

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1944

PRICE \$2.00 THE YEAR

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. George Wandell of Nogal were shoppers here Tuesday.

Miss Mary Lou May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. May, is attending school at Lubbock, Tex.

Miss Patsy Dolan and Mrs. Albert Sanchez, were week-end visitors at El Paso.

G. C. Kroggel, "from all over the state of New Mexico," was a business visitor here this week.

D. L. Jackson of White Oaks was a business visitor here Wednesday, returning in the afternoon.

Mrs. Pearl Sommersett, proprietor of Pearl's Coffee Shop in Capitan, was a business visitor here Tuesday.

Mrs. R. T. Freeland, son and granddaughter Alyce Harrington of the Capitan country were here Monday.

Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Harkey left Monday for Corvallis, Oregon, after a furlough which they spent with the home folks.

Word has been received from Pvt. Joe Beltran, who is now in North Africa. Joe was one of our star basketball players on the home team.

Born—On July 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hust of El Paso, a boy and his name is Kenneth Dale Hust. Mother and son are doing nicely.

T. B. Maddux of the Maddux Monument Co. of Roswell, was a business visitor in town Wednesday and made this office a pleasant call.

H. J. Moore of the Conoco Service Station at Capitan and son John Richard were here on business Friday and were friendly callers at this office.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wood, who recently sold their home in Oscura to A. J. Bivens, moving to Tularosa, have made another change. This time they have moved to Fort David, Ariz.

Mrs. H. A. Peebles of Nogal was in town Wednesday, accompanied by little Miss Katrina Buchanan, daughter of Forest Ranger and Mrs. Buchanan of that district.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Ballow of El Paso came up Saturday, spent the week-end with Maudie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pick Warden and small son Guy Warden Ballow, who is their guest for a short-while.

In the card of thanks for relatives of the late Mrs. Hannal Dalton last week, we erred by omitting the name of Mrs. O. J. Long. We beg your pardon Mrs. Long.

In a letter received this week from Mrs. C. N. Lemmon, wife of Conductor Chas. Lemmon, now residing at El Paso, on Route 2 where they raise their own fruit and vegetables.

Mrs. Sam Bigger of Capitan was here Wednesday and from her we learned that her son Gordon is in San Diego, but is in another camp. Gordon is Seaman 2-c in the Navy.

Lusiano Otero is home on furlough after seeing service in North Africa. He is visiting his father and mother Mr. and Mrs. G. Otero. Mr. Otero is employed at Fort Stanton and resides at Capitan.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Christensen and Mrs. Joe Wigley of Capitan, were visitors here last Saturday and while in town, they made this office a friendly call. Mr. Christensen is the Republican candidate for County Assessor and Mrs. Wigley is the wife of chief of the Capitan Fire Department.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dale and son Elmo have moved from their ranch near Ancho to Alamogordo. We regret to lose the Dales from our locality, but wish them much success in their new home. Their son Henry will have charge of the Dale ranch.

Thomas Morales, Seaman 3-c of Boston, Mass., has returned to service after spending a leave-of absence of 14 days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Morales. Thomas is pretty close to an embarkation station and may be sent across at any time. He left last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Norris have moved from Coyote to Dawson, where he will be engaged as S P track foreman. Their oldest daughter Dora, who has been in California, came in Wednesday and accompanied by her sister Jean went to Dawson to see their parents.

County Commissioner Marshall Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson, sister Mrs. Bessie Williamson and Mrs. W. L. Smith were here from White Oaks Wednesday, Mrs. Williamson being a guest of Mrs. Atkinson, the two ladies being sisters. Last week, the Atkinsons had as their guest Mrs. Alice Sulmeister of Vaughn another sister.

For Sale

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

The Republican Nominee for President



GOV. THOMAS E. DEWEY OF NEW YORK

GOV. DEWEY ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION

Having been unanimously drafted by the Republicans of the nation, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey responded immediately to the call. Flying from Albany he arrived in Chicago Wednesday evening and appeared before a wildly enthusiastic audience at the Chicago stadium. With Gov. Bricker, his running mate, at his side, Governor Dewey accepted the nomination in a ringing address. The following are excerpts from that speech which indicate his general tenor: "To Americans of every party, I pledge that on Jan. 20 next year our government will again have a cabinet of the ablest men and women to be found in America."

