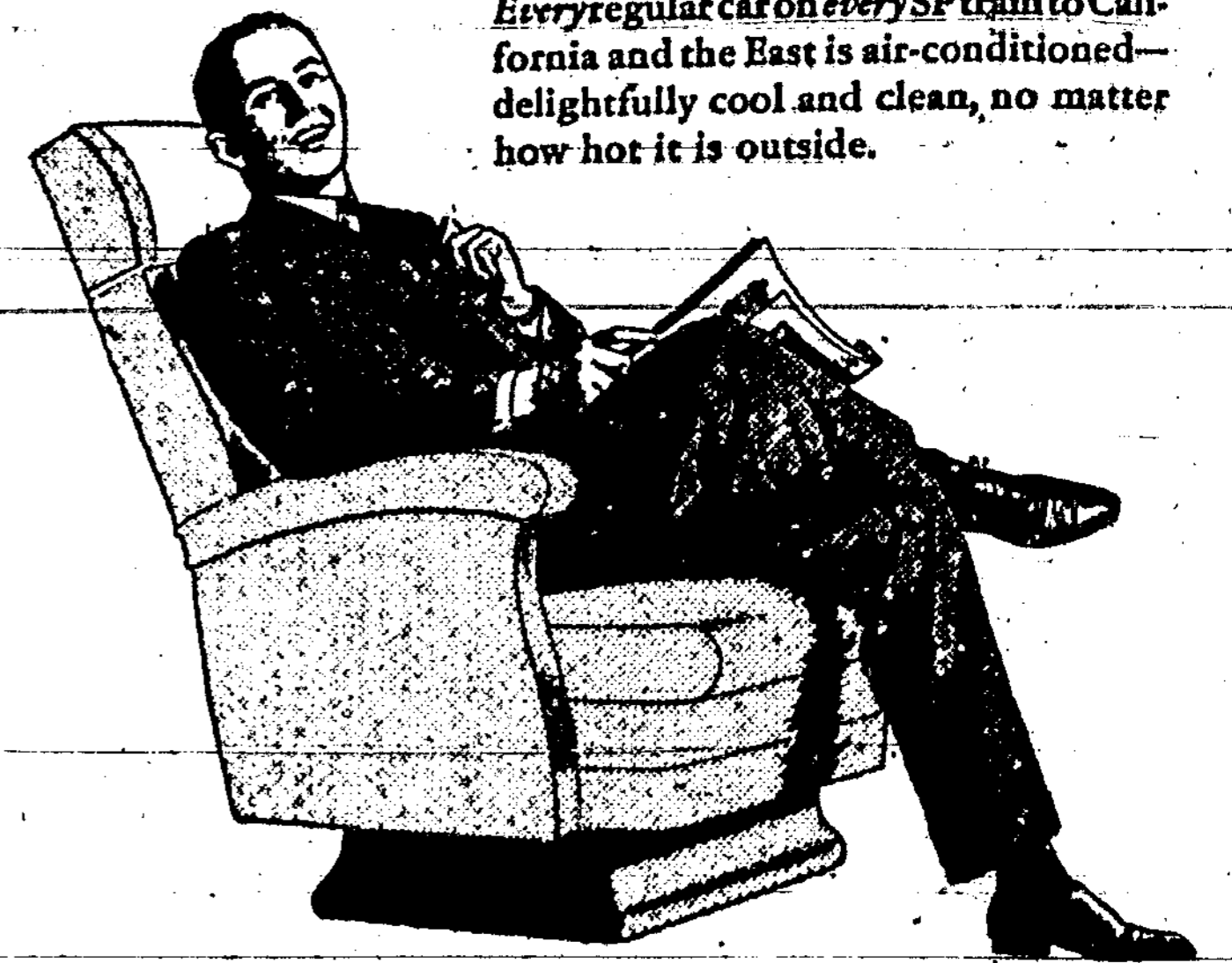
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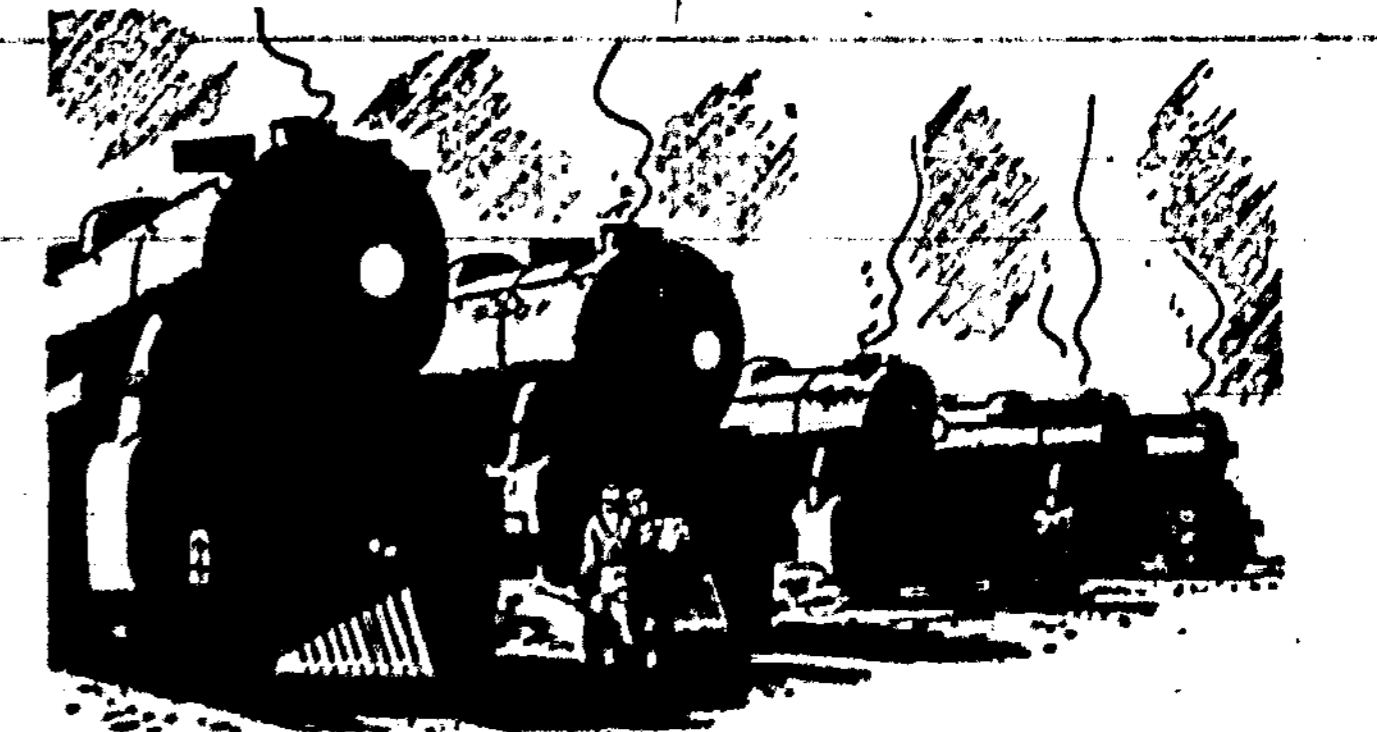
KEEP COOL!

