

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1944

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PERSONALS

Pvt. Elmer Hust was here to attend the funeral of Mrs. Hannah Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jenkins of their ranch near Corona are now in Hot Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. John Curry, who formerly were located here, are now in Las Cruces.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbin Heister were here from their ranch near Corona last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floy Skinner and Mrs. Zumwalt of Nogal were shoppers in town Friday.

Mrs. Mae Jordan left Friday evening for Lubbock, Texas, to visit relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Corn of the Corn ranch near Bingham visited relatives and friends on Saturday.

George Smith, a guard at the Fort Stanton Nazi camp, visited his son Floyd Smith and family the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maxwell were here the latter part of last week from the Maxwell ranch in the Claunch country.

Ivy Payne, husband of Miriam Hightower Payne of Ancho is a Lieutenant in the air corps at Monroe Field, La.

Mr. and Mrs. George Goodson have purchased the Margaret English home in the McDonald addition and have occupied the same.

Dr. J. P. Turner and H. H. Hickman have returned from Boquilla Lake, Chl., Mexico, where they report excellent fishing.

M. O. Longley has returned from Sherman, Texas, to which place he was called the latter part of last week on account of the death of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Vassar Thompson of Roswell, former Lincoln county residents, were here on business Friday and were pleasant visitors at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Degner received notice that their son Carl E. Degner, Jr. is in the Navy Personnel as First-class Petty Officer—congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. James Torres, daughters Theresa and Mary Evelyn were here from Capitan last Saturday and while here, they made this office a friendly call.

Mrs. Pearl Sommersett, proprietor of the popular Pearl's Curio and Coffee Shop of Capitan, was here on business this Wednesday and made this office a friendly call while in town.

Roland Hudson of Roswell was here on business the last of the week and was a pleasant visitor at this office. Mr. Hudson is Mechanical Supervisor of the New Mexico Military Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Greisen of Capitan were here on business the last of the week; Ben making this office a friendly visit while in town. Mr. Greisen is Republican candidate for the office of County Clerk.

Comments



Lewis Burke

Now it's 'Franklin the Fourth'—the King can do no wrong!

Well, the well-hashed saying of "Dewey or Doesn't He" has materialized.

Not a single firecracker was exploded on the 4th—but mucho 'Over There.'

E. B. Germany, prominent in Texas Democratic circles, said he expects Texas and other Southern delegates to support Jim Farley for President.

(The anti-Roosevelt delegates; correct us if we're wrong.)

The following ditty was sent in by Millard Longley; it is old, but good:

Work faithfully for 8 hours a day and don't worry; then in time you may become boss and work 16 hours a day—and have all the worry.

Fireman Rudolph Winchelmann has lost his pants. He was standing atop a ladder using the hose on the burning roof of a church building, and you don't drop a fire hose until someone turns off the water—which just how long Winchelwait—while the crowd cheered.—Albuquerque Journal.

Mosguero is a barberless town, the last barber was called to the service a few weeks ago. A woman barber that took the male barber's place was operating without a license and has been deluged with inquiries, some coming as far away as New York.—Portales Tribune.

Says Cuckoo Comments—Roosevelt is comin' up for his 4th term. Some folks think that this means a lifetime term on the grounds of being a habitual offender.

—Wait until the Bull Moose Democrats get started if "the King" runs for a 4th term. All they are waiting for is the opportune moment and the time to strike.

So, Hasta la Vista.

Petty Officer 3-c Otto Prehm is here from New York state on a short furlough. Otto says he will be in Montreal, Canada soon to resume his duties with the Navy.

Mrs. Alice French came in the latter part of the week from Arlington, Va., where she spent the winter season with her son, Commander B. M. French of the Navy. Mrs. French stopped over at Albuquerque for a short time and after a visit here, being a guest of Mrs. R.E. Lemon, she went on to Eagle Creek, to spend the remainder of the summer season at her cottage.

Big Annual Rodeo at Capitan Attracts Big Crowds of Visitors

The big annual Rodeo given on the dates of July 3-4 furnished plenty of entertainment for the enormous crowds which came to have a good time and they were not disappointed.

Through the two afternoons of the event, some of the best riders and ropers in this section of the state were on hand and gave the fans the very thrills they were looking for. On Saturday night of last week, the first dance, which was the curtain-raiser, was heavily attended and people stayed Sunday in order to be on hand at the main events of that big annual entertainment. The "Korn-Kobbers" orchestra played for all dances.

Monday and Tuesday July 3-4 the crowds stayed over after the rodeo programs to attend the Firemen's dance on Monday

night and the last one Tuesday night. Ranchers and ropers had arranged work on their ranches so as to be free and unrestrained to give assistance to the programs, which made a decisive showing in the success of the undertaking. Last, but by no means least, was the aid given the event by the ladies of Capitan and vicinity, without whom, the entire program would have been less successful. They labored long and untiring and much credit is due them for the entertainment given to the visitors. So it was, as it always proves to be, that when the Lincoln County Roper's Club attempts anything, it goes over big. The same may be said of the other organizations of our wide-awake sister town of Capitan, New Mexico.

Idle Machinery May Be Drafted

The authority to requisition idle farm machinery has been extended through December 31, with the authority in New Mex. delegated to C. V. Hemphill, chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

There are two changes from last year's procedure. Commercial motor vehicles are not included; and the drafting of idle equipment for war duty is to be handled by the state and county AAA committees, instead of the TSDA War Boards. Idle motor vehicles are to be reported to the Office of Defense Transportation.

Mrs. Wm. Norman, daughter Mrs. Jimmie La Rue and little granddaughter Claudia Jean left yesterday for Van Nuys, Calif., where they will pay a visit to Mrs. Norman's oldest daughter, Mrs. Edith McKinley. Mrs. La Rue will visit with her sister for a month, at least, but Mrs. Norman will return in about two weeks.

Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Harkey came in from Corvallis, Oregon last Sunday for the purpose of attending the funeral of Jack's grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Dalton. They drove 1800 miles, the trip consuming two days and two nights. After all of that determined effort, they arrived here too late for the funeral. They will remain here for the remainder of the week.

Tighter Lumber Controls Are Coming

More stringent controls over critical short lumber supplies will be established by the War Production Board after August 1. L. D. Merchant, chairman of the Lincoln County AAA Committee, said. The controls will affect all users of lumber, wholesale and retail distributors, and all but the smallest sawmills.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Atkinson were from their ranch in the White Oaks country Monday; Mrs. Atkinson visited local friends while Mr. Atkinson attended a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, he being a popular member of the Board and is running for re-election.

In a letter from Mrs. R. L. Huffmyer, formerly at Duncan, Arizona, but now located at Clifton, of the same state she tells us that Frances and Robert, her children, have positions at Clifton and that Corp. Milton of whom we made mention last week, has been transferred from Livingston, La., to New York, where he is in an embarkation camp which would indicate that he is soon to be sent overseas. Fortunately for the entire family, Milton came home on a furlough for Mother's Day before he was transferred. Mrs. Huffmyer sends her best regards to old Carrizozo and White Oaks friends.

Now It's New Deal Job-Freezing

Extension of the "priority referral" system to all sections of the country under War Manpower Commission regulations effective July 1, applies to all employers in any area, except agriculture. After this date, plants may hire male workers only from among those referred by the WMC's United States Employment Service or in accordance with the arrangements approved by the local USES of WMC after consultation with the area management-labor committee. This will result in workers being referred to jobs in the order of relative importance to the war effort.

A number of our member publishers have indicated their alarm over the proposed job freezing, because according to plan no employer may employ except through the United States Employment Service. The question immediately arises as to just how publishers can hope to secure adequate help. In response to our query to WPB headquarters, we were advised that final details of the operation of the job freezing plan have not yet been worked out.—Shop Talk

Funeral of Mrs. Hannah Dalton

The funeral of Mrs. Hannah Dalton, who passed away the latter part of last week, was held Sunday afternoon at the Baptist Church with Rev. Benson conducting the same. Mesdames R. E. Lemon and Margie Clouse sang two duets, "In the Garden" and "In the Sweet Bye and Bye." Rev. Benson preached a consoling sermon. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Flower-bearers were members of the Woman's Legion Auxiliary. Active pallbearers were Wm. Gallacher, Ben Greisen, Walter Burnett, Herman Kelt, Albert Scharf and Pat Murphy. Honorary pallbearers were Judge Hudspeth, A. J. Roland, A. L. Burke, John Scharf, M. U. Finley and J. C. Chaney. Interment was at the Angus cemetery.

Hannah Hust Dalton was born February 16, 1860 in Toney County, Mo. She was married to J. F. Dalton October 16, 1882. To this union were born four children, of which three survive, Mrs. Cora Long, Mrs. John Harkey and Mrs. W. S. Norman, all who live in Carrizozo, also five grandchildren and six great-grandchildren, one brother, Clark Hust of Las Cruces, and a number of nieces and nephews. Mrs. Dalton came to Lincoln County in 1885 and has lived here continuously since that time.

In 1899, she joined the Missionary Baptist Church and has lived consistently in that faith the remaining years of her life.

Editor's Note: Having known Mrs. Dalton for the past 27 years we were always greatly helped by her visits which she made to this office. In our talks with that estimable little lady, we always learned much for us to remember in after years. Up to the recent years before her passing, she was always alert to current events, both religious and otherwise. Her compassion and human kindness knew no bounds; her life, we remember with the keenest admiration, her friendship with the fondest memories.

Buy More War Bonds Today

Swapping Horses In Mid-Stream Advantage

If President Roosevelt is nominated by the Democrats as their party's candidate for President for a fourth term the voters will be urged not to change horses in mid-stream.—This appeal has lost its effectiveness. The people of France changed horses in the last war and got Cl-menceau. It was to their advantage. The people of England changed horses, and got David Lloyd George. It was to their advantage. In this war, England changed horses, and Churchill replaced Chamberlain. And it will be to the advantage of the American people to change horses in November and replace Roosevelt.

How Do You Like It Milady

Before the New Deal went into effect, Milady was mistress of her household and as such, she had what she wanted, arranged her kitchen more especially, to suit herself and that suited the entire family. But since the various alphabetical bureaus went into her kitchen, told her what she could not have and what she was allowed, they would tell her how she could use it and designate what things she could have, it changed her heretofore freedom of her kitchen into becoming a subject to dictations from a ruthless board of gangster politicians. If Milady goes into the polling booth and votes for a continuation of that form of procedure, we will miss our guess. So, according to our survey of the situation, the ladies who have always been their own bosses around the household, will strike at the misrule of the New Deal with telling effect. Wait and see.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maxwell came in from their ranch Monday morning and stayed over until the east-bound left at 10:10, when Mrs. Maxwell took passage for Burton, Kansas, where she will visit her relatives for about two weeks. Frank returned to the ranch Tuesday morning.

LYRIC THEATRE

R. A. Walker, Owner
Sunday matinee, 2 p. m.
Night shows at 8 p. m.

Friday & Saturday

A DOUBLE FEATURE
"Arizona Trail"
plus "Mystery Broadcast"
and "Food and Magic"

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
"Stage Door Canteen"

With an all star cast. Crammed with top-notch entertainment, provided by famed celebrities of stage, screen and radio.
News and "Hike of Bike"

Wednesday—Thursday

Monty, Wooley, Gracie Fields, Laird Cregar and Una O'Connor in

"Holy Matrimony"
It's a brand new angel on Holy Matrimony. Marital bliss that's got Cupid up a tree

"Rest of Royalty" and "The Wreck of the Hesperus"

The Raw Deal



NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

FDR'S BLUE PRINT FOR POSTWAR ORDER

WASHINGTON.—Sly Mr. Roosevelt followed his usual course in evolving his announced blueprint for the postwar world order.

He let the Wallaces, Willkies and Welles fight out the issues in public while he sat back and said nothing. Then he worked out a common ground formula, discarding the ideas of all of them for a skeleton scheme first announced in public by Secretary of State Hull.

It caused considerable grumbling among both Republican and Democratic senators. Men like Senator Ball, who wanted an international police force and, in fact, an internationalized world, were disappointed, but the ex-isolationist Senator Vandenberg was fairly well pleased. He



Secretary Hull



Senator Vandenberg

whispered to newsmen behind his hand that it looked like the President was coming around to the mid-West position.

But it was obvious such a scheme would pass the senate overwhelmingly when it comes up, as it must, in the form of a treaty. It is in harmony with both the Smith-Connelly resolution, and the Mackinac Island declaration of the Republicans.

To that extent unity is probable, but actually the formula settles no more than the first point at issue. The details of how it is worked out will give the postwar world its character.

WE'RE THIRD IN ITALY For instance, congressmen have concluded that in the establishment of the Italian government so far, we have run third with Russia on top there and friends of Great Britain in second position. Little has been said on the floor, but this has been a main topic in the cloakrooms since the speech of Senator Bridges, asking if Mr. Roosevelt had lost the initiative in Europe.

Now it is clear that if Mr. Roosevelt does not do better in France than he did in Italy, we will in reality be third in all Europe, no matter how much equality we seem to enjoy in the blueprint formula presented.

So also within the formula itself. The top council composed of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China (the names are always used in that order) no doubt will dominate the assembly and seem to give control of the world jointly to the four great powers. The assembly of all the nations presumably will not meet often and may act only in an advisory capacity.

But with Russia on top in Europe and Britain clinging to her empire, our influence in reality, no doubt, will be restricted to this hemisphere. Britain and Russia always have had more authority in the Far East than we had, and there is no noticeable change in that situation yet.

These are the facts of life in the world beyond the formula and apt to be more important than it is.

But there is to be no super state, and no surrender of sovereignty, and all are to keep their aims individually. Thus it follows the same line advocated and predicted in this column from the beginning of the discussion.

Other particular agreements now in the negotiating mill are hardly within sight of political unity. In advance of the Bretton Woods monetary conference, the experts of practically all the nations have been gathered together secretly.

Harry White, director of monetary research in the treasury, assembled them at Atlantic City in an effort to get what was described as "an agreement at the expert level" in advance of the conference.

But in this instance, too, the important thing will be the value of gold and the dollar in relation with other currencies, rather than the formula devised for future international monetary negotiations.

CONGRESS AND TAXES

Congress is taking the beatings in publicity on taxes, but it saved Mr. Roosevelt from permanent neurological on that last bill, which it passed over his veto. The treasury had proposed 30 per cent excise taxes on many things, including the arts admissions, so-called amusement and luxury articles. Congress cut these generally to 20 per cent or less, leaving only the cabaret tax at 30 per cent. Everyone forgot what the treasury recommended, recalled only the action of congress.