"Dear Alben" Will Nominate King Franklin the IV, at Chicago

When Alben Barkley made the attack on the President, which caused so much favorable comment, he was hailed as the most courageous man at Washington, from the fact that F. D. R. had been so close to him that he pronounced his blessing on him by calling him, "Dear Alben," and then to give him such a "calling down", it made him stand out as a gladiator. Many newspapers ran large headlines about the breach between the two former "dear friends" and many feed-baggers wept tears of sorrow over the whole mess. But this paper never took the matter seriously. We believed from the start, that the whole matter was a political stunt and that there was a proverbial "nigger in the woodpile" somewhere and so it has proven to have been. It now develops that dear Alben has been chosen by the Fourth-termer to place him in nomination at Chicago, which proves the entire repudiation of the President by Alben to have been another of the New Deal jokes, we have had to suffer during these long years of dictatorship. He hopes that by Alben placing him in nomination it will heal the knock-out punch given his policies in the state of Kentucky, when the Republican carried the state. Now that the cat is out of the bag, we will await with patience as to what effect that cunningly laid plan of "mice and men" will have on the candidate, who says, he will "reluctantly" tackle the Fourth term.

OUT DAMNED SPOT



Comments



Lewis Burke

Falstaff Oppenshaw (precisely while he's here) has written a poem: Hearing FDR would run again We sat down and reflected: "We don't know just exactly when We've heard news so unexpected."

When we think of the political campaign Our heart within us swells. We'd feel more swell and have less pain, If we could think of something else.

Jeff Herron Says:

A clerk was helping an old Negro fill out his application for a civil service janitor job. "Do you belong to the Nazi Bund, or to any political party that plans to overthrow the government," asked the clerk. "Yes'm," said the man. The clerk asked the man which one. "The Kux Klan," was the darkey's earnest reply.

It is rumored that Eleanor sold 10 trunks and 14 traveling bags to Mrs. Thos. E. Dewey.

A lot of people seem more concerned where Sen. O'Daniel got his newspaper than where he got the ideas he's printing on it, states Dug Out by Root.

Political weather forecast—Hot with increasing temperature from July 11 til Nov. 8.

Headline. You will have a new president in 1944, says F. D. R. — So think the Bull Moose Democrats (and Republicans.)

So, Hasta la Vista.

Our old friend Florencio Vega is having trouble and he is wondering who is causing it. Someone has stolen his cattle guards which he had made over small ravines at places on his ranch. We don't know who could have a grudge at Florencio, for he has never even harmed a fly. If one should light on his nose, he couldn't have the heart to ask it to step off. We would not be surprised to hear of someone stealing his house with him in it.

Change of Location Assembly of God Church moved to location block east of court house. Services Tuesday and Friday evening 8:30. Sunday Services: Sunday School 10:30 and Preaching 11 a. m. Evening Services at 8:30. Come out and hear the Old Fashioned Gospel Message. John A. Deweher, Pastor.

For Sale

32-volt Light Plant. See or write John Dale, Gen. Delivery, Alamogordo, N. M. 2tp

Runs Amuck on Lyric Theatre

During the first part of the week, people over town noticed a queer character with a heavy growth of whiskers parading about town in search of something to eat and finally landed on a bench in the city park, where he remained most of the day on Monday until about six o'clock, when he arose, armed himself with rocks and proceeded to batter in the front of the Lyric Theatre. He took the heaviest rocks he could find, broke in the heavy plate glass in the ticket box and otherwise mutilated the entire front of popular place of amusement. He was arrested by Sheriff Stover but refused to talk or give any reason for doing the damage. He is confined in the county jail, where he refuses to talk.

Lieut. Harry D. Edmiston passed through here the latter part of last week enroute from Nebraska to somewhere in Arizona. Harry grew up in Carrizozo. He is a grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Edmiston and carries the name of his grandad.

'Modest Miracle'

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.

LYRIC THEATRE

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

Friday & Saturday Joe E. Brown, June Havoc, Dale Evans, Marjorie Gaitso in "Casanova in Burlesque"

Joe has been entertaining the boys overseas ever since Pearl Harbor and no spot has been too isolated for him to penetrate! "Tick Tock Tuckered" and "T Dogie Roundup"

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, John Loder, Gig Young in "Old Acquaintances"

She was past 30 and promised to answer his proposal in 5 days. Her friend's daughter was under 20—Guess what happened. Paramount News and "Into the Clouds"

Wednesday—Thursday Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford, Jean Rogers in "Whistling in Brooklyn"

Skelton, the screwy sleuth stalks the slayers—but shies at his own shadow "Nursery Rhyme Mysteries" and "Baby Puss"

St. Anna's Dances

Roswell Orchestra

July 26

Cortez Hall at San Pat.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON.—The Netherlands foreign minister warned that the small nations would not accept post-war domination by the Big Four, and State Secretary Hull replied in 600 vaporous words that all nations would be equal in their "sovereignty."

This world had been wandering around in words, stretching them, redefining them, for a decade up to this war. Streams of words poured from various energetic people. We had such things as "technocracy" to ponder.

A man wrote a book about how we deceive ourselves with words, only he wrote it from the standpoint of how other people could be deceived with words. It was Stuart Chase, the New Deal economist, and he dug out of obscurity a new word for his idea "semantics."