Every regular car on every SP train to California and the East is air-conditioned—delightfully cool and clean, no matter how hot it is outside.



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Whether it's business or pleasure, telephoning gives you two-way service that is personal and direct.



Keep in touch by telephone during your vacation. The operator will be glad to tell you any rates.

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The Part That Banks Will Play

Banks are important to the continued economic progress of our nation. They are important to your own individual progress, too. A sound bank is a valuable ally. It guards funds, supplies checking services, extends credit. It is a mine of information. It has many other useful financial services. And, very important, it can provide that testimonial to character, "bank standing." Become acquainted with this institution. You will find it a wise policy to look ahead, and move ahead, with your bank.

**Lincoln County Agency
Citizens State Bank of Vaughn
Carrizozo, N. M.**

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

**THE AWFUL PRICE YOU PAY FOR BEING
NERVOUS**

Check Below And See If You Have Any Of The Signs

Quivering nerves can make you old and haggard looking, cranky and hard to live with—can keep you awake nights and rob you of good health, good times and jobs. Don't let yourself "go" like that. Start taking a good, reliable tonic—one made especially for women. And could you ask for anything whose benefits have been better proved than world-famous Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Let the wholesome herbs and roots of Pinkham's Compound help Nature calm your shrieking nerves, tone up your system, and help loosen distress from female functional disorders. Make a note NOW to get a bottle of this time-proven Pinkham's Compound TODAY.



without fail from your druggist. Over a million women have written in letters reporting wonderful benefits.

For the past 50 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has helped grateful women go "rolling thru" trying ordeals. Why not let it help YOU?

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EAST BOUND Bus Leaves Daily at 8:30 A. M.

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Effective July 1, 1938

RAINBOW TRUCK LINE

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And all intermediate points reached by our Lines. Contract hauling solicited.

Leave orders at Harkey & Son, Phone 105.

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Machineless
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Repairing of all Kinds

Cowboy Boots made to order

All work Guaranteed!

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Agent for the Herald-Post 18c and Times. 20c per week Delivered to Your Door

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Silk Scarfs—ideal for Neck or Head-wear with Suits, Frocks or Slacks—Burke Art & Gift Shop.

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Motor Truck Line**

We carry Refrigerator Trucks
We guarantee all perishable goods to reach destinations in perfect order.

General Trucking Service

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Electrolux (Gas).
Electrical Supplies
USED RADIOS
Used EASY WASHER (Gasoline)
Easy Washers
ARTHUR CORTEZ
Fort Stanton, N. M.

**Beware Kidney
Germs If Tired,
Nervous, Aching**

Are you Run Down, Nervous, suffer Aching or Swollen Joints? Do you Get Up Nites, or suffer from Burning Passages, Frequent Headaches, Leg Pains, Backache, Pains, Stiff Joints, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness? If so, the true cause often may be germs developed in the body during colds, or by bad teeth or tonsils that need removing. These germs may attack the delicate membranes of your kidneys or bladder and often cause Much Trouble. Ordinary medicines can't help much because they don't reach the germs. The doctor's formula Cystex, now cleared by all druggists, starts fighting kidney germs in a hour and must prove entirely satisfactory in 1 week and be exactly the medicine you need or money back is guaranteed. Telephone your druggist for Cystex (Dias-tex) today. The guarantee protects you. Copy, 1937 The Knox Co.

Notice of Hearing of Final Report and Account

In the Probate Court of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico
In the Matter of the Estate of Prospero S. Gonzales, Deceased No. 452

To Telesfora M. Gonzales, Glencoe, N. Mex., Arsenia G. Curry, Monticello, N. Mex., Rube Gonzales, Glencoe, N. Mex., Porfirio Gonzales, Glencoe, N. Mex. and Prospero Gonzales, Jr., Glencoe, N. Mex., and to all unknown heirs of the decedent, and all unknown persons, claiming any lien upon, or right, title, or interest, in or to, the estate of the said decedent, and to whom it may concern:

You, and each of you are hereby notified, and notice is hereby given, that Telesfora M. Gonzales, administratrix of the estate of Prospero S. Gonzales, deceased, has filed in the above entitled Court her final report and account as such administratrix, and the Court has appointed Monday, the 29th day of August, 1938, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., as the hour and day for hearing of objections, if any there be, to the approval and settlement of said final report and account, and the discharge of the said Telesfora M. Gonzales as such administratrix and at the hour on the day named, the Probate Court will proceed to determine the heirship of said decedent, the ownership of his said estate and the interest of each respective claimant thereto and therein and the persons entitled to the distribution thereof.

The name and postoffice address of the attorney for the administratrix is John E. Hall, Carrizozo, N. M. Witness the honorable Marcial C. St. John, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, this 8th day of July, 1938.
(Seal) Edward Penfield, Clerk. J15-A5

The Lincoln Co. Singing Convention meets at Ancho, July 24 and Saturday night before. We expect the usual good attendance of visiting singers from other counties. Come and bring baskets for the noon lunch.

Asthma Cause Fought in 3 Minutes

By loosening and removing mucus or phlegm that causes strangling, choking, Asthma attacks, the doctor's prescription Mendoce removes the cause of your agony. No needles, no drops, no injections. Absolutely tasteless. Starts work in 3 minutes. Sleep soundly tonight. Soon, feel well, wear your sweater, and eat anything. Guaranteed completely satisfactory or money back. If your struggle is not over another day, the guarantee protects you.