Benefits of Social Security Could Be Extended to Farm Owners and Their Employees, Officials Say

All Difficulties of Administration Can Be Smoothed Out

Wages today are high, and jobs plentiful, and there is a ready market for all farm produce and manufactured goods. Most people probably realize, however, that the present prosperity is a result of the war, and that a downturn is almost certain to come with peace. There may be no depression, at least not for several years, but the present very high level of activity is not likely to be maintained.

But in any case, there comes a time in everyone's life when he has to slow down. Whatever stage the business cycle is in, those who are unable to work get no income. Everyone who has to make his own living must be somewhat concerned about the future.

A very large group of wage and salary earners have found a partial answer to these troublesome questions. They are the workers in private industry and commerce, those in so-called "covered" employment, to whom the old-age and survivors insurance program of the Social Security act applies. These workers are building up rights to monthly insurance payments when they grow old and retire, and for their families, when death comes to the breadwinner.

Others, not so fortunate, look upon the group that has social insurance offers.

Back in 1936, when Harry J. was nearly 60, he got himself a job with a construction company. After eight years, he wanted to stop working and retire to his small place in the country. He hadn't felt he could do so, however, because he wasn't sure he could earn a living from farming his few acres. Upon inquiry he found that his monthly retirement payment would be about \$27, since he had earned an average of \$100 a month. His wife, who was also past 65, would get half that much; so that would make the family income over \$40 every month, sufficient for their needs.

Widow Got \$70 a Month. Mr. C was a newspaper linotype machine operator and had always earned high wages. He hoped to give all five children a good education. The two elder ones were attending the university. Suddenly Mr. C got pneumonia and died within a week.

The widow was left with three children still at school and no income save what Mary and Jean could earn by leaving school and taking jobs. She went to the Social Security field office, thinking that perhaps there would be a small lump sum going to her, probably no more than a couple of hundred dollars. She was amazed to learn that she was entitled to monthly payments for herself and the three younger children! She received

and protection somewhat enviously. The Social Security board receives many letters from the self-employed—professional people, small business men, gas station operators, restaurant keepers, operators of cleaning and pressing shops, of beauty parlors, and so on, wanting to know why they can't get old-age protection. They pay premiums for their employees' insurance, but themselves cannot build up rights to benefits. "Why this discrimination?" they ask. "We have no more security than our employees."

Few From Farmers. Very seldom among these letters from the self-employed is there one from a farmer. Yet farmers have fully as much reason to seek social insurance protection as others of the self-employed. The notion that farmers are an independent and self-sustaining group is no longer true. It is a hangover from earlier times, when most farms were self-sufficient. Today farmers are much more vulnerable. They have to buy more and sell more; operating costs are higher, and falling prices often mean serious losses.

Then too, sections differ as to agricultural prosperity. North and south, west and middle-west are widely unlike, while in each there are plenty of spots that present a quite different picture from the rest. In 1939, the last year before the "war boom," nearly one-half of the farm operators in the country had a gross annual money income yield (allowing for food consumed by the farm family) of less than \$600; two-thirds had less than \$1,000, and 80 per cent had under \$2,500.

It is difficult for farm owners to save much out of these small cash incomes. Even a farmer with an average net income of \$2,000 a year finds it hard to put much aside for old age or misfortune. The constant

demands for maintenance of fertility, repairs, buying machinery and livestock, and so on, all require cash, and there is often little left at the year's end to build up a retirement fund. Often, when the farm operator has to quit work, his family is in difficult straits, and may have to depend on public aid or charity.

The tenant farmer and the farm laborer generally are in worse circumstances than the man who owns his land, once they have to quit working. With little or no savings, the tenant and the farm hand who cannot earn anything are soon hard up indeed. They and their families suffer humiliation and want.

War Changes Things. The war, of course, has made a great difference in the farmers' situation. The incomes of many are double, in some cases treble, what they were before. But the war—and perhaps our present prosperity—is temporary.

Farm people were left out of the social insurance program not because they were thought to be already secure. The reason for excluding them was that in 1935 the program was new and the administrative hurdles looked very high. But now the Social Security board is convinced that old-age and survivors insurance can be administered for farm people simply, at low cost, and without being unduly troublesome to them.

What would it mean to farm operators and farm hands to have this insurance? It would mean the same protection it means already to those who are under the system. A couple of examples will illustrate the protection old-age and survivors insurance offers.

Back in 1936, when Harry J. was nearly 60, he got himself a job with a construction company. After eight years, he wanted to stop working and retire to his small place in the country. He hadn't felt he could do so, however, because he wasn't sure he could earn a living from farming his few acres. Upon inquiry he found that his monthly retirement payment would be about \$27, since he had earned an average of \$100 a month. His wife, who was also past 65, would get half that much; so that would make the family income over \$40 every month, sufficient for their needs.

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Few From Farmers. Very seldom among these letters from the self-employed is there one from a farmer. Yet farmers have fully as much reason to seek social insurance protection as others of the self-employed. The notion that farmers are an independent and self-sustaining group is no longer true. It is a hangover from earlier times, when most farms were self-sufficient. Today farmers are much more vulnerable. They have to buy more and sell more; operating costs are higher, and falling prices often mean serious losses.

Then too, sections differ as to agricultural prosperity. North and south, west and middle-west are widely unlike, while in each there are plenty of spots that present a quite different picture from the rest. In 1939, the last year before the "war boom," nearly one-half of the farm operators in the country had a gross annual money income yield (allowing for food consumed by the farm family) of less than \$600; two-thirds had less than \$1,000, and 80 per cent had under \$2,500.

It is difficult for farm owners to save much out of these small cash incomes. Even a farmer with an average net income of \$2,000 a year finds it hard to put much aside for old age or misfortune. The constant



Many men are able to work even in old age, like this sturdy Florida farmer. He knows, nevertheless, that he will have to quit in a few years, or maybe much sooner. If he could anticipate a regular flow of Social Security checks he could face the future with much less concern.

to the federal government. Together with the money he sends a report of the amount of wages paid the worker, to be duly entered in his social security account in Baltimore, Md. On the basis of these wage records, the insurance benefits are figured.

Farmers Could Be Protected. Could the system be applied to farm people? Farmers are scattered over a very wide area. Could the premiums be collected without the costs of administration mounting unduly high, considering the small amounts paid in? And how would farmers figure out what their premiums ought to be, seeing that lots of them don't keep any books?

The Social Security board is confident that the extension of the old-age and survivors insurance system to farm people is now feasible. Ways have been devised to overcome the difficulties.

As a basis for determining farmers' social insurance premiums, the reports they are already making to the government for income tax and other purposes can be used. For the farmer who is not required to file income tax returns, would figure his income on the basis of the estimated "market value of his services." In doing this he could guide himself by the wages received by his highest paid farm hand. If he employs no labor, the monthly wage rate for farm labor in his locality would serve.

Farmers could pay their premiums at times most convenient for themselves. Some might find it convenient to pay a lump sum annually, and others might prefer to pay in four annual quarterly installments. Low-income farmers could pay their premiums in social insurance stamps if they chose. They would buy these currently and put them in a social security stamp book which could be turned in from time to time as payment toward their premiums.

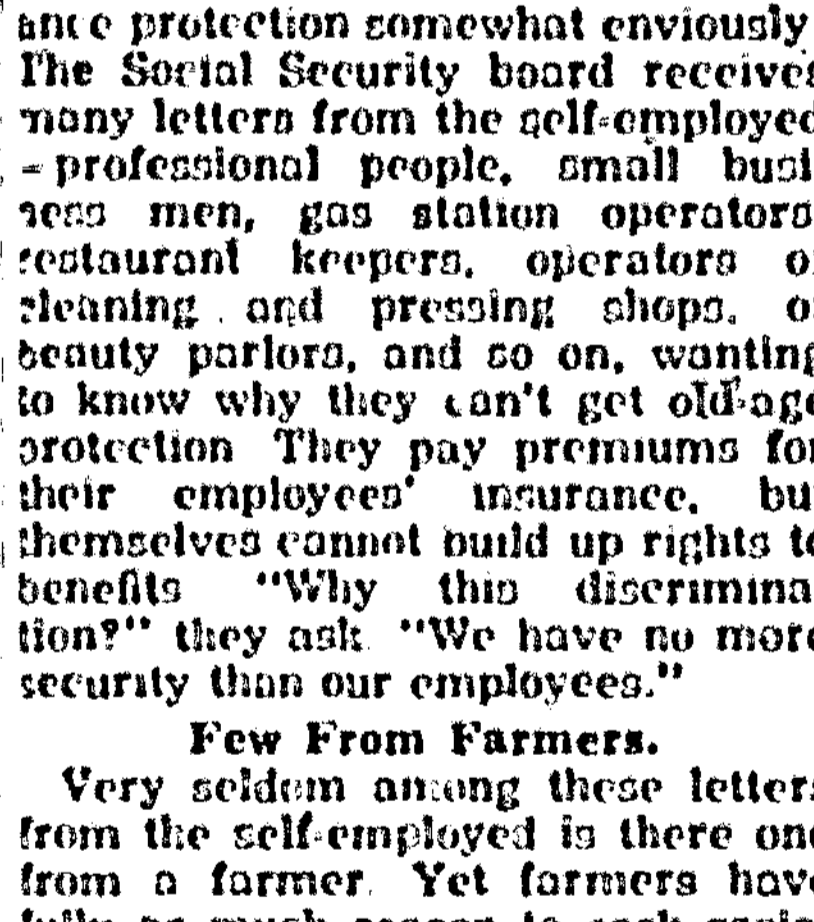
Collections Through Stamps. For farm help, the stamp method might be best, the board thinks. The farmer could buy social insurance stamps from any post office or rural letter carrier, and insert them in the stamp books furnished him by his workers when he paid their wages. Half the cost of the stamps would be deducted from the worker's wages as his social security premium. When the worker's book was full, or at the end of its period of validity, he would bring or mail it to any office of the board so that it could be added to his record.

With the stamp system the "small" farmer would find it unnecessary to keep books or file reports about the wages of his paid help. On the large farm the stamp method could be used for temporary or casual workers not carried on the regular pay roll. Wages paid in the form of room and board and the like might be included in the worker's total wage, and the value set on them could be based on data gathered and published from time to time by the department of agriculture.

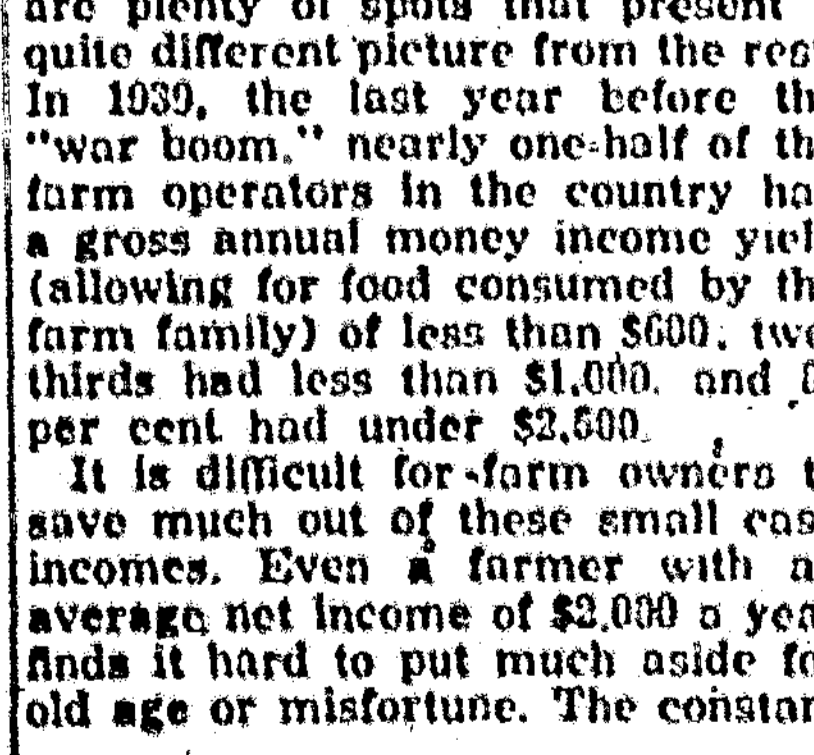
Farm people have every claim to be included under the old-age and survivors insurance program. Their claim is all the stronger because many of them are already partly under the system. In the winter, or in other off-seasons for farm work, many farm people work in industry and pay premiums on social insurance. In a lifetime, their payments amount to substantial sums. And yet very few people ever get benefits because they don't work in covered employment long enough or often enough to qualify for the monthly payments. The inclusion of farm people under the program would at once both rectify the injustice to these workers and plug a big gap in the social security program.



Young and strong, this Maryland farmer shouldn't need retirement benefit payments for many years—unless sickness or an accident should incapacitate him. But the time will come when he will be too old to work. During his good years, he should have a chance to accumulate a retirement fund through Social Security. His family too, should be protected under the survivor's benefit provisions. Under present provisions, however, the farm family is excluded from the system.



A midwestern farmer smiles with satisfaction as he reads the figures on a check received for his produce. Agricultural income is now two to three times the 1939 level, but this happy situation won't last, economists warn. Unless this middle-aged man is fortunate, however, his savings will dwindle away, and he will face old age without security.



(Left) An elderly woman cashes her old age insurance check in a New York bank. Since February 1, 1940, persons over 65 are eligible to receive the benefits of Social Security payments, even though they have worked only a short time under the system and have contributed little to the fund. (Right) This New York couple was the first to apply for monthly payments to which they were entitled under the Social Security system. The checks began to flow out in 1940.