He warned his fellow radicals against calling such things as the taxation-insurance-spending scheme of the New Deal by any right name, and I think he originally devised the philosophically false and realistically unpraiseworthy phrase "social security," which, like most other things, we have in name only.

I am not trying to be a philosopher, only to tell you the difficulty confronting me in attempting to transfer to you the news behind the news. Here is the Dutch minister who says he will not take domination by greater powers. We all know he always has.

ALWAYS CONTROLLED
The financial and whole economic life of his country always, depended on the greater powers, and I mean always, because history will not reveal an instance in which the Netherlands controlled its own affairs without outside directing influence.

Mr. Hull replied with words equally alliterous, and just as far off base, saying the "sovereignty" of Holland would be kept pure.

If these same words were piled 10,000 miles higher, the average intelligent man in the street would still know the Netherlands is a small country, Great Britain is an empire of greater bulk and authority, that the United States is a rich and powerful nation, that Russia is a rising influence which will probably dominate Europe. The words we read in the news, therefore, merely deceive us from the fact that we already know, that cannot be changed.

So also with Spain, the French Committee of Liberation, the Russian situation, or whatever else there is in the news of either international or domestic consequence.

A columnist makes a speech in New York to the French emigres demanding that De Gaulle be recognized as the government of France, la De Gaulle the government of France?

HE IS A POLITICIAN
He is a politician who escaped to London, failed at numerous belligerent enterprises, fought the French political elements who freed in North Africa, made a private alliance with Russia, and then announces himself as the government of France. Anyone can see that.

He is only a French politician who has succeeded in mastering the other French politicians, all of them in exile and away from their people. To recognize him as a government would, in justice and simple common honesty, be an act of cheating the people of France who cannot yet express themselves.

With Spain, our people have been deluded into believing the Spanish civil war was a cause of democracy against Fascism, and that Fascism won. Anyone can see it was a war of Communism against Fascism, one dictatorship against another, neither of which we want, all far from democracy.

In domestic politics, we also delude ourselves with words. "Leftist" covers everything from revolutionary communism to liberal idealism, which are opposites. Communism means dictatorship, ruthless direction of the individual, while liberalism means freedom of the individual.

The only way we are going to solve any of our difficulties is to get out of words into facts. Pressure groups can deceive us, but only temporarily. Truth is an obstinate, inevitable leveler. It will insist on being dominant in the end, no matter how many words are heaped upon it.

The G. I. Bill of Rights has been passed allowing up to 52 weeks within two years of unemployment compensation at \$20 a week, so that veterans could lay around for that length of time, although, of course, the problem is to get people back to work.

Only if the nation is working and producing can it hope to survive, because, after all the talk about gold, inflation, wage-hours, etc., work is the only constructive economic factor which can generate a successful country.

Don't Worry About Your WAC Overseas; She's Healthier And Happier Than When at Home, Says Medical Officer

Major Janeway Tells About 14 Months With N. African Contingent

By GERTRUDE BACHMAN
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If your daughter, sister or wife is a WAC and stationed in the Mediterranean area, you are probably worrying a lot more about her than she is about herself. Maj. Margaret Janeway, Medical corps, U. S. army, gives a report that should put to rest all unnecessary fears.

"They are never sick," Major Janeway told a press conference in Washington. "The Fifth army WACs have had an amazing health record from the beginning."

Of 1,800 women soldiers who landed in North Africa since January, 1943, only 12 have been sent home for medical reasons. Dr. Janeway believes that this record may prove one thing—that the more primitive the circumstances, the better a woman thrives.

"They take hardships in a spirit of fun," Major Janeway said.

When the first contingent went over in January, 1943, it found circumstances definitely primitive. The trip over wasn't exactly a sum-



PVT. MARION DeGRAY of Milwaukee, Wis., brings an armload of homemade bread into the messhall. Excellent food is credited to a large extent for the splendid health record of the WACs overseas.

mer cruise—especially since most of the women hadn't ever been to sea before. They landed at Oran on January 13, and took a train for Algiers. They discovered their quarters to be an old French convent with no heat and no water. They used their helmets for carrying water from an old well in the courtyard and for wash basins. It was bitterly cold. Major Janeway said:

"It was May before we thawed out, and it was May before we could get an occasional good night's sleep."

The women slept 12 in a room on straw mattresses placed on double-decker bunks, wore all their woolen clothes and wrapped themselves in three blankets when they went to bed. Those on the night shift were envious because they slept during the daytime when there were no air raids.

On Duty 12 Hours Daily.
Such were the conditions of their employment. The wages of WAC privates are the same as those of G. I. Joes—\$50 a month plus 10 percent of the base pay for overseas duty. The hours were 12 a day, seven days a week. Since curfew was at 7 p. m., and the Algerian shops were closed at that time, there was no point in time off.