Santa Rita Church
Rev. Fr. Salvatore, Pastor.
Sunday Mass Carrizozo at 8 Ruidoso at 11

Baptist Church
Rev. Vandiver, Pastor
Sunday School promptly at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Sproles, Supt.
Church services each 1st and 3rd Sunday morning at 11 o'clock—and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Everybody welcome. Members are urged to attend and visitors invited to all services. The Baptist W. M. U. meets each 1st and 3rd Wednesday at the Baptist Parsonage from 2:30 until 4 p. m.

Methodist Church
Rev. R. A. Crawford, Pastor
Church School at 10 a. m.
Sunday Evening Service at 7. Sunday Morning at 11 a. m.
2nd, 4th and 5th Sunday Capitan—1st and 3rd Sunday at 11 a. m. Church School at 10 a. m., Mrs. Rockwell, Supt.

The Assembly of God Church
(Full Gospel Church in Corona)
Sunday School at 10 a. m.
Morning preaching at 11.
Evening preaching at 7:30
Tuesday evening at 7:30
Thursday evening at 7:30
A welcome to all.
Rev. I. V. Jackson, Pastor.

Notice to the Public

This is to serve notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any party or parties in connection with work done on the following Placer and Lode Mining Claims in the Jicarilla District, Lincoln County, New Mexico, viz:

The Thomas Jefferson Group of 160 acres, eight claim long and one claim wide running down Warner Gulch. The Tom Palne and El Dorado Lode Claims six hundred feet wide and fifteen hundred feet long, on the north side of Placer group located June 24, 1926, by W. J. Price. 18-29. (Signed) W. J. Price.

BASEBALL SCHEDULE

Carrizozo Fans will encourage their Baseball Team by attending these games. We need your support, so let's all attend next Sunday's game and every game in the future. Let's go!

Sunday, July 17—Carrizozo at Alsmogordo.

Sunday, July 24 — Mesalero Indians at Carrizozo.

Sunday, July 31—Carrizozo at Mesalero.

Sunday, Aug. 7—San Antonio at Carrizozo.

(Sponsored by the American Legion Post No. 11)

FOR HIRE—A good Mammoth Jack. See John J. Dale, Ancho, N. M. 1-22

NEW

Summer Goods
ARRIVING DAILY

Burke Art & Gift Shop

Used Cars

At Rock-Bottom Prices!

- 1933 Pontiac Coupe
- 1936 Chevrolet Coach
- 1935 Chevrolet Pickup
- 1932 Ford Pickup

With Every 25 Used Cars Sold

You Get a Chance to Win

\$100.00

One Chance to Each Car

Carrizozo Auto Company

Gateway Hotel and COFFEE SHOP
YOUR CHOICE OF TWO HOMELIKE HOTELS
All Rooms With Bath
OPPOSITE CITY HALL
\$1.50
El Paso TEXAS
and \$2
A CLEAN Comfortable ROOM for One Dollar
Hotel LOCKIE
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
\$1

For Sale

One Used Hand-Operated Book-keeping Machine in Good Order.—The Titworth Co., Inc., Capitan, N.M.

Carrizozo Cleaners

Cleaning / Pressing - Alterations

All Work Guaranteed!

Suits Made to Order by M. Borne

--L. A. JOLLY.

Be Wise---Trade at Home!

Rain, Rein and Reign!

When extravagance Reigns, you had better take a poor man's advice and Rein up, for a Rain of disaster hits everyone some-day.

JEFF HERRON

Carrizozo, N. M.

Mining Location Blanks

Lode or Placer

Carrizozo Outlook Office

Floyd Gibbons'

ADVENTURERS' CLUB

HEADLINES FROM THE LIVES OF PEOPLE LIKE YOURSELF!



"The Rolling Stones"

By FLOYD GIBBONS
Famous Headline Hunter

HELLO EVERYBODY:

Here's another yarn from a CCC camp. By golly, it looks to me like those camps are swell places to go adventuring. We've had a flock of yarns in this column from members of the CCC army—and all of them good ones, too.

This one comes from John Martocci of Brooklyn, N. Y. John went out to Camp S-204, near Brigham, Utah, and it was there that he ran into the big adventure of his life—the adventure of the rolling stones.

It was one cold morning in November, 1934, that John got up out of life hay to find a notice on the bulletin board. The notice called for volunteers to carry water pipes to a stub camp about 16 miles away, and John and his buddy, Bob Greene, signed up to do the work.

Long, Hard Trip Around the Mountain.

The foreman told them he'd give them two days off for doing the job, but before they got through with it, they wished they'd held out for a week's leave and a couple of bottles of horse liniment in the bargain. They were given two 10-foot lengths of water pipe to carry, one on each shoulder, and brother, those pipes were tough to handle. The boys were all in before they'd gone 8 of the 16 miles along the trail that wound around the side of the mountain. It took them seven hours to make the entire trip—and then they were confronted with the long hike back again.

It was late afternoon when they started back, and they had gone only five miles when the dusk began to shut down on them. They were afraid they'd lose the trail if they didn't get home before nightfall, so Bob suggested that, instead of going all the way around the mountain, they climb over it. It might have been a good idea in the theory, but those two lads just didn't have any conception of how big a mountain can be. Especially one of those Rocky mountains like they have out in Utah.

Caught in a Landslide.

It only looked like a mile or two across the mountain, so the two lads started to climb. They had only gone a quarter of a mile up the mountain when it started to rain. The skies began to get blacker, and



Boulders bounced off the rock above them.

It became harder and harder to see where they were going. But by that time it was too late to turn back, for they would never have found the trail again. So they kept right on going.

They climbed for two straight hours, while the gray dusk deepened into night. The mountain got so steep that they couldn't stop to rest—just had to keep on climbing or roll down to the bottom again. Then, in a flash of lightning, they saw a pile of boulders up ahead of them.