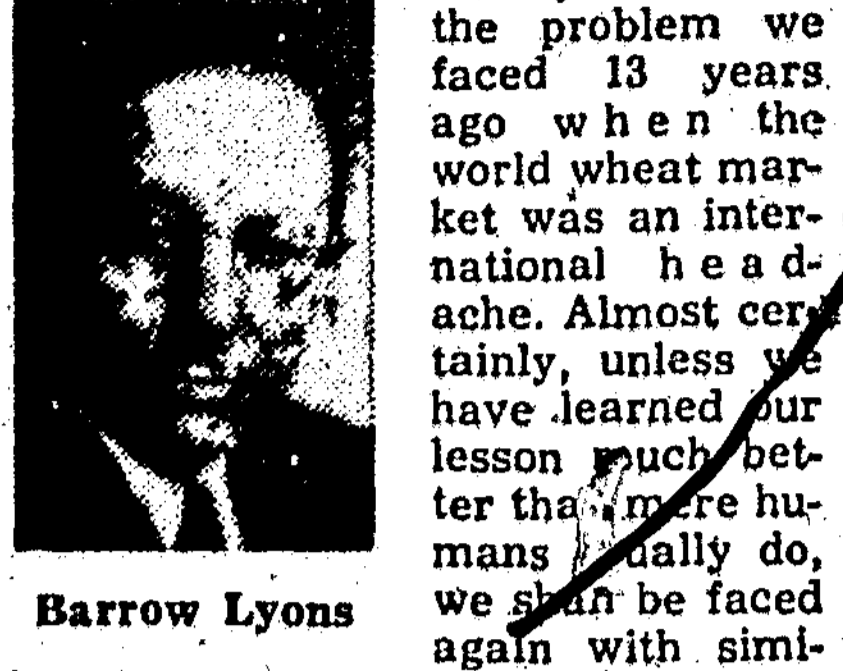
Let's Face Facts

A Bit of Wheat History May Prevent Mistakes In Postwar Planning

By BARROW LYONS

WNU Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C. We might save ourselves a deal of misery if we could think back clearly and recall the problem we faced 13 years ago when the world wheat market was an international headache. Almost certainly, unless we have learned our lesson such better than we are humans, we shall be faced again with similar situations. Perhaps the memory of what once was so disheartening will help us to avoid making the same kind of mistakes again.



Barrow Lyons

Year after year following the last war, we had been piling up a larger and larger surplus of wheat, and the domestic price as well as the world market had declined to a point where you could almost count on one hand the number of wheat farmers operating at a profit. Still, we seemed to be unable to reduce our wheat acreage. It was much the same story in every important wheat-growing nation on earth, except China and Russia.

By 1931 Russia had made enough progress with its Five-Year plan to permit wheat export again. Once Russia had been the "bread basket of Europe." In 1931 Russia desperately needed foreign exchange with which to purchase machinery abroad. Our own government did all it could to discourage Russia's industrial development although it was that nation's mighty effort then to drive back the Nazi armies 11 years later while we prepared to do our part.

International Problem

In May, 1931, we sent to London a delegation of the federal farm board to meet representatives of other great wheat growing nations. It was hoped that they might work out an agreement to control the movement and price of wheat in international trade, and thereby take the first constructive step to lift the wheat farmers of the world from the very depths of despondency. At that time wheat was selling in Chicago at 63 cents per bushel and for much less on the farm. In Winnipeg wheat brought 49 cents and in Liverpool 72 cents. Samuel R. McKelvie headed our delegation. At that time I wrote in an article entitled "The Wheat Chaos—Pool or Ruin?" which appeared in the Nation:

"There are three courses the farm board might pursue. It could lock up its wheat holdings, as some of the western senators have demanded, but it has refused to accept this suggestion and has decided to unload as rapidly as it can. It could sell in an open market in competition with the huge carry-over stores of the Argentine, Canada and Australia and with the splendid crops that in a few months will be ready to flood world markets with even more unwanted grain; but to do that would inevitably depress prices still further. Finally, the farm board could cooperate with the rest of the world on the problem of wheat."

The London conference did not settle the matter. Argentine, which had introduced farming machinery on a considerable scale and probably was then the cheapest producer of wheat, felt that it was not necessary for it to limit its output, since it could undersell anyone—at least anyone but Russia. Russia had been successful in forcing her wheat into any market where machinery was to be purchased.

'Other' Control Measures

But eventually measures of control were brought into the world picture, and after a time international depression was absorbed in productive energy—and the world moved along toward the next war, which burst upon it only seven years after the London wheat conference.

What might have happened, if the great nations of the world had been able to cooperate promptly and intelligently to improve the economic condition of wheat farmers—and the producers of other agricultural commodities that entered into world trade—no one can tell.

As to wheat production control—the world never did get very far with that one, mainly because Argentina would not play ball.

The world of tomorrow is for us to make, however, and it is fortunate that thoughtful men already are giving consideration to plans, which may assure farmers of the future steadier incomes.

There are a number of elements in the present world situation which presage a very different economic and political outlook than after the last war. The most important of these is the rise of Russia, now powerful in the economic, military and diplomatic spheres. Since Russia's economy is based on production for use, rather than for profit, it may take some time for us to adjust ourselves to bargaining with that country. But Russia, nevertheless, is anxious to obtain all it can from the rest of the world in exchange for her exports.

JUST

Dad Knew Son—Dad, what's a matrimonial urean? Dad—It's a bureau, son, with six drawers packed full of women's xings and one man's necktie. Love makes time pass, and vice versa.

He Ben Hur "What's the cat's name?" "Ben Hur." "How'd you happen to choose that?" "Well, we called him Ben till he had kittens."

Raking It Mr. Testy—Great Guns! What's all that catarring next door? Mrs. T.—That is Mrs. Lungsy cultivating her voice. Mr. Testy—Cultivating? That's not cultivating. It's harroqing.

Could Tell Fannie—I saw Sue yesterday and we had the loveliest confidential chat together. Carrie—I thought so. She wouldn't speak to me today.

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BUCKYARD help wanted. Kila burner and machine man \$1.00 per hr., 45 hr. week, time and one-half over 40 hours. P. O. Box 7, Ft. Station, Richmont, Calif. United Materials & Richmond Brick Co.

CRITICAL INDUSTRY NEED HAND MAINTENANCE machine operator and laborers. Work on 3 shifts, full or part time. New long term contract offers \$7.00 per hour. Apply U.S. Employment or DENVER WOOD PRODUCTS CO., 1915 W. Third Avenue. Statement of availability required.

EXP. TRUCK MECHANICS—Must have 10 years exp. in repair of all types of trucks in all permanent. INT. HARY CO., 10th and Platte, DENVER, COLORADO.

Portable Vice—Drill Portable Vice and Drill now obtainable. Repair your machinery on the job, without dismantling. Literature free. W. P. Ekins Tool Company, Box 200, Florida, Texas.

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160 ACRE IRRIGATED FARM WITH TWO MODERN HOUSES 160-acre farm, 40 mi. north of Denver, all irrigated, good soil, all under cultivation, with plenty of water. Extra good improvements consisting of the main home with 7 rooms, with bath and furnace, full basement and a new cedar, black oak-floored 4-rm. home with bath. There is a horse barn with granary and hayrack and another barn which is new and will hold 2-10 cows or horses; also 2 steel granaries and large wooden granaries, chicken fence, slung harness, large corral with adjoining hog-pen pasture, garage, etc. Write for complete information. IEST WILLOW DENVER

For Sale: 40 a. Calif. apple land. Some orchard. Paid up ditch. Water power available. Write Lincoln S. Forward, Mantos, Calif.

CLINIC

Kidney, Bladder and Prostate Clinic (for teaching) A limited number of non-paying patients will be accepted to August 15 for diagnosis and treatment. Patients requiring hospitalization will bear that expense only. Reservations must be made in advance. For particulars write to Division of Urology, Rocky Mountain Clinical Group, 152 Lincoln, Denver 6, Colo.

That Nagging Backache May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—the risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strains on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood. You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up at night, leg pains, swollen feet, constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination. Try Doan's Pills. Doan's help the kidneys to pass off harmful excess body waste. They have had more than half a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor! DOAN'S PILLS

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

THE hand that rocks the cradle gets the spotlight these days. Our movie stars have lost nothing—they've even gained much—by becoming mothers. They were out in the vanguard of the vogue—Betty Grable, Alice Faye, Gene Tierney, and Lana Turner—all glittering names in movieland. And with sincerest flattery the minor glamorettes whipped into line.

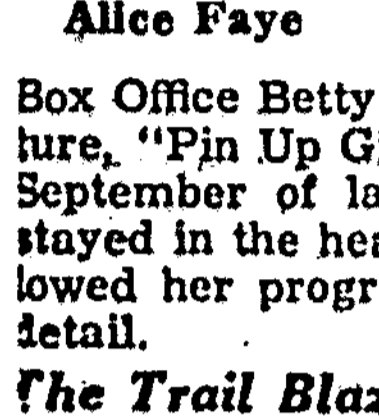
Gone but Not Forgotten

A star who has a baby is gone from audiences a year or more. That is, only so far as actually seeing her movies is concerned. She can open the newspapers or magazines any old time and read



Betty Grable

as much about herself, now that baby - having is the rage, as if she were standing before the cameras on an eight hour day.



Box Office Betty Grable's latest picture, "Pin Up Girl," was finished in September of last year. But Betty stayed in the hearts of fans who followed her progress avidly in every detail.

The Trail Blazer

Let's go back a few years. It was Norma Shearer who really put babies on the cinematic lap. She was called the first lady of Hollywood then, and, as you know, the first lady can do no wrong. She was also the wife of Irving Thalberg, our top producer.

Twentieth Century-Fox recently put out word that Betty Grable's next picture will be "Diamond Horseshoe," a gilded musical based on Billy Rose's night club. Her costumes will outdo anything Betty has ever had.

Wanted—The Details

But your fan comes back with "Is it true Betty wore butcher boy smocks when she was carrying Vicki?" or "How about that formula Victoria Elizabeth James thrives on?"

If you meet Betty she'll talk only about the baby and Harry. "Wait until you get into harness again," I said. "The music will get into your feet. The costumes will bring that certain heady feeling—why, even the smell of the makeup will become incense in your nostrils."

"Sure," said the glamour madonna. She was yesing me, but her mind was not there.

Only the Beginning

And I keep remembering her remark to Harry James when she found she had a girl baby: "I'll have a boy for you, Harry—honest I will." Just thinking of the loss in millions that those babies will mean as what turns movie moguls' hair gray.

George Jessel is doing a bit of worrying, too. He's wondering about "The Dolly Sisters." He wants Alice Faye and Betty Grable together in that one, just as they were in "Tin Pan Alley."

Alice finished "The Gang's All Here" on July 3, 1943. One year as the calendar goes could be dangerous to a star. But Alice's mail builds, although she's made but two pictures in the last three years. Her fans write about how much more beautiful she is now than before Alice Jr. was born. Even so, it's time for Mrs. Phil Harris to be thinking of her next starring vehicle. She can make one before "The Dolly Sisters" goes on the schedule.

Time Out

What of Gene Tierney and Lana Turner? They proved quick-change artists from baby tending to picture routing. Lana was gone from Metro 14 months. Came back to "Marriage Is a Private Affair" when Cheryl Christina was six months old. Steps into "Women in Uniform" in two weeks' time.

"Heaven Can Wait" was closed out April 10, 1943. And "Laura" began April 27, 1944. In between those dates Gene Tierney lived a down-to-earth interval at Junction City which included keeping house in an army settlement for husband Lieut. Oleg Cassini. She gave birth to Daria on October 14 last in a Washington hospital. If any of you girls think you're bright and capable, top that, Gene. Gene plays the title role in "Laura" at the moment; wears the most bizarre modern costumes.

Roasted Wrong Turkey

Jerry Lester tells about the end of his father's newspaper career. His father wrote about a new play, saying "This was a turkey peddled two months before Thanksgiving." He didn't know his publisher had helped finance the play. . . . Dame May Whitty finally gets a good part in "Thrill of a Romance" with Esther Williams and Van Johnson. And they'll all have a thrill when Laurita Melchior starts singing. He's in the same opus.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D. Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for July 9

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TAKING POSSESSION OF CANAAN

LESSON TEXT—Joshua 14:6-14; Judges 1:20, 21.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou hast wholly followed the Lord.—Joshua 14:9.

Confidencions in battle usually mean friends and comrades for life. Joshua, of whom we studied last week, had such a friend in Caleb. Together they had faced the crises of life.

Caleb is one of the characters about whom the Bible does not say much, but in every case the word is one revealing high and noble character. Consider such passages as Numbers 13:6, 30, 14:7-9, 24, 30; 26:65, as well as our lesson for today.

The background for our study is the story of Caleb's courageous stand with Joshua when the spies returned from their visit to Canaan, which is related in Numbers 13. Note first of all Caleb's

I. Perfect Obedience (Josh. 14: 6-8)
"I wholly followed the Lord my God." Such a testimony from a man like Caleb is no idle boast, no effort to parade his faith and piety before others. In saying it he was repeating what God and Moses had both said about him. In his heart he knew it to be true.

It is God's will for each of His children that they should come to such a place of simple trust and complete obedience that in every circumstance of life they need to know only one thing—God's will, and then in faith to go and do it. It is a life beautiful in its transparent simplicity and powerful in the strength of God Himself.

II. Promised Inheritance (v. 9).
"Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance." Such was the promise of God through Moses. Forty-five long years had elapsed, but down through this period of wilderness wanderings and the conflict in subduing Canaan the promise had lived in Caleb's heart. He knew it would be fulfilled, and he waited serenely for God's time.

Such also are the promises of God which keep the heart singing in our hours of trial and sorrow, which light up the dark ways, which strengthen the heart of His children. Learn God's promises, cherish them in your heart, expect God to fulfill them.

III. Preserved Strength (vv. 10-11).
"The Lord hath kept me alive . . . and I am . . . strong." Here was a man kept of God, in full vigor in his eighty-fifth year, "like a rock in a changeable sea, like a snow-capped peak in a change of cloud and storm and sun" (Meyer). No doubt there was here what our forefathers liked to call "the longevity of the antediluvians"; but even apart from that, let us recognize that life and strength come from God, and that those who walk with God in holy living may count on Him for the renewed strength of Psalm 103:5.

An incidental but extremely important lesson we should learn is that God has no age deadline. The church has frequently sinned against Him and against His faithful servants by "shelving them" for younger men, when they would have brought blessing if the church had encouraged and used them. The writer of these lines is a young man, but he would speak here a word of loving admonition regarding his honored brethren who have gone on before to bear the brunt of the battle.

IV. Powerful Assurance (vv. 12-15; Judg. 1:20-21).
"If . . . the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able." Caleb asked for no easy task. He was ready to go up against the giants of Hebron. Read Deuteronomy 3:11, and you will find that there were men in those days who needed thirteen-foot beds. But Caleb was not afraid. He counted not on his own strength, but on the power of God.

It is significant that, while the other sections of Canaan were only partially conquered, Caleb brought his formidable adversaries entirely under control, so that "the land had rest from war" (v. 15). The verses in Judges 1 indicate that Caleb was as good as his word. He was a doughty, God-fearing 85-year-old. His faith is here contrasted with the shameful unbelief and failure of Israel.

The spiritual application to our day is evident and appropriate. There are giants in the land. Corruption—social and individual—raises its brazen head. Drunkenness and vice leer at us with the impudent suggestion that we cannot control them.