During this whole period, despite hardships—or what most of us would consider hardships—there were no serious illnesses and very little jitters, Major Janeway said. A three-bed dispensary had been set up in what was described as "a large closet" in the convent. This was used only as an isolation ward for those with colds—and as a room for an occasional rest of 24 hours for the very weary. Major Janeway said that after such treatment most of them were ready to go back to their jobs. Despite all the dire warnings, not one WAC contracted any of the diseases they had been told very carefully to guard against.

When more WACs arrived in Algiers in May, the entire WAC colony took over an apartment house which provided more comforts, and much more warmth. The number of beds in the dispensary was increased to 11.
Of the 66 women who came with this contingent, only three had to be

Hairdressers, Cosmetics, More Free Time, Keep Up Girls' Morale

"I think these WACs must really lead charmed lives," Major Janeway chuckled. "Their sick rate has been exceedingly low and it's significant, I think, that in the last three months of 1943, the companies which had the lowest sick rate were the companies which had been there the longest."

"There are ample facilities in Algiers now to keep up a woman soldier's morale, though the morale



STROLLING DOWN the roadway to the entrance of the old French convent which is their barracks in North Africa are these five WACs who are assigned to the headquarters offices of Allied force headquarters. They are, left to right, Mary C. Woods, Everett, Mass.; Ellen Condon, Missoula, Mont.; Mary Livingston, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lucille James, Sioux City, Iowa; and Elizabeth Page, Escanaba, Mich. A nun is passing in the background.

returned to the States. The reason given was "excessive nervousness." The three women were aged 30, 35 and 40 respectively, and had backgrounds of nervous instability. What had been a potential inability to adjust at home under secure routine now became complete maladjustment. Major Janeway said they just "couldn't take it."

No diet deficiencies were discovered. Army food was more than adequate, and in addition, the WACs were the friendly concern of army and navy men. They received oranges, eggs that cost \$2 a dozen, and a general supply of "nice spilling." The navy men—who vied with the tradition of their marine brothers for having this situation well in hand—even obtained pillows for the WAC bunks.

"Every time a girl got a letter from home," Major Janeway said, "Mama wanted to know if she was getting her vitamins. She was, but she didn't know it. Fortunately, their folks started sending them vitamin pills and that settled the problem for us. They ate their pills and felt better."

Too Much Sun Tan.
The power of the North African sun was an unknown quantity to the WACs. Anxious to get a smooth tan, they discovered, to their dismay, that it could very easily be overdone. After a few painful burns,



LETTERS FROM home are the best morale boosters. Sgt. Betty Jane O'Leary of Pittsburgh, Pa., sounds the welcome "mail call."

which kept the victims away from work, sunburn was classified "not line of duty." That meant that any WAC who was not sensible enough to get her tan gradually, would have her pay docked for any time she was off work. They soon learned how to do it gradually.

By November, three more WAC companies had reported for duty in Algiers. In December, one company fresh from the States went directly to Italy.

The healthiest women in the whole Mediterranean area, Major Janeway found, were the Fifth army WACs living in tents very close behind the fighting lines in Italy. They were part of a communications platoon based at Naples and half up toward the front, living in tents, working the command post message center. They were with the Fifth army in North Africa and followed when American troops took Naples.

Major Janeway said that the WACs at the front and those in North Africa, for that matter, are so healthy because they do not have time to spend in "frivolous activities."

There is no special training for keeping the WACs in trim. In winter they don't have much opportunity for exercise, but in summer they swim. In North Africa, a program has been set up which pro-

vides each woman, after so long a time, a four-day rest period. A rest camp has been established 20 miles up the coast from Algiers. It was opened first for those earliest WACs who were beginning to look a little fatigued after their 12-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week grind with no passes from January to June.
No similar arrangement has been made in Italy as yet, but Major Janeway believes that one soon will be.

Only Six Marriages.
In 14 months, there have only been six marriages of WACs in the Mediterranean area. It is possible that a three-month waiting period—known as the "cooling-off" period—after announcing marriage intentions to the commanding officer is the reason. This is an army regulation and applies to both men and women.

In regard to the unhappy stories that have been circulating about the morals of the WACs, Dr. Janeway cited medical statistics which showed definitely these rumors to be figments of somebody's imagination.

The women were homesick at times, but "not too badly," Major Janeway said. Six weeks after the first group arrived in Algiers, however, there was no mail from home, which resulted in many a tearful night. But the regular arrival of mail after that, and the strict regimen took care of homesickness pretty thoroughly.

There have been no battle casualties among the WACs. One woman was injured, and one killed in a jeep accident. There was plenty of bombing, but the bombs fell "just across the street" from the Algiers barracks. The bombs would hit the same spot night after night. During the day the damage would be repaired, and that night it would be undone. Yet none of the WACs was hit.

A piece of shrapnel hit the bed in which a WAC was sleeping, but she was unharmed. There was some dispute between her and the occupant of the next bunk as to whom the piece of shrapnel belonged.