"Those rocks," says John, "were as big as cows. One of them was sort of square, with a flat top, and stuck out over the side of the slope. I thought that if we could get on top of it we could get some rest. I grabbed for the top of the rock, but my hands slipped off it. I yelled to Bob to give me a boost, and he did. It was then that the fireworks started." And boy, those fireworks sure did start. "As best I can recall," says John, "I felt something tugging at my feet and heard a noise that sounded like the beating of a drum. I yelled to my pal, 'Bob! Bob! where are you?' And then I heard him answer:

"I'm right here at your feet. For God's sake let go of that rock and lie down under it. It's a landslide. I let go, wondering if I was going to roll all the way down the mountain, but Bob made a grab and held me. We were no sooner under cover than the big boulders up above us began to move."

Seemed Like the End of the World.

John says he can't describe what took place after that, but he thought the world was coming to an end. "A couple of boulders," he says, "that must have weighed a ton apiece bounced right off the one we were under. I could hear the crackling and falling of trees down below when those big rocks hit them, and every time one of those big babies bounced off the rock above us, we wondered if our rock was going to hold, or if it was going to crash down on top of us. Boy, was I scared!"

For hours these two lads hung there—or at least it seemed hours to them—and then things began to quiet down again. The slides ceased—the rain stopped—they clambered over the top of their rock and headed up the mountain again, but they didn't get very far. For dead ahead, and about 300 feet above, the mountain shot straight up in a tall, unsmoothed cliff.

"It was as high as an ocean liner," says John, "and we couldn't have climbed up it any more than we could fly. We didn't dare go back down the mountain, either, for fear we'd get lost, or caught in another one of those landslides. So we went back to our flat-topped rock and waited for morning."

When morning came, they heard shots. They yelled, and a gang of their own CCC pals came to their rescue. The lads had been missed, and the whole camp was out looking for them. They were taken back to camp, exhausted, and sick as dogs, as John puts it. "And instead of getting two days leave in town," he says, "we spent a week in bed at camp, nursing colds and getting over our exhaustion."

Copyright—WNU Service.

A Year on Planet Uranus

On the planet Uranus a year contains 84,000 days. The rate of rotation of Uranus is so fast, and the rate of revolution about the sun is so slow, that the planet actually turns on its axis 84,000 times while making one trip around the sun.

An Early Typewriter

A French patent was granted to Xavier Projean of Marseilles in 1833 for a device consisting of an assembly of bars with type, each type striking downward upon a common center. This was the prototype of the modern typewriter.

The Mellon Institute

The Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh is modeled after a Greek temple with 62 Ionic monolithic granite columns. The building is trapezoidal in form and is nine stories high on the inner court and six on the street.

Temples of Confucius

Almost every city in China has a "Temple of Confucius," each filled from the gateway almost to the very steps of the altar with buyers and sellers of about every article imaginable.

"The Liberty Song"

"The Liberty Song" is a patriotic poem written by John Dickinson, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, for whom Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., is named. It contains the line, "By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall."

"Celestial Love"

The Hindu teaching is that there is no death, and that man passes from earth life to life in the astral heavens, and thence back to this earth or to other planets for further experience until perfection is obtained.

Writing of Prophet Jeremiah

Eighteen inscriptions found at Lachish, Palestine, contain correspondence of an official during a wartime attack, and show the kind of writing used by the prophet Jeremiah of the Bible.

Bird Can Outrun Horse

The American roadrunner or chaparral-cock (southwest United States) although only about the size of a magpie is the swiftest runner of all birds. It can outrun a horse or dog for hundreds of yards.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Dean of The Moody Bible Institute
of Chicago.
© Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for July 17

DEBORAH: EMERGENCY LEADERSHIP

LESSON TEXT—Judges 4:1-9, 12-14.
GOLDEN TEXT—Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?—Ezra 4:14.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Why Deborah Sang.
JUNIOR TOPIC—Why Deborah Sang.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Ready for Emergencies.
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Emergency Leadership.

"Every man did that which was right in his own eyes." Such is the divine summary of what was wrong in Israel during the period of the Judges (Judges 21:25). "There was no king in Israel," no competent and inspiring leadership. The people lived according to the whims of the day, and, as always, humanity left to itself drifted to lower and lower levels. This was true morally and spiritually and ultimately politically, for they came repeatedly into bondage to other nations and were only delivered as God raised up judges to lead them to repentance and victory, as well as to rule over them.

I. A People in Disorder (vv. 1-3). Any people that forgets God and begins to live after the dictates of the flesh will at length come to the place where some strong man with "chariots of iron" will rule over them. We, in America, look at the other nations of the world, viewing their plight with sympathy but ever assuring ourselves that "it can't happen here." We ought to arouse ourselves and face the facts lest our own land, happy in its possession of God's great blessings of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," abuse those privileges, neglect the worship of God, spurn the leadership He gives us, and become "lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof" (II Tim. 3:4, 5). If we do not awake and repent the Lord may have to "sell" us, as He did Israel, into the hands of the oppressor.

II. A Leader Called of God (vv. 4-9). God always has His man ready for the hour of need—only in this case His man was a woman. Glorious indeed is the record of faithful and capable womanhood in annals of God's work on earth. Deborah was a woman of unique gifts—a poetess, a prophetess, and withal "the wife of Lapidath," evidently a woman who cared well for her own household.

Brains and natural ability are much needed, especially in a time such as ours when few there are who even care to think for themselves and few who have any desire to develop native ability except for the purpose of "making money." But true leadership calls for more than talent and intelligence; it calls for a burning in the soul, a divine zeal, the urge of God in the heart.

Deborah had this fiery touch upon her life. Barak, while undoubtedly a man of ability, evidently did not have it. Many excuses have been offered for the weakness indicated in verse eight. It has been said that he was cautious, or that he wanted to give the place of honor to Deborah as the leader of her people. These suggestions may be true, but somehow one has the feeling that what he really lacked was the "flaming heart." May God give it to us, that in our much doing of His work the divine fire may warm and inspire us!

III. A Divine Victory (vv. 12-14). God gave Deborah and Barak a great victory, but note that it was God and not man who brought about the defeat of Jabin (Judges 4:15, 23). It was a complete victory and the enemies of Israel troubled them no more for many a day.

Dr. Wilbur M. Smith aptly points out that we should look "upon these conflicts in the book of Judges as certainly symbols of the great conflict that every Christian knows as he wrestles, not with flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the world-rulers of darkness and spiritual wickedness in heavenly places. Victory is certain only when the Lord is with us and only when we walk in His will and contend against evil in His power. We are more than conquerors, but only through the Lord Jesus Christ" (Peloubet's Select Notes).