There are giants "within us—greed, selfishness, love of ease, lust, passion, cruelty" (Blakie). Are we to do nothing about them? If we are to meet them in the strength of the flesh, we might almost as well do nothing. But in the power of God, we are like Caleb—able. In His name we may do something about it! For His glory.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS by Lynn Chambers



Keep Cool With Frosty Ice Box Pudding (See Recipes Below)

Summer Favorites

If appetites are dawdling, a real job confronts the cook. Summer or winter, the body needs nourishment, and the basic seven foods must be included in the diet.

What, then, must be done? Well, for one thing, the appetite must be coaxed with new and different combinations of food. Even in summer there should be one hot food in the meal, but the cold ones should be very cool and tempting.

Attractive serving can help consumption, too. If there are cool, crisp looking tablecloths, napkins and dishes, the appetite will naturally perk up. Add to this, green, crisp garnishes, pleasing color combinations and well prepared foods, and there need be no difficulty in having the food eaten even on the warmest day.

Save Used Fats!

Today's round-up of recipes will help in planning palate-pleasing menus for hot-summer days.

*Veal-Cheese Sandwich. (Makes 6 sandwiches)
½ pound prepared veal loaf
½ cup cottage cheese
6 stuffed olives
1 teaspoon grated onion
1 tablespoon mayonnaise
Butter
12 slices bread

Chill veal loaf and slice thinly. Mix cottage cheese, chopped stuffed olives, onion and mayonnaise. Place veal slices on buttered bread. Top with bread spread with cottage cheese mixture. A leaf of lettuce may be placed in between. Serve with pickles and potato chips for lunch.

Jellied Chicken and Vegetables. (Serves 6)
1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
¼ cup cold water or stock
1½ cups hot chicken stock
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup chicken, chopped
1 cup cooked vegetables (peas, string beans, beets, asparagus, carrots)
½ pint or green pepper

Soften gelatin in cold water. Add to hot stock and stir until dissolved. Rinse a square mold in cold water, pour a thin layer of liquid jelly. Let stiffen slightly and decorate with pepper and other vegetables. Arrange the thickening jelly, chicken and vegetables in layers and chill. Unmold on lettuce.



Lynn Says

The Score Card: Potatoes and onions are coming into the markets. They are very much usable in summertime menus.

Plan to use plenty of peaches, apricots and melons this year. Crop supplies look plentiful. Ice cream consumption has increased from eight pounds per person in 1924 to sixteen pounds in 1942.

Homemakers are urged to can as many fruits and vegetables this season to give themselves point-insurance for the winter. Last year, more lard was produced than at any time during the nation's history.

Egg supplies are still plentiful. Use at least one a day to fortify your diet.

Sugar stamps 30 and 31 (book 4) are each good for 5 pounds of sugar. Sugar stamp, number 40, will give you 5 pounds of sugar for canning. An extra 20 pounds of canning sugar is available with stamp 37, upon application to your local board. This will give you 10 pounds now and 10 pounds later.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus

*Veal-Cheese Sandwich
Pan-Fried Potatoes Carrot Salad
Pan Rolls Marmalade
*Fig Ice Box Pudding
Beverage
*Recipes Given

Barbecued Frankfurters. (Serves 6)

1 medium-sized onion, sliced
3 tablespoons salad oil
1 tablespoon sugar
1 teaspoon dry mustard
Salt and pepper
½ cup catsup
½ cup vinegar
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
Drop of tabasco sauce
12 frankfurters

Lightly brown onion in salad oil. Add combined remaining ingredients, except frankfurters. Simmer 15 minutes. Split frankfurters and place in shallow baking dish. Pour over barbecue sauce and bake in moderate oven (375 degrees) 30 minutes, basting several times.

From main dishes and salads we go to desserts. These are designed to be perfect foil, light endings to meals. You'll find them flavor-perfect and easy to make:

Red Currant and Raspberry Ice Cream. (Makes 2½ cups)
2 pounds red currants, stemmed
1 pint red raspberries
1 cup granulated sugar
1 pint cream or evaporated milk, whipped
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla

Stem currants, wash and drain. Wash, pick over, hull raspberries. Combine both fruits, crushing coarsely. Sprinkle sugar on fruit, then let stand 1 hour. Then turn, mix in enamel saucepan, cover and cook over low flame 10 minutes, stirring occasionally to prevent scorching. Remove, squeeze through double cheesecloth. To this add the following syrup:

½ cup granulated sugar
¼ cup cold water
Stir sugar and water, bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Remove, stir into first mixture, then strain again through cheesecloth. Chill, fold in whipped cream, salt and vanilla and freeze in hand freezer. Use three parts ice to one part rock salt. Freeze until solid, then pack in four parts ice and one part rock salt and let mellow for two hours.

*Fig Ice Box Pudding. (Serves 10)
2 cups dried white figs
1½ cups water
1 cup granulated sugar
1 teaspoon cinnamon
Few grains salt
1 tablespoon plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1½ cups cream or evaporated milk, whipped
Lady fingers
Cornstarch custard

Cover figs with boiling water, let stand about 10 minutes. Drain, clip stems and grind or chop figs fine. Add 1½ cups cold water, bring to a boil and cook about 5 minutes or until water is evaporated. Remove from heat, add gelatin moistened in ¼ cup cold water. Stir to dissolve. Cool, add lemon juice and blend. Whip cream and beat into fig mixture. Line sides of a 1½ quart ring mold with lady fingers. Pour fig-cream mixture into mold. Chill until firm. Unmold onto serving plate and fill center with cornstarch custard or serve plain.

If you wish more detailed instructions on vegetable canning, write to Miss Lynn Chambers, Western Newspaper Union, 310 South Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. Please don't forget to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

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Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1995 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 40. Size 14 dress requires 4½ yards of 30-inch material, sleeveless jacket takes 1½ yards.

Brief Sun Clothes.

BE FREE and gay in the sun clothes you wear—acquire a tan in prettiness and comfort! The smart sun-back dress with matching "cover up" bolero is tops in looks. Set is perfect for midsummer wear about the house, too.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1983 is designed in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 12 dress requires 2½ yards of 29-inch material; bolero, 1½ yards. Send your order to:

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Released by Western Newspaper Union

THE OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County, N. M. L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher

Subscription Rates: Six months, in advance \$1.00; One year, in advance \$2.00

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1911, at the post office at Carrizozo, New Mexico, under the Act of March 3, 1879

Advertising forms close Wednesday at noon. News columns close Thursday night. If you do not receive your paper regularly, please notify the Publisher.

MEMBER: BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Office Phone No. 24

For Sale

Lawn-mower. Has had very little use. Will sell or swap for gun, or what have you. - S. H. Nickels, Carrizozo.

For Sale

Several thousand Bricks; broken bricks \$1.50 Truckload. Bill Balow, Ancho

For Sale

One of the best ranches - See Mrs. Minnie Reil M26-J16p

ATTENTION!

Anyone wishing to buy property in Nogal townsite it will pay to see H. L. McDaniel at Nogal before prices get too high.

For Sale

Two 600 barrel steel tanks, one 188 barrel steel tank. Complete sets of burners for Superflex Frigidaire. Also wicks. Harry Oberman, P. O. Box 527 Capitan, N. M.

5 good cows and 4 calves. - M. G. Norris, Section foreman, Coyote, N. M.

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A New Mexico Ranchman's Reasons for Buying War Bonds

by H. B. Pingrey, Associate Agricultural Economist, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

"I AM investing in War Bonds rather than enlarging my ranch holdings at the present time," remarked a New Mexico ranchman. "It is not a question, with me, of whether to invest, but how much to invest. Each individual must determine for himself the amount to invest, but as for me, all my ranch earnings, other than sufficient funds to operate the ranch next year, will be put into War Bonds."

Further questioning, as to reasons why this rancher decided in favor of Bond investment brought forth these remarks:

"My ranch income has increased materially during the past several years with the increased demand for wool, lambs, and calves for use as clothing and meat. In spite of increased costs for labor, feed, and some supplies, I have had a larger net income with which to pay off all debts and leave more for investment. Ranch lands have increased in price about one-third because of speculation. I prefer not to contribute to inflation in ranch lands at the present time by buying additional range. To enlarge my ranch, at my age, would necessitate more supervision and activity for me. My sons have their education to complete and perhaps active duty in the armed forces, and when they have completed these duties as American citizens I shall be in a position, by investing in Bonds now, to provide them, if they so desire, the opportunity to engage in livestock ranching."

"Ranch improvements other than those for maximum livestock production are out of the picture for me, because of shortage of materials and labor. Three dollars invested in War Bonds now, in my opinion, will after the war build four dollars' worth of ranch improvements. I know of no other means whereby I can increase the value of a dollar by 33 1/3 percent with any greater security, than

by investing in Bonds today. Furthermore, as the need for government expenditure decreases after the war, I shall, with my War Bond savings, be in a financial position to create a demand for materials and labor.

"I know that at the present time, the demand for labor, materials, and civilian goods is greater than the supply. Prices are higher than they were some five or six years ago. People in general have more money, because of fuller employment, and government spending of money secured by borrowing on credit. My banker tells me that the inability to produce goods in proportion to the demand, when money is plentiful, leads to inflation, just the same as government borrowing from commercial banks adds to the government's spending power and increases the threat of inflation. To offset this tendency, investment of current income by individuals and business in War Bonds tends to reduce excessive spending power in the market and frees the government from borrowing from banks."

"I remember a neighbor friend of mine during the last war who expanded his business as prices rose and times were good; the depression of the early 20's contracted his business to nothing as he was foreclosed on. I don't want this to happen to me and I am willing to cooperate by lending my government my surplus funds."

"I came to this country from Europe as a boy of 16. My feet have trod many a weary mile herding sheep over Montana and New Mexico ranges. I served in the New Mexico National Guard in 1914 on the Mexican border. America had faith in me by giving me an opportunity to earn a livelihood and become an American citizen. I have sufficient faith in my country to lend it my surplus earnings in this, its hour of greatest need."

(U. S. Treasury Department)

Illustration of a rooster and chickens with a speech bubble: 'COME ON GIRLS, LET'S INCREASE PRODUCTION! FARMER BROWN IS USING EVERY FIFTH EGG TO BUY WAR BONDS'

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Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, 'THIS GRAND MEDICINE made especially to relieve PERIODIC FEMALE PAIN'.

In the Probate Court State of New Mexico) County of Lincoln) ss In the Matter of the Estate of Don B. English, Deceased No. 583

Notice of Appointment of Administratrix

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of May, 1944, the undersigned was appointed administratrix of the estate of Don B. English, deceased, in the above-named Court, and having qualified as such, anyone having a claim against said estate is hereby notified to file the same within six months from June 16, 1944, and make proof as required by law.

Margaret English, Administratrix John E. Hall, Carrizozo, New Mexico, Attorney for Administratrix. j16j7

Notice of Redemption of Bonds

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to authority vested in me, the undersigned as treasurer of Lincoln County, New Mexico, that the following described bonds of School District No. 28, Lincoln County are called for payment at par plus accrued interest, interest to cease on said bonds on July 15, 1944.

Bonds dated January 15, 1928 due and payable January 15, 1948 redeemable at the option of the Lincoln County Board of Education on or after January 15, 1948 bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum and consisting of Bonds numbered 8 to 10 inclusive in the denomination of \$500.00 each.

These bonds shall be presented for payment at the office of the County Treasurer, Lincoln County, Carrizozo, New Mexico Dated at Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 12th day of June, 1944. John E. Wright, Treasurer, Lincoln County, New Mexico

In the Probate Court, No. 584

State of New Mexico) County of Lincoln) ss

In the Matter of the Estates of Mary A. Tipton, Deceased, and Maggie Wood, Deceased.

Notice of Hearing Petition For Determination of Heirship.

TO: J. I. Tipton, whose full name is James I. Tipton, Annie E. Simpson, John A. Wood, Edmond Wood, Effie Wood, Nora Frost, Ina Sauls, Bessie Luten, May Gray, and to all unknown heirs of the said decedents, and all unknown persons claiming any lien upon, or right, title, or interest in or to the estates of the said decedents, and to whom it may concern:

You, and Each of You, are hereby notified, and notice is hereby given that M. M. Penix has filed in the above entitled Court a Petition for Determination of Heirship, in accord with Sections 82-1213 to 82-1218, inclusive, of the New Mexico Statutes, 1941, Annotated, and the Court has appointed Monday, the 31st day of July, 1944, at the hour of 10:00 A. M., as the hour and day for hearing of objections, if any there be, to said Petition for Determination of Heirship and for determining the heirship of said decedents, the interests of each respective claimant to their said estates situate in the State of New Mexico, and the persons entitled to the distribution thereof, and to determine, if any, the amount of succession tax due the State of New Mexico.

That the property described in said Petition for Determination of Heirship is:

The southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 13 East, N. M. P. M., containing 160 acres.

The name and post office address of the attorney for the petitioner is John E. Hall, Carrizozo, New Mexico.

Witness the Honorable Paulino Aldaz, Probate Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, this 12 day of June 1944.

(P. C. Seal) Felix Ramey, Clerk. j16j7

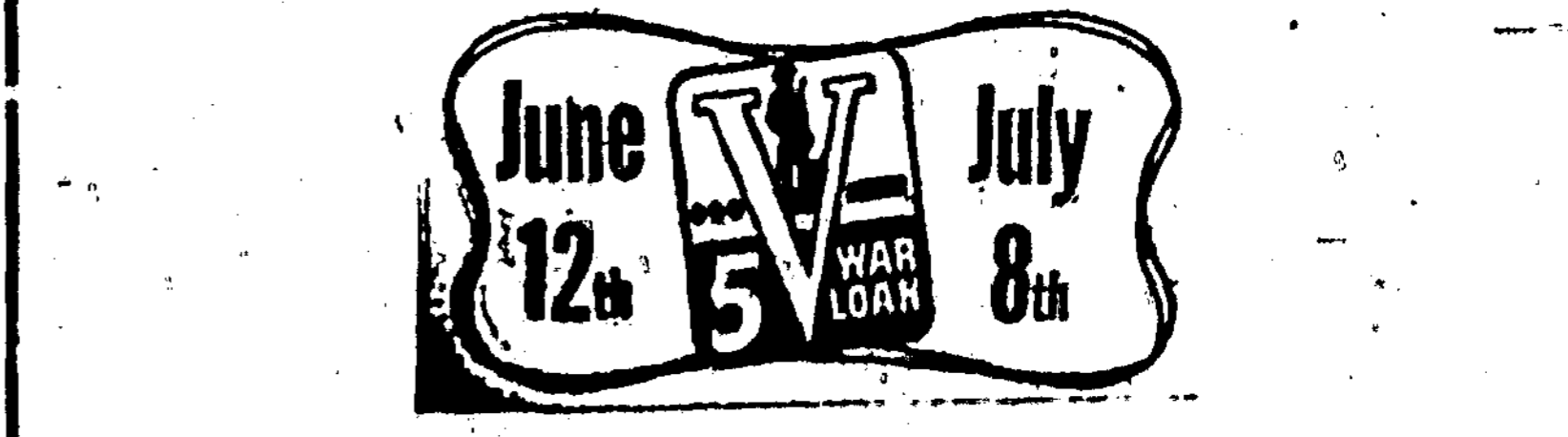
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Carrizozo, New Mexico.