Major Janeway said that the jobs which the WACs perform, and about which "they are very keen" are those of stenographers, telephone operators, drivers, cooks, and all kinds of communications jobs.
Asked if the WACs overseas feel that girls at home are lackadaisical

about not joining up Major Janeway replied: "They certainly do!" She continued:

"It takes a level-headed and very well-balanced woman to stand up against that pressure and maintain her own good sense. It takes a level-headed woman to keep rested and to maintain her sense of humor."



A WAC in North Africa hangs up some personal laundry in the back yard of the convent which serves as a barracks, giving a homelike touch to the grim business of war.

lucky. The WAC mess halls are the best in North Africa. They can even stick cloves in a piece of spam and bake it to look and taste like ham.
"The WACs, even those in Italy, manage to keep neat-looking and freshly laundered. If they've had any time in Algiers at all, they have a good new permanent. They can get powder and lipstick and other toilet essentials at the Post Exchange. They like to get soap and Kleenex from home though."

Let's Face Facts

Steadier Farm Incomes Throughout the World Proposed in New Plan

By BARROW LYONS
WNU Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C. While American industry is strengthening its position in world trade through promotion of international cartels, it might be a good idea for farmers to take a look at the world agricultural situation to discover how their interests are involved.

First, however, if there is any doubt about the future of world cartels, think back to the days in the early 1890s when liberals and progressives were shouting against the "trusts"—those great industrial and banking combinations that bossed congress and legislatures, and generally showed a "public be damned" attitude toward consumers.

In 1910, the industrial commission, the first congressional body to investigate monopolies, held that great combinations of industry were here to stay, and that it would be inadvisable to "bust" them. Control in the public interest was recommended. There may be some question as to how effective social controls have been, but the great combinations are still here.

We have reached a similar point now in relation to international cartels. We are not going to break them up, no matter how much our liberals may desire it. In fact, we are going to assist in the organization of cartels, possibly before the war ends.

Farmers Must Decide
Obviously, it is time for farmers to begin to think internationally in respect to agriculture, for if they don't, the food processors will do their thinking for them. Let us take a brief look at the wheat market, for that is still the chief farm product in international trade.

Lee Marshall, WFA director of distribution, on a recent visit to Kansas boasted that on July 1 we would enter the crop year with a carry-over of about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat compared with about 40,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1918, during the last year of World War I. But what happened after the last war? Almost every nation during the war increased its wheat acreage, and after the war surpluses began to pile up year after year until the price of wheat was so low, no wheat farmer could operate profitably. We may dispose of this surplus to a hungry Europe, but world wheat productive capacity is today far beyond world economic power to purchase.

Now we are seeking security of farm income. If there is a world surplus of wheat after the war, as there is very likely to be after a few years of rebuilding, it will require a lot more than passing a few laws to keep wheat at parity. Depression for wheat farmers would be like an infection which recognized no national boundaries.

Insurance Fund
So the idea has been advanced, that an international insurance fund be set up to protect agricultural income throughout the world from the extremes of the economic cycle. This fund would perform three extremely important functions:

1. It would obtain from participating countries periodic reports on production, inventories, current marketings and probable demand for agricultural commodities which enter foreign trade in largest volumes. These data would make possible the determination of normal production, consumption, price levels and trends, and would form the basis for intelligent international and national planning in relation to the commodities covered;

2. The fund would stockpile agricultural commodities that are important in world trade when crops were good, and distribute these when crops were poor, thus creating more even flow of materials entering world trade. This would have a stabilizing influence to world commercial relations. And,

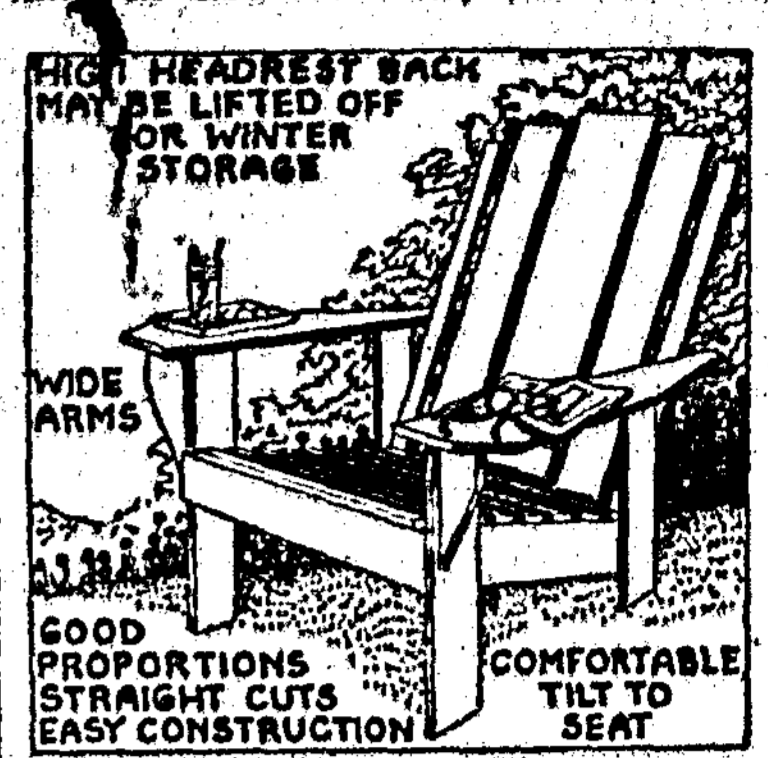
3. The fund would accumulate cash through assessments on national governments, when income was high, and distribute cash when income was low, thus helping to maintain more stable income and purchasing power for the great mass of producers of agricultural products throughout the world.