In closing this lesson the writer of these notes wishes to recognize the blessing of God in enabling him to complete two years of this service to Him and to His people. He also wishes to thank those readers in every state of the Union, and in a number of foreign countries who have written to him words of appreciation, encouragement and counsel.

Value of Meditation
It is not he that reads most, but he that meditates most on Divine truth, that will prove the choicest, wisest, strongest Christian.—Bishop Hall.

Attaining Perfection
The warm loves and fears, that sweep over us as clouds, must lose their finite character and blend with God, to attain their own perfection.—Emerson.

WHAT to EAT and WHY

E. Houston Goudiss Recounts

The Miracle of Milk

Noted Food Authority Explains Why It Is the Cheapest and Most Nearly Perfect Food

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS
6 East 39th Street, New York City.

OF ALL the foods known and used by man, milk is supreme. It is a miracle of perfection—a veritable elixir of life.

Milk has powers possessed by no other food. It builds sturdy bodies for infants; strong bones and sound teeth for growing children; helps to maintain vitality in adults; and to delay the onset of old-age.

It contains a greater assortment of nutritive materials than any other single food. It is the foundation of every balanced diet. Considering the services it performs for mankind—from infancy to old age—it is the cheapest food we have.

Milk is so many-sided that I always think of it as the Benjamin Franklin of foods. It is a vast treasure chest of nutrients—the most complex product of nature's chemistry. It contains nearly every chemical element of the body itself, in proportions adapted for quick and easy assimilation.

Milk fulfills all essential requirements of a perfect diet.

First: It supplies carbohydrate and fat for heat and energy.

Second: It furnishes protein that is suitable for building new tissues and repairing the millions of cells that are worn out daily.

Third: It yields minerals which build bones and teeth and regulate the subtle internal processes of the body.

Fourth: It contains every known vitamin in some degree and is abundantly supplied with the vitamins that are necessary to growth, to the smooth running of the body machine, and to the prevention of many types of infection.

Fifth: It contains water, to act as a solvent, a carrier and regulator.

Sixth: It is easily digestible. This brief summary helps to explain the unique place of milk in nutrition. Think of it! In one food, we find protein of the highest type; carbohydrate and fat; all the vitamins; every one of the minerals demanded by the human body; water; and an easy digestibility that readily changes these ingredients into vigorous life.

The Biggest Food Bargain

We occasionally hear the charge that milk is too high in price—that it is a luxury to afford enough of this master food to supply a quart daily for every child—at least a pint for each adult. That is ridiculous! The cost of milk is much cheaper than the cost of illness. And milk is not a luxury, but an indispensable necessity.

I contend that no homemaker can afford not to buy milk in adequate amounts—that if she desires health, efficiency and longevity for her family, she must provide a sufficient amount of milk before she purchases any other food.

A Food for Children and Adults

Humankind needs milk as the flowers in the garden and the grains in the field need the blessing of rain.

Deprived of milk, children develop a multitude of ills. They become thin and weak; their resistance is low; they fall easy victims to the germs of disease; there is small hope of their reaching normal manhood and womanhood.

Nor is milk only a food for children. It is likewise essential for adults who desire to live longer, happier, and healthier lives—to fortify their bodies against the assaults of disease—to retain or regain mental and bodily vigor. It is indeed a Fountain of Youth!

Milk for Pop and Power

A quart of milk daily supplies from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total calories required by a

Send for This Free Chart

Showing which Foods are ACID and which ALKALINE

One of the principles in planning a balanced diet is to include at least enough alkaline, or base-forming foods, to balance the acid-forming foods.

To help you distinguish the foods that belong in each group, C. Houston Goudiss offers to send a free chart listing the principal acid and alkaline foods. Address: C. Houston Goudiss, 6 East 39th Street, New York City.

of-milk daily to a good mixed diet practically guarantees against a deficiency of either of these precious substances which promote growth, help build resistance to disease, prolong the prime of life, and help to ward off old age. It also furnishes a considerable amount of vitamin B, which promotes appetite, aids digestion and helps to prevent a nervous disorder.

Milk contains a relatively small amount of vitamin D, but this can be remedied in both bottled and evaporated milk by irradiation, or the addition of a vitamin D concentrate. It is less dependable as a source of vitamin C than any other vitamin, as the amount it naturally contains varies with the diet of the cow and is reduced by pasteurization or evaporation. This deficiency is easily made good, however, by adding to the diet fresh fruits and fruit juices and raw leafy vegetables.

In Praise of Milk Producers

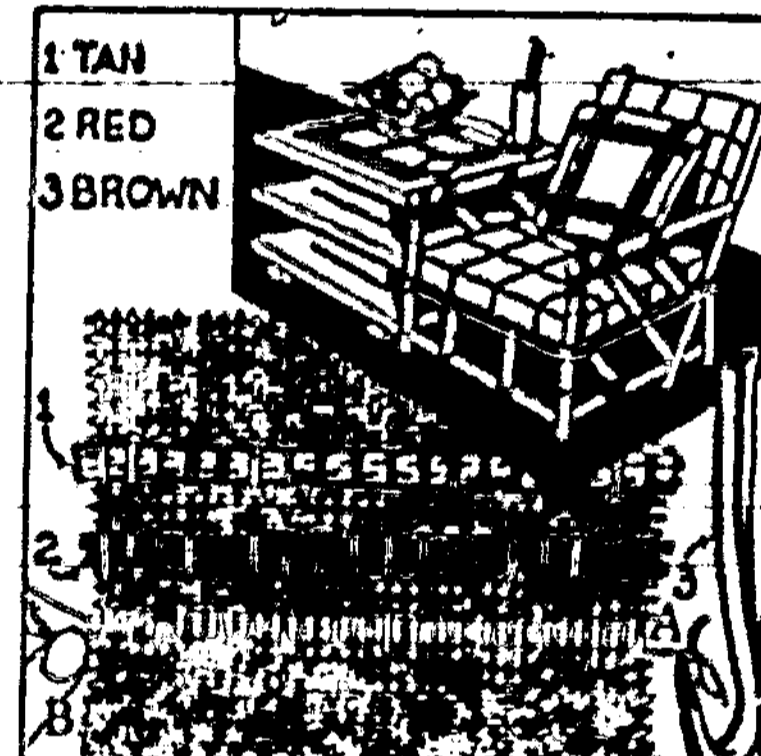
As milk is man's finest food, the men who are occupied with its production are engaged in the world's most important pursuit. They labor to provide the nation with a pure, safe, clean supply of the food that makes life worthwhile for children and helps to prolong life for adults.