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of Each
Month

A. L. (Bert) Pfingsten, W. M.
R. E. Lemon, Sec'y

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Carrizozo, New Mexico.

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Acting Sec., Magarette Myers
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I. O. O. F.

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WARTIME ESSENTIAL—YOUR OWN HOME-CANNED TOMATOES



Photo Courtesy, Ball Bros. Co.

Let there be no doubt about it, loss of home-canned tomatoes is unnecessary at any time and inexcusable in war-time, unnecessary because spoilage is caused by carelessness in selecting, preparing, packing, and canning, or by not following the manufacturer's instructions for using jars and caps, inexcusable because wasting food is wicked.

Gladys Kimbrough, Home Service Director for Ball Brothers Company, advises home canners to put up large quantities of tomatoes and explains how failures can be avoided. "First of all, use jars that were made for home canning and use them according to the simple step-by-step instructions furnished by the manufacturer—commercial cast-offs are expensive in the long run. Get the jars and caps ready before preparing the tomatoes."

"Next, get your water-bath canner ready. Any deep kettle, lard can, metal bucket or pail, or wash boiler will do if it has a cover and something to keep the jars from touching the bottom. A home-made wire or wooden rack will serve the latter purpose. The water in the canner must be steaming (not boiling) when the jars are lowered into it, and deep enough to cover the tops of the jars one or more inches.

"Use locally grown, garden-fresh, red-ripe tomatoes. Examine every tomato. Those having small spots or raw weather cracks may be set aside to use in chili sauce but should not be used for canning. Wash the tomatoes clean before they are scalded for skinning and scald enough at a time to fill two quart jars and no more.

"Scalding takes from one-half to one minute and the easiest way is to put the tomatoes in the center of a square of cheese cloth, then gather up the cloth by its four corners and lower the tomatoes into a kettle of boiling water. Suit your own pleasure about dipping the scalded tomatoes into cold water. They are a bit more comfortable to handle if cold dipped. Cut all the core and any healed weather cracks out of a tomato, then slip off the skin, remove the black spot at the blossom end and any green or white spots that may show after the skin is off.

"Drop the tomato into a clean hot jar. Cut it into two or more pieces if it is too large to go through the

mouth of the jar. After two or three tomatoes are in the jar, press them gently with a wooden spoon until they crack and their juice fills the space between them. Continue skinning, packing, and pressing the tomatoes until the jar is filled to within one inch of the top, then add one or two teaspoons salt, and close the jar according to the manufacturer's instructions.

"Work quickly until you have enough jars packed to fill the canner, then put them in the canner slowly. Bring the water to boiling as quickly as possible. When bubbles are dancing all over the top of the water, begin counting canning or processing time and lower heat. Keep the water boiling steadily but quietly for forty-five minutes, then take the jars out and set them several inches apart and out of a draft to cool.

"This is known as the cold pack method and gives a canned product of superior flavor, but the tomatoes tend to shrink a good bit in cooling and there is usually some waste space in the jars. If you object to wasting a small amount of jar space, you should select and prepare the tomatoes as suggested, then cook them in a covered pan until they are boiling hot before putting them into clean hot jars for processing fifteen minutes at boiling in a water bath canner.

"Although the water bath is the preferred method, cold packed tomatoes may be processed in a steam pressure cooker for ten minutes at five pounds pressure. It is best to forget about the old-fashioned open kettle method, but if you must use it, remember to work at the stove so that everything—jars, caps, lids, rubbers, and food—can be kept boiling hot and every jar filled and sealed in double quick time.

"Don't risk canning tomatoes in an oven and do, please, remember that trick methods such as the 'blacket' are likely to trick you."

NEVADA DAIRY ALSO HAS ODT GRIEVANCE

On the patriotic assumption that it was contributing to the war effort by saving gasoline, the Anderson Dairy of Las Vegas, Nev., started using horse-drawn wagons for retail deliveries, seven days a week. The result? A cease and desist order from the Office of Defense Transportation on the ground that permission for seven-day service must be obtained from the ODT district office in Reno, whether the vehicle is gas-propelled or horse-drawn.

When the Anderson Dairy announced its intention not to comply with the ODT's cease-and-desist order the ODT threatened to revoke the firm's gasoline allocations for wholesale deliveries still made by truck. The Dairy replied that it plans to use horses for wholesale deliveries also.

An official of the Anderson Dairy insists "we still think we are right and we will carry this fight to the highest authority."

Efficiency in High Gear

The OPA, it is said, is now "efficient." Here's what that means: OPA's price office decided several weeks before Easter to prepare a pamphlet on rules for selling Easter dyes to insure the trade full information on the subject. The completed work was said to be very clear and concise. The trouble was that the printed pamphlets, neatly baled, were not mailed from Washington until the day after Easter.

1944 is more than an election year. It is a year of decision for the American people: the year when they will decide whether to return to the American concept of government or go the whole way to collectivism.

Not Indispensable

It is odd that some advocates of a fourth term do not believe President Roosevelt is indispensable. Senator "On-Again-Off-Again" Barkley admitted in a recent magazine article that Roosevelt is not an indispensable man. The senator says he doesn't think anyone is indispensable.

Likewise, Charles Michaelson, the New Deal's smear artist, admits in his book, "The Ghost Talks," that Roosevelt is nothing more or less than another politician. He makes it plain that he thinks the politician in the White House is very dispensable.

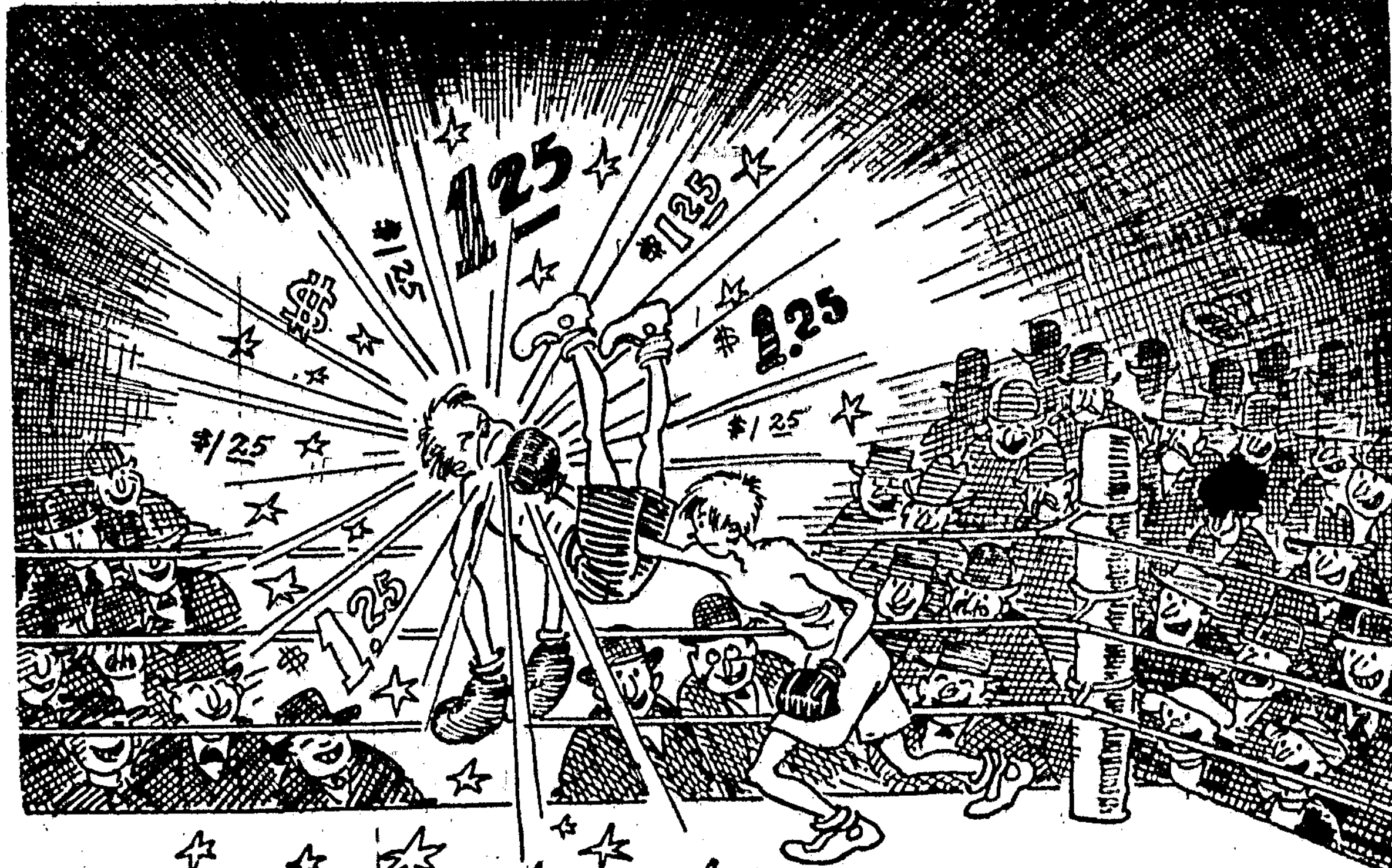
In other words, the only people who are supposed to think F. D. R. is indispensable are the voters who don't know him.

ANOTHER "BLUNDER"

When 2700 jars of peanut butter were destroyed recently by federal marshals under a federal court order at Idaho Falls, Idaho, because the jars weighed 15.66 ounces instead of 16 ounces as stated on the labels, Dr. Paul E. Dunbar, acting food and drug administrator, admitted that such waste of food was a "blunder" on the part of representatives of his agency. The blunder could have been averted and the food conserved either by relabeling the jars, by adding peanut butter to increase the weight to label specifications, or by donating the food to a charitable institution.

LITTLE MOMENTS IN BIG LIVES

Kessler



TOM NOONAN, "DISHOP OF CHINATOWN," MADE HIS FIRST DOLLAR AND A QUARTER AT THE AGE OF TWELVE, WHEN HE AGREED TO APPEAR IN A BOXING BOUT AT THE CLERMONT RINK, IN BROOKLYN—HE LASTED PART OF THE FIRST ROUND.

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Preaching Service 11.
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Preaching at Nogal 7:30 p. m.
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Rev. Salvatore Giovanni, Pastor.

First Baptist Church
G. H. Benson, Pastor
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11 A. M., morning worship.
7 P. M., church training service, classes for all.
8 P. M., evening worship.
7 P. M., Wednesday, prayer service.

Dick Tracy
By
Chester Gould



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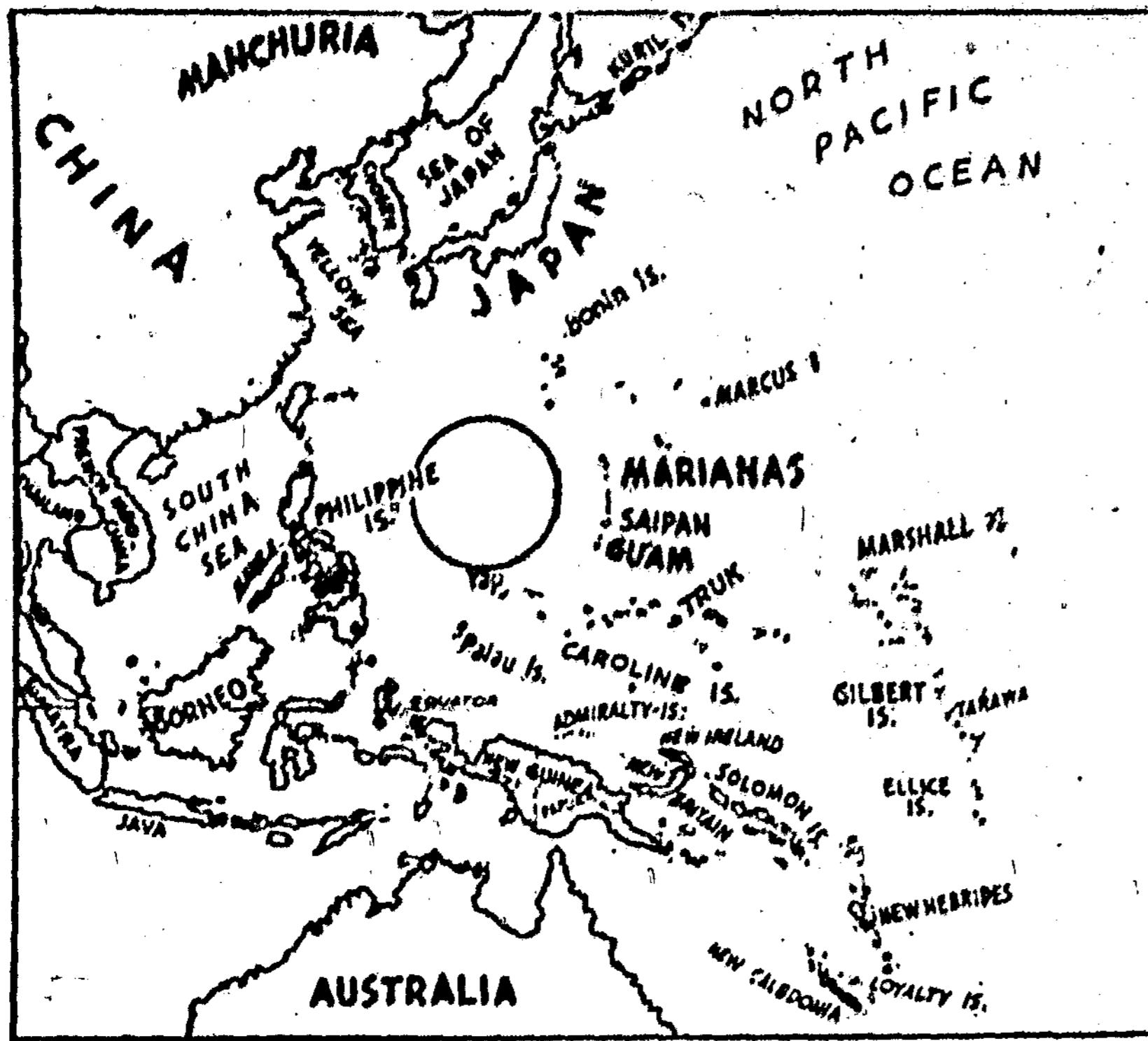
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U. S. Navy Blasts Japan's Fleet But Enemy Refuses Showdown; Allies Push Forward in Europe

Released by Western Newspaper Union. (EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysts and not necessarily of this newspaper.)