This idea has been worked out in some detail by Dr. Morris A. Copeland, chief of the munitions division, bureau of planning and statistics of the War Production board.

Probably by the time Dr. Copeland's plan has reached the diplomatic level it will be something altogether different. But until something like this is done, the danger of chaotic world agricultural conditions will be a distinct threat—not just to foreign farmers—but to every American farmer as well. If, through his farm organizations, the American farmer should take an interest in international income stability, on a reasonably high level, he would be moving in the direction of self-protection.

ON THE HOME FRONT

With RUTH WYETH SPEARS
WHY not make a week-end project of putting together a couple of comfortable chairs with the special features shown here? You don't have to have a fancy workshop. The whole job may be done out in the yard or on the porch. Just three stock widths of lumber are needed; all the cuts



are straight and the pieces may be nailed or screwed together. But the really important thing about this chair is that it is comfortable to sit in and good to look at. The removable back makes it easy to move around and to store for the winter.

NOTE—Mrs. Spears has prepared a large sheet with working diagrams; complete list of materials; dimensions and step-by-step directions for cutting and assembling this chair. Ask for Design 269 add enclose 15 cents. Address:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 10
Enclose 15 cents for Design No. 269.
Name
Address

Willys

builds the versatile

Jeep

Light Truck
Passenger Car
Light Tractor
Power Plant

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Back in January, American troops captured from the Japs the first invaded rubber-producing land. They took possession of Solder in New Guinea with its 300 acres of rubber trees. All Solder rubber normally goes to Australia.

Informed rubber officials insist that when peace comes, our synthetic rubber plants will be just as vital to the security of the American people as they are during the war period. They say that the amount of post-war synthetic which will be made in this country after the war will depend upon the total world demand for rubber and upon the crude prices established by plantation operators.

In war or peace

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

HARSH LAXATIVES UNNECESSARY?

Millions Find Simple Fresh Fruit Drink Gives Them All the Laxative Aid They Need

Don't form the habit of depending on harsh, griping laxatives until you've tried this easy, healthful way millions now use to keep regular.

It's fresh lemon juice and water taken first thing in the morning—just as soon as you get up. The juice of one Sunkist Lemon in a glass of water. Taken thus, on an empty stomach, it stimulates normal bowel action, day after day, for most people.

And lemons are actively good for you. They're among the richest sources of Vitamin C, which combats fatigue, helps resist colds and infections. They supply vitamins B₁ and P, aid digestion and help alkalize the system.

Try this grand wake-up drink 10 mornings. See if it doesn't help you! Use California Sunkist Lemons.

Hadda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

SOME stars, who ascended into the cinematic heavens years ago and whose ability is so solid they've remained at the top, are now taken for granted by most of us. We begin maligning them just because they've been around so long. We point up jokes at them, since their names are household institutions. We forget their achievements all too quickly and lie in wait for them to do a bad job so we can take pot shots.



Charles Laughton

I detect this symptom in many of Charles Laughton's admirers and enemies. Charles, Hollywood's paunchy genius of character portrayals, believes in "mixing his offerings." He won't take the easy way of establishing one great character and then playing it for the rest of his life in different settings and plots. He keeps searching for new stories, different characters, and putting all his energy into sincere portrayals of these.

Ruin the Gamut

Remember "Sign of the Cross"? He played Nero—whose only whim was the death warrant of hundreds. Then there was "Henry the Eighth," the most dominating old roue who ever swept a camera off its feet, and "Ruggles of Red Gap," the gentleman's gentleman who did the most inspiring rendition of the Gettysburg address ever heard since the Emancipator himself uttered the immortal words.

Whether Laughton will be a big hit in the "Canterville Ghost" or not remains to be seen, but I do know he's put his all into it, and he's honest enough to say.

Can't Be Stopped

Orson Welles hasn't been with us as long as Charles Laughton, but for a young man of 29 summers he's made theatrical history. When he first arrived he was the butt of everybody's jokes but the critical part of the town stopped laughing after "Citizen Kane."