Let no one say that milk is expensive. Rather let every homemaker come to realize that this magnificent food would be CHEAP AT ANY PRICE!

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HOW to SEW

By RUTH WYETH SPEARS



covers curtains, slipcovers, dressing tables; 48 pages of fascinating directions. Book 2 illustrates 90 embroidery stitches with numerous applications; doll clothes and gift items. Order by number, enclosing 25 cents for each book desired. If you order both books, leaflet on making crazy quilts, with 36 stitches illustrated, will be included free. Address Mrs. Spears, 210 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

\$500 CASH Each Week

\$250 to Consumers \$250 to Great GIVER

YOU CAN WIN \$50 THIS WEEK

FLA-VOR-AID

NEWS ITEM CONTEST

1st Prize \$50.00 3rd Prize \$10.00

2nd Prize 25.00 4th Prize 5.00

5 Prizes, Each 2.00 150 Prizes, Each .50

150 Cash Prizes Given Each Week

Here Are the Simple Rules

1—Clip the most unusual or comical News Item from your paper or magazine.

2—Complete this sentence in 18 words or less: "I've never seen a _____."

3—Attach entry to wrapper from the nearest store of FLA-VOR-AID or Sarsaparilla.

4—Add the Name and Address of Grocer where you bought FLA-VOR-AID.

5—Sign your Name and Address plainly.

6—Mail Entry to: FLA-VOR-AID, 1200 S. Central Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

7—Winners will be notified by mail. For list of winners write to the nearest store.

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You May Win \$50.00

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IRIUM Conquers Surface-Stains for Pepsodent Users

Irium contained in BOTH Pepsodent Tooth Powder and Pepsodent Tooth Paste

For Pepsodent—thanks to Irium—is now more effective than ever! See how Irium helps brush away dirty surface-stains... leaving your teeth naturally radiant! And Pepsodent is SAFE! It contains NO GRIT, NO PUMICE, NO BLEACH! So give Pepsodent a trial!



Keeping Up With Science

By Science Service

Electric Charges Used in "Washing" Ceramic Clay, Says a Chemist

Savannah, Ga.—Charges of electricity are being used in novel industrial operations for "washing" undesirable constituents from certain materials and for drying clay for use in making chinaware, scientists attending the Savannah convention of the Electrochemical society learned.

Novel applications of the fact that tiny colloidal particles, of which such substances as clay are made up, carry electric charges lie at the base of the new procedures reported by a Japanese scientist and an Ohio ceramics chemist.

Water with which clay is mixed in order to wash out the sand accompanying it when it is mined can be removed by running the water-and-clay mixture through a special piece of electrical apparatus, Carl E. Curtis of the Simonds Worden White company, Dayton, Ohio, explained.

How Particles Are Removed. Since clay particles suspended in water have a negative charge they are attracted to and "electroplated" to a positively charged pole and are thus separated from the water suspension. This process leaves a clay product containing only 35 per cent water, which is easily removed. In use abroad, it is compared with the ordinary drying and filtering procedures in wide use in the United States.

Undesirable colloidal particles can be "electro-washed" from a variety of materials by taking advantage of this same fact, that colloidal particles carry an electric charge, Sakuji Komagata, a Japanese government chemical engineer in Tokyo, revealed.

Application of the proper electric charge to the material causes the undesired particles to migrate to an electrically-charged point and thus to be removed from the material. The process has been successfully used in the manufacture of vulcanized fiber, pulp for power cable paper and condenser paper and photographic films and plates.

Rock Formation Told by Crystals in Antarctic

New York.—Grimy greenish-gray rocks, broken from the ice-carved, wind-swept slopes of an extinct volcano in the almost unexplored Raymond Fosdick mountains of Antarctica by Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, senior scientist of the second Byrd Antarctic expedition, may increase our knowledge of how rocks are formed.

Reporting the results of a study of these rocks to the Geological Society of America, Dr. C. N. Fenner, rock expert of the Carnegie Institution's geophysical laboratory, in Washington, finds that old ideas of rock formation need to be reviewed.

Until recently, it was believed that molten rocks deep under the earth's crust resembled basalt, a dark heavy rock, of which the Palisades of the Hudson, the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, the Devil's Postpile in California, and many other famous clifflike structures are made. As these molten rock masses came near the surface, certain compounds in them crystallized as the rock cooled, leaving other mineral compounds molten until further cooling took place, and changing, as cooling went on, the chemical composition of the remaining molten material.

According to this theory, which has received much support, alkaline materials should crystallize first from a molten rock magma, leaving it more acid than before. The rocks from the Antarctic, however, do not follow the theoretical rules of change, suggesting to the geophysicists that laboratory conditions do not duplicate field conditions very closely, and that tests should be made of the rocks themselves and their materials, and not of laboratory specimens under simpler conditions than those existing in nature.

New Secret Oil Devised for Navy and Aviation

Washington.—A new, secret synthetic oil for aviation watches, clocks and naval and airplane instruments was announced at the meetings here of the Horological Institute of America.

The superior qualities at high and low temperatures and for long periods were described by W. C. Trent of the aeronautical instrument section of the National Bureau of Standards. Formula of the oil is still secret and Mr. Trent refused to disclose its composition on advice of the Navy department.

This seems to supply the navy with an oil which can be obtained in large quantities and which will have the superior properties of porpoise jaw oil which is now virtually non-existent in world markets.

Medicinal Plants Now Imported Should Be Grown in America

Omaha, Neb.—American agriculture, seeking new crops to grow, might well consider the production of plants which form the basis of crude drugs

and which are now imported to the amount of over \$8,000,000 a year, said Dr. Perrin H. Long of the Johns Hopkins university before a meeting of the fourth annual Chemurgic conference here.

Crude licorice from Russia, licorice extract from Spain, ma huang (ephedrine) from China, castor beans from Brazil and tragacanth from Persia; all these are among the important crude drug imports which might be grown in the United States as far as climate and soil are concerned.