Pacific—Circle indicates scene of big naval battle in which U. S. fleet clashed with strong Jap forces.

EUROPE: Last Stand

An U. S. Doughboy closed on the big French port of Cherbourg at the tip of the Cotentin peninsula about 75 miles from Britain, desperate German defenders acting on Field Marshal von Rundstedt's orders to resist to the last man, put up a bloody last-ditch fight, demolishing the harbor facilities to prevent their immediate use when the town fell.

Fleets of Allied bombers roared over the battle area, hitting at Nazi strong points and aiming at enemy reinforcements moving up to the front. Ramps in the Calais region from which the Germans were launching their rocket bombs for attacks against southern England and London, remained under heavy fire of Allied aircraft.

Other Fronts

On other European fronts, the Russians reportedly launched a large-scale offensive against the Germans' big bulge on the north end of the 1,200 mile eastern battle line, while Allied troops chased the Nazis up the Italian peninsula to prepared positions guarding the northern plains.

Using strong tank and infantry forces, the Reds reportedly struck at German forces masced to retain the Nazis' last great foothold on Russian territory, even while they were continuing their drive through tiny, tottering Finland from the southwest and east. Not only would the direction of the new big offensive point Red armies toward Warsaw and Berlin, but it would also serve to whittle down a potential Nazi springboard for an encirclement attack against Russian forces to the south.

In Italy, Allied forces moved ahead after eliminating pockets of stubborn German rear-guard, putting up a desperate delaying action to permit the bulk of the Nazi forces to retire behind the new defense line.

BILL OF RIGHTS: For GIs

Estimated to cost from 3 to 6 billion dollars, congress passed and the President signed the so-called "bill of rights" for vets of World War II, designed to avoid the hardships suffered by soldiers of World War I upon their demobilization.

Under the "bill of rights," vets will be entitled to an unemployment compensation of \$20 a week for 52 weeks during the first two years after the war, if unable to find suitable work. Also available will be at least one year of schooling for vets whose education was interrupted by the war, with the government providing \$500 for tuition and \$50 monthly for subsistence, plus \$25 for dependents.

For vets seeking to buy or repair farms or homes or establish small businesses, the government will guarantee 50 per cent of the loan up to a maximum of \$2,000, with interest at 4 per cent and the amount repayable in 20 years. The veterans' administration also is authorized to spend one-half billion to provide hospital facilities for the care of returning servicemen.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

F.O.W. STRIKE: German war prisoners have refused to work in beet fields near Scotts Bluff, Neb., because their pay basis has been changed. Formerly they received 80 cents a day flat rate. This has been changed to a piece work rate of 30 cents for each quarter acre thinned. Lieut. Col. Clyde Dempster said disciplinary action would be taken if the men continued on strike.

PACIFIC: Japs Run Out

Venturing forth from its home waters, Japan's boasted imperial fleet sailed within proximity of the U. S.'s mighty Fifth naval force but dodged a showdown fight after U. S. planes sent one enemy aircraft carrier and three of his tankers to the bottom of the sea between the Marianas and Philippine islands.

Plowing boldly into the foe's home waters to support U. S. marine and ground troops in their assault on Saipan island in the inner ring of the Japs' defense system, the Fifth naval force under command of Adm. Raymond Spruance offered a brave challenge to the enemy fleet close to its major bases, but the Nips broke off the engagement after suffering loss of 373 planes besides the four ships in two days of continuing action.

Meanwhile, U. S. ground forces met bitter opposition on Saipan, about 1,500 miles from the Japanese homeland, as they fought to extend their hold on the central sector of the island.

OPA: Vote Extension

By agreeing to allow revisions in ceilings of major textile items to reflect parity prices on cotton, senate and house conferences paved the way for extension of OPA to June, 1945. The nation's farm bloc scored another victory in the act's provision that the President take all lawful action to assure parity on cotton, corn, wheat, rice and tobacco.

Whittling down a maze of amendments to the act, the conferees did provide for some changes in OPA, including: 1. Filing of protests against OPA regulations; 2. Adjustment of rent ceilings where they are higher or lower than the prevailing standards, or if landlords' costs or taxes have increased substantially; 3. Permission for retailers to carry higher priced goods in certain lines than they did in the prewar period.

FOOD: Postwar Stocks

In order to avoid the glut of 1919, the government's surplus stocks of foods will be released through normal trade channels after the war, M. Lee Marshall, War Food administration director of distribution, revealed.

Although original vendors would be given the opportunity to repurchase food stocks, WFA will only accept fair bids and sell in areas where particular types of commodities are scarce, Marshall said.

With the termination of the war in Europe and the shipments of food overseas, there will be no need for the stockpiling of commodities, Marshall said. Coupled with military reserves, present food stocks should provide a large part of the needs of liberated people, who will have to eat while being rehabilitated.

EMPLOYMENT: A decline of 100,000 workers per month in war plants has been the trend since the beginning of the year, the department of commerce reports. While in sections shortages of manpower exist, the overall picture of the nation is a downward movement in factory employment, the report went on. In heavier jobs, employment will remain the same.

CONGRESS: Spends Less

For the first time since the war broke out, congressional appropriations will fall below the 100 billion dollar mark for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Because of the completion of capital outlays and the large stockpiles of war materials, Chairman Cannon (Mo.) of the house appropriations committee estimated provision of 86 billion dollars for the impending 12 months, including approximately 5 1/2 billion dollars for such items as financing the national debt.

Following Pearl Harbor, congress appropriated 147 billion dollars, and then supplied 114 billion dollars for the next year. Declaring congressional appropriations "definitely have passed the hump," Chairman Cannon said they would continue on the down-grade, regardless of war developments.

AGRICULTURE: Release Trucks

To help in the harvest of this year's big wheat crop, surplus used army trucks will be made available to farmers and haulers through the medium of county AAA offices.

Because of the limited supply of trucks, however, only a small percentage in proportion to actual demand will be available, and the vehicles will be allotted only on the basis of the most critical need.

After certification of an application by the AAA, dealers will then purchase the trucks from the U. S. treasury's regional procurement office at an appraised price, and sell to the farmer or hauler at or below OPA ceilings.

SURPLUS GOODS: Overseas Disposal

Treated as a valuable national asset, U. S. surplus goods overseas should be disposed of in foreign countries with the aim of realizing the highest possible profit, a business advisory committee established by the government said.

Although keeping one eye cocked on postwar trade, the committee advocated the disposal of surplus industrial equipment, observing that the sooner the devastated countries can be restored to production, the sooner they will cease to be candidates for relief.

In cases of low bids for surplus materials, sales might be made on the condition that the foreign purchasers will buy other new equipment from this country, the committee counseled.

RECONVERSION: Conflicting Plans

The question of whether policy on the reconversion of industry from a war to a peacetime basis should allow certain manufacturers to resume civilian output while competitors are still engaged in war work, reportedly has divided the War Production board into two camps, with W. P. B. Chairman Donald Nelson favoring the procedure and W. P. B. Vice-Chairman Charles Wilson opposing it.

In recently relaxing restrictions on use of materials for civilian production in areas with labor surpluses, Nelson declared that the withholding of civilian production until all companies might return to such work would result in regimentation of industry for a prolonged period.

On the other hand, Wilson reportedly contends that manufacturers allowed to resume civilian production before others would enjoy a jump in the market on war contractors, who would virtually be penalized for their efficiency in fulfilling government orders.

WHISKY: May Ban Corn

Although distillers' facilities have been released from the production of industrial alcohol for war purposes during August, the prospect arose that they would be unable to use corn in the manufacture of whisky during the month because of the War Food administration's opposition in view of the tight feed situation.

Because of this opposition, distillers may be compelled to use wheat, rye and possibly Caribbean molasses, it was reported, with restrictions even on wheat.

With farmers already having turned in close to 65,000,000 bushels of corn to the government for processing uses despite the tight feed situation existing, the WFA promised that none of the grain would be diverted to alcohol.

PATENTS

"Distinct patent rights should not be granted for the sole purpose of handicapping future inventors whose discoveries would not otherwise infringe the complete patent," ruled the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in a case involving a canning company.

A concurring judge stated that the decision will "require considerable re-examination—if not readjustment—of patent office practices and procedures, especially with respect to subcombination claims."

Washington Digest

Allied Show of Power Affects Enemy Morale

Robot Plane Attacks Used to Bolster Home-Front Spirits Following First Invasion Landings.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator

WNU Services, Union Trust Building Washington, D. C.

In the last days of June when the papers were full of stories of Germany's "secret weapon," the robot plane, a scene which I witnessed some three decades ago returned to haunt me. I stood in a large tent with a crowd of people, oh-ing and ah-ing at a mechanical miracle we were witnessing. It was in Germany. Before us stood a pompous gentleman in evening clothes with ferocious mustachios. He had a wand in his hand and with it directed the movement of a beautiful little dirigible about three feet long, a perfect replica of the zeppelins which were just beginning to be talked about.

It did look rather startling. The impressario moved his wand to the right and the miniature dirigible started off around the top of the tent, its tiny propellers whirring. He dipped his wand and the little ship nosed down and began to descend. He traced a graceful circle upward and the ship ascended and reproduced his movement in the air. Finally, after performing all sorts of such feats it gracefully descended and landed on a table.

It was an impressive sight but afterwards an American engineer who had witnessed the display explained to me that it was all "perfectly simple." He said the wand was merely a signal to a man concealed from the audience who sat before an electric switchboard and controlled the ship by radio. Since then many experiments have been carried on by this type of remote control but so far as I know it has not been used in any engines of war.

Naturally, when I first read the news of the robots, the picture of the little zeppelin floated into my mind. Experts admit that the German pilotless planes are nothing but rockets and they can be sent in only the general direction of their targets. But the same experts freely admit that there could be radio-controlled pilotless planes.

I mention the rocket attacks not so much to emphasize the last hysterical gesture of the writhing Teuton, but because they mark an important milestone in the psychological battle whose frenzy has mounted in these weeks since the invasion. The robot attack was not nearly as much of an offensive as a defensive stroke. Reports reaching Washington in the last days indicate that there is a defeatist psychosis mounting in Germany. That this bit of Buck Rogers fantasy was to be an antidote, is clear from the tremendous play it received in German propaganda.

The tension in enemy countries is understandable to any of us in Washington who have gone through the strain of that morning when the first hint came over the air that D-day was dawning. Like many other newsmen, writers and broadcasters, I was routed out of my bed shortly after midnight after being on the alert for weeks, and from then on for many hours that bed was a stranger to me.

How Did the Enemy Feel?

Temperatures rose and fell for many days thereafter but the peaks and valleys of emotion in this country could have been nothing compared with those of our enemies. As yet we cannot know exactly what the German pulse beat was when our forces reached their shores after all the boasting about Hitler's "West Wall"; or how kimono's fluttered when the Japanese homeland was ruthlessly hammered by an engine of war more terrible than any they expected existed—or when American naval guns roared in the Kuriles and the Bonins, almost in Hirohito's back yard.

It takes some time to assay the morale in enemy lands, but thanks to certain reports which have already reached the Allied capitals we can gauge the mental state of the population in Germany.

Some of the information comes from secret sources which may not be disclosed lest they give a hint to the Gestapo as to whom or where the sources are. One such report speaks of that spectre "the third man" who is haunting the Nazi minions everywhere they go. Perhaps he is a bent old derelict sweeping the street crossing. Perhaps

he is a garrulous workman drinking his thin beer with a group of friends; perhaps he is even the quiet-faced fellow wearing the swastika; hailing Hitler with the rest. Anyhow, he is described in the document I quote as the "third man" who, like a dark shadow "overhears all conversations."

"He learns," says a nervous Nazi warning, which I cannot identify further, translation of which I am quoting literally, "that the enemy took a village a week ago, that there is only one German soldier to every 500 meters along the eastern front (I have been told by a Colonel) that the Americans will attack with a hundred thousand aircraft steered by remote control methods (yes, certainly, our charwoman's nephew who works in the secret department in the Reich air ministry says so)," and so the translation runs, revealing the state of Nazi nerves.

No wonder that when the German "secret weapons," the pilotless bombers, were sent over London the German propaganda fairly shrieked its triumph from every housetop in an effort to off-set the grim news of the invasion. Unfortunately for Herr Goebbels, at almost that very moment the most powerful air weapon ever created, the B-29, was making the longest flight on record to strike at the heart of Japan's chief war industry. That, undoubtedly, had its repercussions in Germany.

What is the state of nerves in Berlin, where, according to a correspondent of the Swiss Journal de Geneve, "everywhere one travels there are ruins, piles of rubble . . . paper has taken the place of windows and there are makeshift roofs with no tops on them . . . in many quarters . . . the majority of the inhabitants are buried beneath the ruins. . . ."

No Complaints, Please

You can judge what the government is thinking about the attitude which Berliners are taking by an article printed in the Lokal Anzeiger:

"For the sake of your lives be careful!" it says and then begs that no complaint about their work or revelation of what they are doing be made which might reveal something to the enemy.

"Talk about how well we are fed," the writer begs, "say that the German people get more bread, butter and milk than ever before, that everybody still gets fresh white bread and even occasionally eggs and some lovely apples."

Obviously this is directed to a people utterly discouraged by minds equally desperate. From another source, which I cannot identify, is revealed a message said to come directly from the High Command itself, calling for "strong hearts" to meet the news of the retreats on the Russian front, which it freely admits has become a "psychological burden."

A Remarkable Map

The many members of the National Geographic society have received the remarkable new map of Japan and adjacent regions put out recently by that organization. This is the first time that a detailed map has been computed with the geographic heart of Tokio as its center. The National Geographic Bulletin states that the exact spot is Tokio's central railway station about which cluster the Imperial palace, the central post office and the Marunouchi building, one of the city's largest official structures.

The map has been compiled of entirely new base material and is being used by the general staff and other government departments which opened their files to the National Geographic researchers for its preparation.

Just because we have our eyes on western Europe at the moment is no reason why we should forget what is going on in the Pacific. Fortunately, our forces have been built up there to the point where we can carry on simultaneous action with the movements of the armies in Europe.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

Julius Caesar would have had more water to cross today in invading Britain—the cliffs of Dover have receded that much.

Nazi slave-labor recruitment among women in occupied northern Italy now applies only to unmarried women between the ages of 18 and 30, resulting in a desperate matrimonial rush.