Orson Welles

He had something in that that received praise from all over except the minor portion of the press which might have been prejudiced against him. Orson discovered a whole new slough of actors and actresses which he brought out bodily from the Mercury theater. "The Magnificent Ambersons," which he directed, was another film okayed by the critics.

What's in store for Orson nobody knows—not even himself. As an actor he's hurting his career by making radical speeches. You've got to decide whether you want to be in politics or be an actor.

Slow but Sure Climb

Walter Pidgeon's another who's been around a long time. He also went back to Broadway to find a second career, but there's no chance of shoving Walter around. He and Greer Garson have been teamed so often they've become our top male and female combination.

We don't have to pause over Bill Powell. He goes from one part to another with the greatest of ease, and not until he appeared in "Heavenly Body," did I ever believe that Powell could be funny.

Like Old Man River

We've called Bing Crosby everything except actor. Now, after running him down, critics have come out unanimously in proclaiming Bing not only a fine actor, but many even went so far as to say Bing could have done "Going My Way" without a song. For the well-known growler, he could ask for no greater praise.

Boris Karloff is our greatest bogeyman. As Frankenstein's monster he rose from the grave more times than you have fingers on two hands. He didn't wait here for us to shove him around; he took himself to Broadway, and started pushing people in "Arsenic and Old Lace," and made a fortune.

So don't mind it too much when we ourselves begin treating some of our stars as though they were footballs. Remember, if we didn't love them and think they had what it takes we'd ignore them completely, and what would happen then if they didn't see their names in print?

Star Under Observation

Smart woman that Rose Frankel! Martha Scott, who will play in "Soldier's Wife," has been a house guest of Rose, and a lot of Martha's characteristics, which Rose has learned since they've been together so much, will be incorporated in the play. One of them is her habits in dressing and undressing. The first thing Martha puts on is a hat, and it's the last thing she takes off. Even after she's in her nightgown she has her hat on.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Lesson for July 16

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SUCCESSSES AND FAILURES OF ISRAEL

LESSON TEXT—Judges 2:9-16.
GOLDEN TEXT—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Proverbs 14:34.

The success or failure of both nations and individuals is ultimately determined by their attitude toward the law of God. He is always right and true. The constant factor in a world order that swings wildly from one extreme to another, is His law, which is perfect and eternal.

God is no respecter of persons. Even Israel, His own chosen nation, found that observing God's law meant blessing, and failure to do so brought judgment and sorrow. No man is great and powerful enough to ignore this rule, and none is exempt from its operation.

I. Remembering God Brings Blessing (vv. 6-9).

Although Israel had not fully obeyed God's command, and had been rebuked by an angel of the Lord for their failure (Judg. 2:1-5), they had come into a measure of their inheritance under Joshua.

They now possessed that inheritance and entered into enjoyment of it (v. 6). It is one thing to have an inheritance, but another thing to claim it and make use of it. Countless Christians have never taken out their inheritance in Christ. All they have is the earnest (Eph. 1:14) or "down payment."

God never meant that any child of His should live a poverty-stricken spiritual life, or should go halting on first one side and then the other. He has made provision for a full-orbed, strong and joyful life. Why not enter upon your full inheritance in Christ now?

As the people of Israel took possession of the land, they went forward in the way of blessing as long as Joshua, and the elders who remembered God, kept them steady and true. We have here an excellent illustration of the power of a godly example. It is far stronger than we think.

II. Forgetting God Brings Backsliding (vv. 10-13).

The fact that a people has been highly privileged and has been exalted to a place of power and honor will not save it in the day when God is forgotten. Israel no longer had God-fearing men to bring it back to God, and so began its awful drifting away from God.

We Americans are rightly proud of our great land, its mighty resources, its fine past and promising future. But wait—what is the future to be? Oh, we say, the most glorious days are ahead. They may be, but only if we, like our forefathers who established this nation, recognize God. If we do not, America will go the way of the forgotten empires of centuries past, and that in spite of all its past achievements and its present promise.

Let us always remember that America is not some vague entity apart from us, for we, you and I, are America, we determine what it shall be, and how it shall relate itself to God. Let us be sure that no one we know ever forgets God.

It is a significant thing that the leaders of our nation so often come from Christian homes, but it is sad that they are so frequently not Christians themselves. Their lives are shaped by the teaching and influence of godly parents who reared them, but what will their children do if they are not brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord?

Forgetting God is bad enough in its immediate results, but just ahead there is great and certain disaster.

III. Forsaking God Brings Judgment (vv. 14-16).

God not only will not hold a backsliding nation guiltless, but will bring judgment even if He has to turn over His people to a despoiling nation. He has instruments of individual and national chastisement, and He is ready to use them.