Licorice grows as a weed in the Southwest, said Doctor Long, and may have definite commercial possibilities.

Ma huang—ephedrine—is being cultivated in North Dakota at the present time, he pointed out. Whether it will be commercially successful remains to be determined, but the attempt is a noteworthy one of trying to free the United States from foreign factors which influence the importation of this important medical drug.

Drug Importers Worried. Current conflicts and past disasters have worried the importers of crude drugs. After the 1923 Japanese earthquakes the price of crude menthol doubled. Our supply of ephedrine has been seriously menaced since last August by the Sino-Japanese troubles.

Main disadvantage of American growers of drug plants is that if they use the hand cultivation methods, handed down from the past, and used in foreign countries, the costs of the plant drugs are too high, said Doctor Long. What needs to be done is to have science and industry co-operate and develop machines which can do the cultivation and harvesting job cheaply.

Heat Insulation Makes Home Fine for Insects

Washington.—Making your home more livable by putting in heat insulation may also make it a happy breeding ground for insect pests, government entomologists find. The flour paste which holds asbestos insulation on the pipes furnishes an ideal food for silverfish and clickers, while wool and hair insulation provides an ideal home for moths and beetles.

Vegetable fibers like cotton, flax, and jute, while they will not nourish moths and beetles, may attract psocids and flour beetles. Insulation made of rock wool, spun glass or crushed mica, on the other hand, containing no organic material of any kind, will not support insect life. Any insects found in mineral insulation have simply used the crevices in it as a convenient hiding place.

Volcano Blowholes Are Valuable Ore Sources

New York.—Blowholes that once conducted volcanic gases, and later were filled with metallic minerals, now are mined for their valuable contents.

Ore deposits like the rich Cananea, Sonora, mines in Mexico, the "Patch" at Central City, Colo., and the Espiritu Santo mine in Panama, were formed in this way. Gases, boring their way upward, created the hole in the overlying rock, and at a later date solutions brought in minerals, depositing them in the cracks and crevices of the loose rock filling the blowhole.

Tree Rings and Floods

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Future floods and droughts may be foreseen and prepared for through a study of growth rings in trees, declares Dr. E. L. Moseley, botanist of Bowling Green, Ohio, who presented his theory before the meeting of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters. Trunks of old trees show groupings of narrow and wide growth rings indicating ninety-year cycles of scanty and abundant rainfall. Doctor Moseley believes that a planning program can be based on this cycle, to prepare for the opposite emergencies of floods and droughts.

Farthest North Farm

Leningrad.—Northernmost duck farm in the world, is the title claimed by Tass for a new bird preserve on Kharlov island in Barents sea, in the arctic. At present it is devoted to wild eider ducks, highly valued for their soft, warm down, but exterminated many years ago over a large part of their former range.

Best Speed of Insects

Washington.—A mile a minute is the fastest an insect has ever been observed to fly over a measured course. This was done by an Australian dragonfly, whose speed over a distance of between 80 and 90 yards was clocked at three seconds, by the well-known New Zealand entomologist, Dr. R. J. Tillyard.

Exercises for Asthma

By DR. JAMES W. BARTON
© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

FROM time to time we read about new drugs to shorten an attack of asthma. Formerly breathing in from a handkerchief on which three drops of amyl nitrate had been poured, or the use of a solution of nitroglycerin, 1 drop, was the usual treatment. More recently, the hypodermic injection of 15 drops of adrenalin or ephedrine is more generally used.

The tendency to asthma is inherited in a great many cases. It is now believed that allergy—being sensitive to various substances—is the cause of nearly one-half of all the cases of asthma. These substances are (a) wheat, oats, corn, rye, rice, peas, potatoes, beans, nuts, eggs, meat, milk, fish, oysters, lobster, chicken; (b) substances in the air from horses, cats, cows, dogs, rabbits, guinea pigs, chickens and geese (feather pillows); (c) pollens such as ragweed and timothy; (d) certain drugs, sachets and perfumes.

Other causes, not allergic, are chronic bronchitis; disturbances of stomach, liver and intestine, heart and kidney ailments.

Breathing Exercises.

Although the treatment depends upon the cause and the above methods of relieving an attack are effective, the Asthma Research Council of Great Britain, which supervises research work in asthma at four large London hospitals, strongly advises all asthmatics to practice breathing exercises which not only help to bring the barrel-shaped asthmatic chest back to normal, but also help to prevent asthmatic attacks.

The exercises consist in breathing air in gently and in small amounts, and breathing the air out with all the force possible. "In an asthmatic attack the small air tubes become smaller in size as a result of spasm of their muscular coat, and their lining manufactures a tough mucous. In breathing in these little air tubes are pulled open and there is of course less obstruction."

The object of these exercises, which consist in breathing in gently and breathing out "hard and long," is to empty the lungs. The asthmatic lungs already contain too much air.

When Child Is Feverish.

One of the natural mistakes mothers make when a youngster has a little rise in temperature is to give some fever reducing remedy, when, as a matter of fact, the body's temperature has been raised in order to fight off the ailment or infection. Of course, if the temperature is unduly high, it should be reduced.

Dr. Joseph K. Calvin, Chicago, in the Chicago Medical Society Bulletin, states:

"If the fever produces restlessness, loss of appetite and other symptoms, or reaches 104 degrees Fahrenheit, measures to reduce it should be made. A rapid tub bath in lukewarm water is much better than sponging, with far less exposure to the child. Wet, tepid, flannel packs or jackets about the body, or wet sheet packs including arms and legs are good fever reducers. If kept wet with tepid or cool water. Such packs can be left on until the desired reduction of temperature is obtained. If a convulsion occurs, relaxation can usually be secured in a tepid, not hot, tub bath, followed by a wet pack and an ice bag to the head."

There are two or three other suggestions by Dr. Calvin that should prove of great help to mothers, worried about the youngster's fever.

First, the youngster should be kept in bed during the fever. There is always the chance that some childhood infection is present and the youngster's heart reserve must be maintained. As the youngster has lost his appetite, starch foods that he likes and plenty of liquids should be given. The foods will keep up his strength and the liquids will help rid the system of poisons and wastes by way of the kidneys.