Pillow feathers are so scarce in Hungary and the Balkan countries that Nazis are offering a bribe of one gallon of gas for a quantity of feathers worth about 15 cents.

A "seat changing" signal gives at regular intervals in the crowded trains in Japan, and people, who have been sitting stand up to change places with the others.



ON THE center table in most Victorian parlors there was a kaleidoscope. Guests gazed into this after they tired of looking at the family album. Bits of colored glass were reflected in an endless number of intricate patterns in this ingenious device. Very much the same effect was obtained by the method of putting together the



simple six-inch quilt block shown here and that is why the pattern was called the Kaleidoscope.

This quilt has just the right flavor for today's decorating trends. It will make a stunning spread for your bed either in the colors suggested here or in any other combination that suits your room. The blocks are so easy to piece and are such a convenient size to carry around that they make ideal summer pick-up work.

NOTE—Mrs. Spears has prepared a large sheet with actual size quilt piece patterns for three of her favorite quilts. The Kaleidoscope, the Ann Rutledge and the Whirl Wind are included. This is pattern No. 200 and the price is 15 cents. Address:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS Bedford Hills New York Drawer 10 Enclose 15 cents for Pattern No. 200. Name Address

DIARRHEA. DUE to dietary indiscretions, change of drinking water or sudden changes in weather can be quickly relieved by Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam. For 92 years a household remedy. Sold at all drug stores. Be sure to ask for genuine.

SIMPLE Itching and stinging are relieved by specializing with RASHES. Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam. A great favorite for over forty years.

Acid Indigestion. Relieved in 5 minutes or double money back. When excess stomach acid causes indigestion, gas, sour stomach, heartburn, constipation, nervousness, the Wakefield's Blackberry Balsam. For 92 years a household remedy. Sold at all drug stores. Be sure to ask for genuine.

A Dab a Day keeps P.O. away! (Underarm Perspiration Odor)

YODORA DEODORANT CREAM. —Isn't stiff or sticky! Soft—It spreads like face cream. —Is actually soothing! Use right after shaving—will not irritate. —Has light, pleasant scent. No sticky smell to cling to fingers or clothing. —Will not spoil delicate fabrics. Yet tests in the tropics—made by nurses—prove that Yodora protects under clothing conditions. In tubs or jars, 75c, 25c, 60c. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

HOUSEWIVES: ★ ★ ★ Your Waste Kitchen Fats Are Needed for Explosives TURN 'EM IN! ★ ★ ★

To relieve distress of MONTHLY Female Weakness (Also Fine Stomachic Tonic). Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is famous for relieving periodic pain and accompanying nervous weakness, tired-out feelings—when due to functional weakness—thyroid disturbances. Taken regularly—Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such annoying symptoms. Pinkham's Compound is made especially for women—it helps nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE. JUST A DAB IN FEATHERS ON EACH FEATHER. OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS.

QUEENS DIE PROUDLY

© WHITE

by W. L. White

W.N.U. FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: Lieut. Col. Frank Kurtz, Flying Fortress pilot, tells of that fatal day when the Japs struck in the Philippines. Eight of his men are killed seeing for shelter and Old 57, his favorite Flying Fortress, is demolished before it can get off the ground. They escape to Australia, spend Christmas day there, and shortly after General Brereton orders them to take the bombers to Java. From there they start on flight for Davao, in the Philippines. They see a great concentration of ships below them—a Pearl Harbor set-up, but fighters come up and attack sets hot. They make the bombers, the bombs are flung out one by one, the bombardier shouts, "bombs away," and they turn and speed for home.

CHAPTER IX

"I poured on every ounce of power we had, and was about to turn for the getaway when I saw, just in time, that old Jim, who had dropped his bombs before I did, had already started his turn to get off the target a few seconds before me.

"The next thing I did was to call down to the bombardier and the navigator to come on up and tell me what we'd done to the Japs.

"They said it had been a sight to watch. A few of the Jap cruisers and destroyers had managed to get under way, and their wakes laced the water in great spirals and swirls as they tried to dodge the bombs. Aside from these few, they said, we'd caught the Japs absolutely flat-footed. If there had been enough of us, we could have blown a chunk out of their fleet they would never have recovered from.

"As it was, they had watched four direct hits on a Jap battleship, seen pieces of debris flying in every direction and smoke starting to billow up. In addition to this, our squadron had sunk three smaller craft—two cruisers and a transport.

"They said our bomb pattern had churned the whole area white with spouts of foam, and what few ships had their power up were running around like crazy. They said thousands of skilled personnel had been killed or drowned, and also that we had torn hell out of the dock workers and docks at Davao Harbor.

"Only I don't have time to gloat long, for something approaching us from ahead catches my eye through the windshield. It's practically flying our course and our altitude, except that it's off to the left. But am I seeing a ghost? It can't be what I think it is, a Messerschmitt 110, the kind that Ernst Udet told me all about in Berlin when I visited there in 1934. There can't be a Messerschmitt 110 in this hemisphere, but what else could it be with that split tail?

"He doesn't alter his course and I don't alter mine; and after he's passed the point where I could set up a collision course with him, I begin to come to my senses, to realize that I'm the pilot of a Flying Fortress and my job is to get home safely with these boys and this plane, which was never designed to engage in dogfights with Messerschmitts.

"We got back to Malang feeling pretty pleased with ourselves," said Frank, "and I personally felt I had made headway settling my old Philippine score. But in Java we found there were troubles ahead, and the least of these was that our Navy was accusing us of bombing their ships. They didn't say any of them had been hit, just that they'd had to beat off an attack, and it occurred to me that this might explain all those fireworks which came whooping under our chins through the overcast that night over the Celebes Sea. But we were never sure.

"So we said, 'Then why don't you tell us where your ships are going to be?' but it seemed that had never been done—a ruling from the Navy Department in Washington. I guess those guys must take some kind of a bomb-sight oath never to tell anything to anybody who doesn't wear black shoes.

"But plenty more was going on. It developed that our smash at the Jap fleet in Davao had been almost too successful. Because Davao was no longer a safe base for them, they had apparently boosted up their schedule by two or three weeks. Our reconnaissance went clear up to the Davao area and reported nothing there; then we found out the whole gang had moved out together and they were off the coast of Borneo, moving down into Macassar Strait, and it was clear they intended to clean out Borneo—not only because of our advance bases there, but because they wanted the rich oil fields at Tarakan and Balikpapan on the eastern coast of Borneo, where the oil is so rich they say you can pump it right into the bunkers of ships. Of course they'd built up big oil reserves which they had bought from us before Pearl Harbor, but now they were out to grab some fields of their own.

"And who was going to stop them? It was up to us to try, because we seemed to be the only force the United Nations had in that area big enough to tackle the Jap fleet.

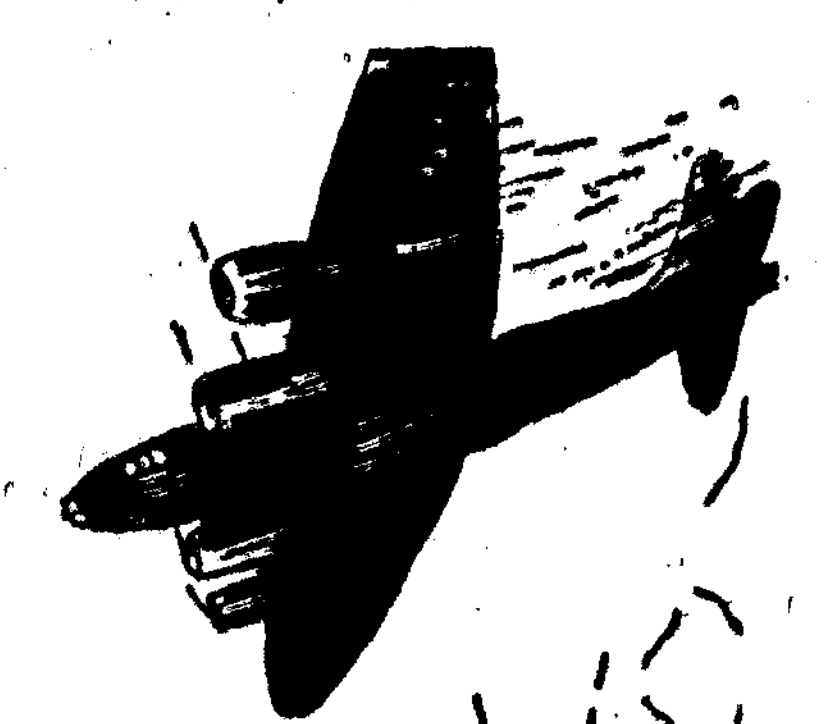
"We were briefed before dawn—told everything that was known about this big Jap gang of ships off southeast Borneo—and at 8:30 in the morning nine of us took off from the Malang field. We planned to fly over the Java Sea and then inland over Borneo, carrying to start

with an altitude of about 9,500 feet. But about eight o'clock we hit a tropical front which was a nightmare—fog so dense you could hardly see to light the tip of your cigarette.

"When we saw it coming ahead, each V spread out a little, so we wouldn't collide. Only we didn't dream how dense and how long it was going to be.

"It was like trying to fly inside a giant bale of cotton—so dense that when you looked out at the side you could barely see your own wing tips. And looking straight ahead, that bale of cotton seemed tightly packed against your windshield, only it was a dull flat gray-white, like the cotton I imagine they'd spin winding sheets out of. And you'd stare into the windshield, trying to see how close you were to your wing man, but there would only be that flat white, squeezed tight against your windshield, muffling everything. Then all of a sudden, the wing of the plane ahead would come surging into view out of that winding sheet, so terribly big and close that you would frantically jerk back all four throttles to cut your power, and begin fumbling your rudder to slow the big brute down a little, praying that by this you'd miss crashing into the plane ahead at least by a few yards.

"We'd been fighting through it on instruments, because inside that cot-



The gallant Dutch are burning up their Borneo oil fields.

ton bale you couldn't see stars or ocean, and it took so much hard flying that I was having my co-pilot handle the power for me. If I thought I was dropping behind the rest, maybe I would get lost and have to go over the target alone, which by now we knew was a dangerous business, I'd say to him: 'All right, give me a little more mercury now—about four inches.' Then when I'd catch a glimpse of the plane ahead I'd say: 'Okay, now you can bring it back to thirty inches. We're sitting okay—I can see him fine.' And I could for a minute or so.

"Without warning I break into the clear. I haven't climbed over that cloud, but instead have flown out of one of the walls of an enormous cloud canyon and am now flying around in the clear air between the precipices.

"Ahead of me looms the other canyon wall. Maybe it's thirty miles away, maybe fifty—you can't ever judge the distance of a cloud, because they don't come in standard sizes. But cloud canyons like this one are one magnificent sight that you never see any place except in the high skies.

"Because, you see, the morning sun was slanting down from behind me, over the top of the canyon wall out of which I had just come, to hit the top half of the cloud-canyon wall ahead. That top half might have been built out of burnished silver feather beds piled one on top the other, and yet you looked again and it seemed to be so firm it could be carved of glistening ice or marble.

"I am wondering if old Jim is also looking at all this when suddenly his voice comes out of nowhere into my earphones.

"Connally to Kurtz,' he is calling.

"Kurtz answering Connally,' I say.

"Have you broken into the clear yet?' he asks.

"Into the clear, Jim, at 14,500. Now I'm turning onto 270 degrees.' That means I'm turning west to fly down that canyon to see if I can't catch sight of Jim, whose voice is so loud in my ears. Suddenly I see a single Fortress ahead there in the canyon. I pick him up when the reflecting sun hits his uplitted wing. He is circling.

"I think I see you, Jim, I call. 'Continue to circle.' I head toward the plane and fall in on its wing,

continuing the long slow circle inside the canyon in the hope we'll pick up some of the others, and won't have to go in on the target alone. Meanwhile the radio operators of the two planes have started talking to each other by winking their Aldis lamps back and forth. We're so near the target I don't want to use the radio any more than necessary.

And just then I spot a third plane—about 500 feet below us and farther west down the canyon. Just as I'm wondering which one it is, my radio operator reports that the plane we're circling on isn't Jim at all, it's Bill Bohnaker. So we drop on down the canyon and sure enough, that third plane turns out to be old Jim. I can read his number plain now on his tail. Now there are three of us in the circle, wondering what in hell has become of the other six. We haven't got the gas to stay in this golden dream castle much longer. But just then my radio operator comes in with a message from Combs, the leader. God knows where he is, but he's telling us, 'Continuing to target,' and he's sending it out by key, where he can use code, because he daren't use voice so close to the target as he must by now be, because most of these damn Zero pilots seemed to have graduated from Los Angeles High School and understand English as well as you do.

"All right, continue it is, so now we plunged back into that damned front—the opposite canyon wall—and the gray mist packed down around my windshield again. We continued to climb in that deathly whiteness—first one wing and then the other surging into my view. I flew it for forty-five minutes and decided it was just too much to risk crashing into each other when we were so close to the target. So without any message to Jim or Bill I decided I'd spread out. I flew 45 degrees for thirty seconds, then back thirty more seconds, and then continued on the old course—flying on instruments, of course. But now that we were staggered both in altitude and in interval, it wasn't so bad.

"Finally we broke out into the clear at 27,000 feet at a quarter after ten and discovered we had lost interval only by a very little. But I was groggy—we'd been on oxygen for four and a half hours already.

"But the weather was still playing tricks. Now the mist was coming in great tufts, thicker than cotton wadding, while below us was a thin layer of overcast.

"We were getting close to the target now. Should we climb higher? There wasn't much point, because if we did, that overcast layer might thicken so that we couldn't see the target, and we'd have to come down below it to unload.

"But where's Bill Bohnaker? I look back and see that he's very slowly peeling off. I wonder why. Probably supercharger trouble. Then I think to myself, 'There he goes, and I'd hoped maybe at least three of us could go in together.' Because in my mind is that rain-check idea—the score isn't settled yet, and if that target is open at all, I've made up my mind I'm going in. And I think to myself, 'Here we go again, Jim, just you and me.'

"About this time I hear a gunner on Combs' ship—they've broken radio silence, which means they're on the target—saying, 'Lots of enemy fighters sighted!'

"But they're still far ahead, out of sight. Here we are again, in a staggered attack—the stragglers to bear the brunt of what the first flights stir up. We ought to know better, but still I'm going on in.

"The weather gets crazier and crazier—these enormous tufts not stratified at all, but floating around at almost any altitude. And my co-pilot seems to be fascinated by a big black one that isn't shaped quite like a thunderhead. It might be one of those Dakota tornado funnels, only it doesn't revolve.