"A daily movement of the bowels is desirable and this can be accomplished by a mild laxative such as milk of magnesia, an enema, or a suppository, often depending on the mother's and the child's preference. Seldom, if ever, does a children's specialist use castor oil, calomel, or salts. An enema every other day during an acute illness is enough as there is not much waste to be removed."

White Reflects Light

A good white paint will reflect from 82 per cent to 89 per cent of the light striking it, while a dense black will reflect only about 2 per cent, and intermediate shades range between these figures.

Winners in Cake Recipe Contest

THE home economists on the staff of the Experimental Kitchen Laboratory, maintained in New York city by C. Houston Goudiss, who conducts our "WHAT TO EAT AND WHY" series, have reached their decision concerning the prize winners in the recent Cake Recipe Contest. Winners have already been notified and have received their checks.

The first prize of \$25.00 went to Mrs. D. F. Kelly, 1004 Charles St., Whitewater, Wis.

Second Prize Winners. The five second prizes were awarded to Mrs. H. Harshbarger of 2427 Fifth Ave., Altoona, Pa.; R. A. Williams, 12075 Rosemary Ave., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. C. A. Burns, Box 788, Oakland, Miss.; Miss Sadie Cunningham, Avonmore, Pa.; and Mrs. Laura Meyer, 107 Pleasant St., Plymouth, Wis.

Third Prize Winners. Mrs. T. H. Fjone, Flaxville, Mont.; Mrs. Lester Ralston, 127 South Judd St., Sioux City, Iowa; Mrs. Harry A. Kramer, 16 Marin Road, Manor, Calif.; Mrs. F. D. McDonald, Route 1, Amherst, Texas; Vera Tygar, Commodore, Pa.; Mrs. George A. Hiltner, R. D. No. 1, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; Mrs. B. A. Robinson, Box 578, Emmett, Idaho; Jean Guthrie, 4712 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Wat-



ter Richter, Bondi, Wis.; Mrs. P. C. Blakely, Alden, Mich. Honorable Mention. Emergent Williams, Damon, Texas; Mrs. Simon Moen, Norma, N. D.; Mrs. Dick Collins, Masonville, Iowa; Mrs. B. F. Harman, Box 1118, Crosby, Miss.; Mrs. Paul Lorenz, P. O. Box 225, Strathmore, Calif.; Mrs. S. S. Arant, Simpson, Nev.; Mrs. Vida Hilger, Box 257, Rockland, Mich.; Mrs. Grace H. Peterson, Box 335, Amherst, Wis.; Mrs. Cecil Skinner, Bedford, Wyo.; Mrs. Joe Furnace, 317 West Twentieth St., South Sioux City, Neb.

Magnificent Cakes Entered. The judges report that they have never seen a finer collection of cakes assembled at one time. Because almost all the cakes were so exceptionally good, it was extremely difficult to choose the winners. But a most careful scoring system was used, and the cakes were checked for general appearance, including shape, size and crust, both color and character; flavor, including odor and taste; lightness; crumb, including texture, rated as to its fineness, tenderness, its moistness and elasticity, and its color and the grain.

C. Houston Goudiss has said that he regrets that every woman who entered the contest could not win a prize. He offers his congratulations to the winners and his thanks to the many other homemakers who helped to make this Cake Contest such a splendid success.

Important Counties

Six counties of this country—Cook in Illinois, Los Angeles in California, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania, Wayne in Michigan, New York in New York and Cuyahoga in Ohio—contain one-tenth of the population of the United States and produce one-fourth of the business pay roll.—Collier's.

Designs for Sheer Cottons



THESE pretty styles will make you and your daughter feel fresh and cool, and look smart and charming, when you go out to tea parties or dinner, these midsummer days. They have a summery, dressy effect, and yet they are not fussy. Make them yourself, and have something very individual as well as fashion-right. It's so easy; a detailed sew chart comes with each pattern. And you can wear much prettier materials when you sew your own—at big savings, too.

Afternoon Dress With Shirring. Shirring is one of the smartest details you can choose—it's used just this way in new and expensive models—on the shoulders, to give fullness over the bust, and at the sides only of the skirt. Thus your dress has animation and grace, and yet the front and back are plain and won't crush and muss when you sit down. In dim-

ity, voile, organdy, handkerchief lawn or mull, with a youthful tie belt and frills of lace, this will be the most flattering frock you own. Bolero Frock for Little Girls. With or without the sleeveless bolero, this dress is a perfect darling for little girls. It's so simple and yet it has loads of style, with its very puffed sleeves, very full skirt, and little round collar. Notice how short the bolero is—that's the smart new kind. Make this up in dotted-swiss, dimity, organdy or batiste, and trim it with ricrac, Irish edging, or linen lace.

1505 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires 2 1/4 yards of 35 inch material for dress alone. Three-eighths yard for bolero; 1/4 yard for contrasting collar, if desired. Two and three-eighths yards is required for trimming bolero and collar.

1515 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. Three yards of lace edging for neckline and sleeves. One and one-fourth yards ribbon for belt.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., Room 1020, 211 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

Largest Flag

The largest national flag in history, so far as is known, is one of the Stars and Stripes, made by a New York company for a Detroit department store in 1923, says Collier's. This flag, which cost \$2,700, is more than 20,700 square feet in area.

KODOLAD 5¢
BOYS GIRLS KODOLAD MAKES 10 BIG FREE GLASSES
AVIATION CAPS ASK YOUR GROCER

Not One Drop of Acid!

QUAKER STATE has accomplished a scientific "miracle" . . . produced from the finest Pennsylvania crude oil a motor oil so pure that the common ailments of sludge, carbon and corrosion are wholly overcome. Four great, modern refineries equipped with every scientific aid are at the service of the motoring public . . . deliver to you Acid-Free Quaker State which makes your car run better, last longer. Retail price, 35¢ a quart. Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Oil City, Penna.

"MADE TO ORDER FOR 'MAKIN'S' SMOKERS" SAYS JOE BARTLETT

PRINCE ALBERT'S CUT RIGHT FOR SELF-ROLLED SMOKES. IT ROLLS UP FAST AND PLUMP—DRAWS EASY, AND SMOKES COOL. AND SAY—ME AND THE BOYS GO FOR THAT MELLOW, MILD PA. TASTE IN A BIG WAY!

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

P. A.'S MADE TO ORDER FOR PIPE-SMOKING JOY TOO!

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