"Then suddenly he says, staring at it: 'Hell, Frank, that isn't a cloud at all—look! I follow his finger, and down at the base of that cloud, on the ground, is a crackling, flaming oil field! The gallant Dutch are scorching the earth for fair—burning up their Borneo oil fields right in the face of the advancing Japs, millions of dollars' worth of it. Imagine all of East Texas crackling and pouring black smoke into the sky.

"We can't stop to watch a billion dollars go up in black smoke. The Dutch are doing their job and we have ours, which just now is scanning for fighters. I realize that in this weather and so close to the target they might be anywhere, only for some reason I never think of them when my No. 1 starboard engine starts jumping around in its mount, rattling the whole plane.

"I only curse my luck and ask, 'If we were going to have engine trouble, why in hell couldn't it have been on the way home instead of now, when we're about to begin our run over the target?'

"I watch the oil pressure drop sickeningly, and still it doesn't dawn on me what hit that motor. I'm just sore at it for letting me down. And also, what will I do—nurse it along by feathering it, or see if I can't give it maybe 1,000 RPM's (revolutions per minute) while I push the other three up to 2,000? (to be continued)

Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

By VIRGINIA VALE

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

TIME was when Franchot Tone was a prominent member of Hollywood's stay-up-late set. But no more. He's now a leader of the proud parents association. On the set of Benedict Bogeaus' "Dark Waters," Papa Tone exhibits snapshots of Pascal Franchot, age nine months, to Merle Oberon, Thomas Mitchell and Fay Bainter till they cry for help. It was hot news when Pascal grabbed the edge of his crib and stood up—and then wouldn't sit down again. Mrs. Tone is Jean Wallace, a beautiful blonde, under contract to Paramount. The Tones bought Robert Montgomery's house when he went into the navy; Mrs. Tone's sister lives with them, and when servants aren't to be had, Tone buckles down and washes dishes.

Jerry Colonna, of the black walrus mustache, will accompany Bob Hope on a tour of Pacific fighting fronts when he finishes work in Re-



JERRY COLONNA

public's "Atlantic City." He's a man of many faces in this one—even appears as an oversized infant with blond curls!

Handsome Bill Johnson, Metro's new white-haired boy, was taken to the coast to act as master of ceremonies for their "Screen Test," on the Mutual network. He won the assignment on the strength of his singing ability, but in Hollywood he was promptly given a major role in Wallace Beery's "Airship Squadron 4." The radio show will serve as a build-up for Bill.

Elizabeth Taylor, the 12-year-old actress who made her screen debut in "Lassie Come Home" and has the lead opposite Mickey Rooney in "National Velvet," will be starred by Metro in "Hold High the Torch." It's the story of a child and a war dog, the third of the Lassie pictures. The role was originally meant for Margaret O'Brien, but Elizabeth has proved talented enough to inherit it.

Following more than 40 tests for the part—some by well-known film stars—Jack L. Warner chose Joan Loring for the coveted role of "Beulah" in "The Corn Is Green." She's 18, was born in Hongkong, and has been in this country only five years. She's acted on numerous radio programs.

Yank soldiers in Italy are becoming patrons of opera, according to reports received by Dr. Frank Black, NBC's general music director. "It started after the first Italian campaigns were successful," he said. "Many cafes were out of bounds, Italian films had no English titles, and the USO entertainers hadn't arrived yet. The boys were desperate for entertainment—so they went to opera; and liked it."

Within 24 hours of the production of his radio theater, "Action in the North Atlantic," Cecil E. DeMille's plea for recruits for the merchant marine brought about an enlistment of 36 men from the listening audience, practically enough to man a Liberty ship.

It's the experience of a lifetime to tag along when Parks Johnson is doing "Vox Pop" at a military hospital. The men love the genial Parks, who has a son in the service. And during the show before the broadcast it's something to see a wounded man and a pretty nurse doing one of those stunts children do at parties, while Johnson stands by with a handful of dollar bills, to reward the winner.

As a result of a publicity agent's dream, Basil Rathbone, who's "Sherlock Holmes" in the radio mystery series, was credited with a collector's interest in sculptured hands. He's been the unhappy recipient of hands from fans all over the country.

ODDS AND ENDS—According to present plans, Dick "Henry Aldrich" Jones will make a picture during the six-week vacation of "The Aldrich Family" from the air waves; he hasn't made one since he played the young Mark Twain. . . . Don Woods, star of NBC's "Those Who Love," has signed a long-term contract with Warner Bros.; his first picture will be "Roughly Speaking." . . . Ann Southern gave up a vacation to play the leading role in the Walter Pidgeon show dramatization of "Tenderich." . . . Helen Walker's soldier-husband has been writing her for lots and lots of pin-up pictures (not of her, but of Pauline Goddard, Dorothy Lamour and Veronica Lake).

THINGS for YOU TO MAKE



Pattern No. 671

THIS chubby-cheeked dolly with movable limbs is in for lots of loving. Three pieces form her soft, cuddly body; the arms and legs are each made from two pieces. Her hair is soft yarn and her pretty clothes may be chosen from the contents of your scrap bag.

Pattern 671 contains transfer pattern and directions for doll and clothes.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. What is an etude?
2. What does the term "blood heat" mean?
3. Where are penguins found?
4. When were the Hawaiian Islands discovered by James Cook?
5. What state in the Union has the longest shore line?
6. What name is given to a native of the Aleutian Islands?

The Answers

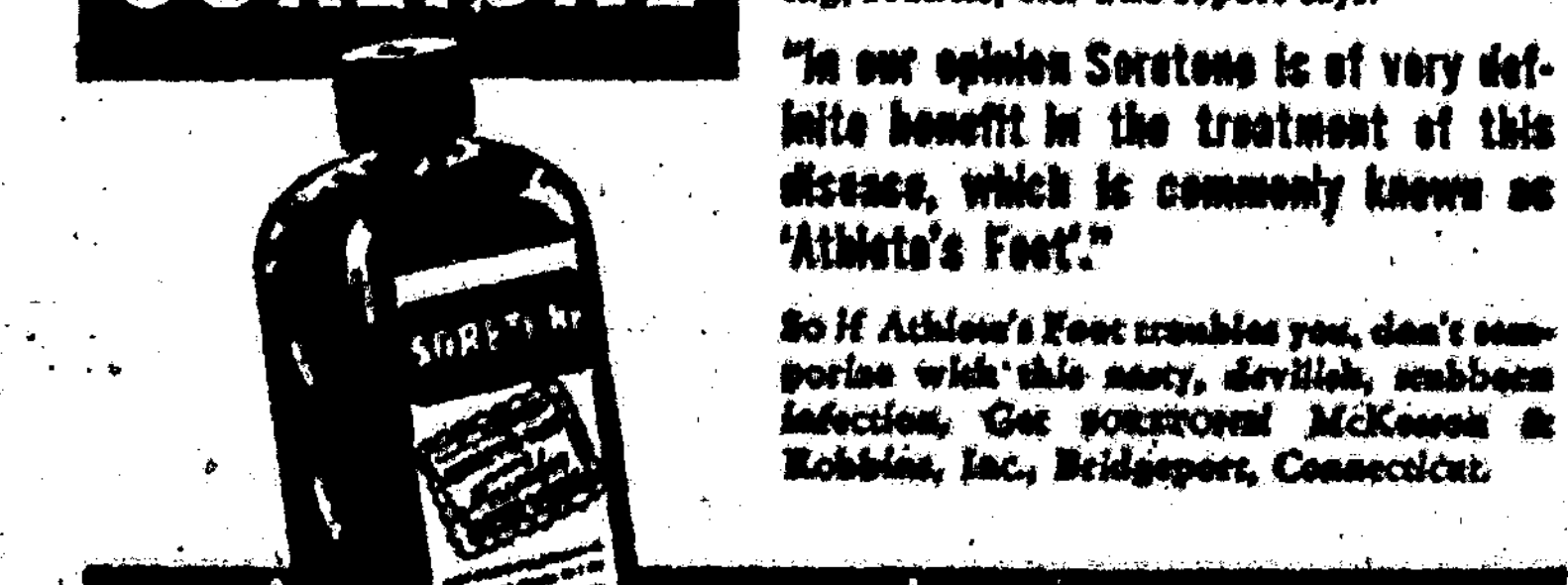
1. A musical study or practice of some special point of technique.
2. The normal temperature of a human being, about 98.6 degrees F.
3. At the South Pole.
4. In 1778.
5. Michigan.
6. Aleut.

Fish in Desert

Water from wells 300 feet deep have brought fish to the surface of the Sahara desert. It is presumed they have traveled through underground streams.



"80.6% of sufferers showed CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT after only 10-day treatment with SORETONE"



Foster D. Soell, Inc., well-known consulting chemist, have just completed a test with a group of men and women suffering from Athlete's Foot. These people were told to use Soretone. At the end of only a ten-day test period, their feet were examined in two ways: 1. Scrapings were taken from the feet and examined by the bacteriologist. 2. Each subject was examined by a physician. We quote from the report: "After the use of Soretone according to the directions on the label for a period of only ten days, 80.6% of the cases showed clinical improvement of an infection which is most stubborn to control." Improvements were shown in the symptoms of Athlete's Foot—the itching, burning, redness, etc. The report says: "In our opinion Soretone is of very definite benefit in the treatment of this disease, which is commonly known as 'Athlete's Foot.'" So if Athlete's Foot troubles you, don't postpone with this easy, service, safe, infection, Get Soretone! McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept. 564 W. Randolph St. Chicago 26, Ill.

Enclose 15 cents (plus one cent to cover cost of mailing) for Pattern No.

Name _____

Address _____

Voice Vibrations

Singing voices vary considerably in number of vibrations per second, or wave length, as exemplified by the following groups, each singing an octave apart. On the G note above the treble clef, voices of sopranos produce sound waves 1.4 feet in length; those of contraltos 2.8 feet; those of tenor 5.6 feet; and those of basses 11.1 feet.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Latest government figures show that 80 per cent of the nation's war workers travel to and from their war jobs by automobile. Still an important reason why available tires have to be distributed cautiously.

B. F. Goodrich has created and is now beginning to produce an improved general-purpose synthetic rubber, the details of which must remain confidential until after the war. Introduction of a certain abundant natural material has developed a synthetic rubber that approaches natural rubber in characteristics during processing and has proven superior in large truck tires.

B.F. Goodrich FIRST IN RUBBER

Men's Clothing

Ladies Ready to Wear

Shoes

Dry Goods

PETTY'S

General Merchandise

QUALITY PRICE SERVICE

J. F. Petty, Prop. Phone 62



We Have In Stock

Arsenate of Lead

Fly Spray

Chicken Feed

Dehorning Paint

Barb Wire

Screen Doors

Wool Bags

Screw-worm Medicine

Blackleg Vaccine

The Titsworth Co.

(INCORPORATED)
CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

OddFellows Install

At the regular meeting Tuesday night, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term of six months. Noble Grand, Herman E. Kelt, Vice Grand, M. O. Longley, Secretary, John E. Wright, Treasurer, Calvin Ogl. Officers to be appointed by the incoming N. G. and V. G. will be announced next week.

Heavy Loss on Eggs

The War Food Administration's regional office in Chicago sold seventy carloads of eggs to feed mixers for conversion into animal protein feed. Purchased at WFA's egg market, support price, the seventy carloads, according to a newspaper dispatch, represented an investment of \$340,200 and were sold for \$2,100, so WFA took a loss of \$338,100. It's high time that the hens on America's farms declare a strike or receive instructions via a New Deal directive to discontinue production.

The Woman Vote in 1944

The El Paso Times wants to know how the American women will vote next November. Here is the answer to that question as we see it, taken from what we have learned from the ladies of our locality and from what we know about other localities over the country. There is a striking comparison. 60 per cent of the women's vote will be Republican.

IF YOU want to get married, write Box 26, Vancouver, Wash.

The Home Cafe in Capitan, opposite the Titsworth Co., is now open, under the management of Molly Greer and Violet Triplett. The best of service on short orders and meals.—Adv.

Orders Crop Moved

C. V. Hemphill, chairman of the state A & A committee, is advising bean producers to move their 1943 crop before Aug. 1.

"Because the support price for 1943 beans is effective only until July 31, the price to the grower will probably drop in the line with ceiling prices," Mr. Hemphill said.

The ceiling price is now \$5 per hundredweight; the support price \$6.50 per hundredweight.

Card of Thanks

We wish to convey to our many friends, the grateful thanks for acts of kindness, words of sympathy and beautiful floral offerings at the sad rites of our mother, sister, and grandmother Mrs. Hannah Dalton. Respectfully,

Mr. and Mrs. John Harkey and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norman and family, Clark Hust and family.

Rancher's Camp Meeting

The committee of the Rancher's Camp Meeting Association met this week and made all arrangements for the annual camp meeting.

The meeting which will last four days, will begin Wednesday night, August 2 and continue until Sunday, closing Sunday night, August 6. During these four days, there will be services both morning and evening. To all services, the public cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Eigner, former managers of the S. P. Hotel, left Wednesday morning for Indio, Calif., their old home, after being here for about two years. Ole Wettermark, who has been night clerk at the hotel for the past twelve years is the new manager.

Moving picture, is coming to town! The Lincoln county nutrition committee has made arrangements for this film to be shown at the Lyric Theatre on July 7-8.

"The Modest Miracle" deals with Dr. Christian Eijkman and the cure for beri-beri; he found that the people eating brown rice are well, while those who eat bleached rice are sick.

Be sure to see this picture and learn the discovery of vitamin B1.

LITTLE MOMENTS IN BIG LIVES Kessler

Speech bubbles in the cartoon include:
 - "NOW I KNOW WHO'S BEEN AT THIS CASE, HERE'S AN E IN THE A BOX!"
 - "HEY, BOY! BETTER TAKE YR DOB OVIN THAT KID'S INK!"
 - "WHY NOT PLAYED TH' OLD TIME LIVE JACK ON TH' NEW DEVL YET?"
 - "THE DEVIL'S BEEN PLAYIN' 'ROUND THIS ROOM!"
 - "WHO'S BEEN USIN' MY SYBARS AS A LEAD CUTTIE?"
 - "ALWAY DID YOU PIR 'EM TYPE?"

ALVIN E. W. BACH, N.E.C. ANNOUNCER AND WINNER OF MEDAL FOR GOOD DICTION, GIVEN BY THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS, STARTED AS A DEAF IN A PRINTING PLANT IN WORCESTER, MASS.

Carrizozo Auto Co.

ROY SHAFER, Prop.

FORD

Parts and Accessories
 GAS, OIL AND GREASES
 Expert Automobile Repairing
 FORD Tractors and Equipment