Notice that wherever they went the Lord's hand was against them. There is no place to flee from the presence of God. Anyone who thinks he can do it, should read Psalm 139:7-12. It can't be done. That is a comfort to the believer, but it is not a little disquieting to the unbeliever.

God, however, always remembers mercy in the midst of judgment (Ps. 101:1). He sent judges to deliver Israel, when He was sure of their repentance (v. 16). "If there was ever a time when nations needed deliverers, it's now. The systematic looting of subjugated peoples, the deliberate murder of multitudes of Jews, the mass executions of many innocent people in reprisal for some patriotic act of resistance, are evils that cry to heaven.

"If men would call on God not merely for deliverance but in real repentance for sins committed (perhaps the God who delivered Israel would send deliverance to suffering people still" (Arnold's Commentary).

Well—why not call on Him now, in earnest repentance and faith. Will you do it?

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS by Lynn Chambers

Fruit	Preparation Required	Processing	
		Hot Water Bath Time in Minutes	Pressure Cooker 5 lbs. Time in Minutes
Apples	Wash, pare, core, cut in pieces. Drop in lightly salted water. Pack. Add syrup. Or boil 3 to 5 minutes in syrup. Pack. Add syrup.	25	10
Apricots	Wash, halve and pit. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Berries <i>(except Strawberries and Raspberries)</i>	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	8
Cherries	Wash, stem, pit. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Cranberries	Wash, remove stems. Boil 3 minutes in No. 3 syrup. Pack.	10	
Currants	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	10
Figs	Put in soda bath 5 minutes, rinse. Pre-cook 5 minutes in syrup. Pack, add syrup.	30	10
Grapes	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	8
Peaches	Peel, pack, add syrup, or pre-cook 3 minutes in syrup, pack, add syrup.	20	10
Pears	Select not overripe pears, pare, halve, pre-cook 3 to 5 minutes in syrup. Pack. Add syrup.	25	10
Pineapple	Peel, remove eyes, cut or slice. Pre-cook in No. 2 syrup 5 to 10 minutes. Pack with syrup.	30	15
Plums	Wash, prick skins. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Quinces	Wash, pare, cut in pieces. Pre-cook 3 minutes in syrup. Pack, add syrup.	35	15
Rhubarb	Wash, cut into pieces. Pack. Add syrup.	10	5
Strawberries	Wash, stem, pre-cook gently for 3 minutes in syrup. Remove from syrup and cool. Boil syrup 3 minutes. Add berries and let stand for several hours. Re-heat. Pack.	20	8
Tomatoes	Scald 1 minute, cold dip 1 minute, peel, core, quarter. Pack.	35	10

Fruit Preparation and Processing Guide

(See Directions Below)

Canned Fruit

If you want to assure your family of its basic seven fruit requirement, then busy yourself with putting up fruit at home.

Fruits, commercially canned, have carried a high point value and this has made their serving in many families prohibitive. But lucky indeed are those homes in which there are ample stocks of home-canned fruits.

Fruit canning is infinitely more simple than vegetable canning. The reason for that is that fruits are acid and, therefore, can be sterilized more readily.

A hot water bath is ideal for processing the fruit once it is in the jar. If you cannot obtain one, use a regular wash boiler, fitted with a rack to keep the jars a half inch from the bottom. A cover that fits tightly over the canner helps keep the steam in and does not waste fuel.

Steps in Canning.

1. Select fruit in the peak of condition. Your can will yield only what you put into it.
2. Wash fruit or berries carefully, pare and pit according to directions for fruit in the fruit canning chart given in this column.
3. Fruit is pre-cooked for several minutes in certain cases to shrink it, and to give you a better looking pack with as little floating as possible.
4. Use a light or medium type of syrup in which to pre-cook the fruit or cook in its own juice.
5. Pack fruit into hot, sterilized jars and add boiling syrup or fruit juice with which to cover the fruit. Most juice or syrup is added to within one-half inch of the top of the jar.
6. Adjust the cap according to the instructions furnished by the manufacturer. He knows the type of sealing it will need.
7. Process fruit either in the water bath or the pressure cooker according to the time indicated on the canning chart. For a boiling water bath, see that the water boils during the entire processing period.
8. As soon as the jars finish processing, remove them from the can-

ner, set on several thicknesses of paper or cloth and allow to cool. All jars should not be inverted, so watch the manufacturers' instructions on this point.

Oven Canning.

This year, I'm not recommending oven canning of fruits because wartime restrictions in equipment have caused many changes to be made in jars and caps, and this method is not safe. Many women had accidents last year and much fruit was spoiled. Play safe, and use the water bath.

Sugar Syrups.

As long as sugar is still rationed, you'll want to use it sparingly so there's enough for peaches as well as for plums and grape jelly in the fall.

Wise homemakers are using the thin or medium syrups, as these will mellow and ripen the fruit but still not consume too much of the precious sugar supply.

Thin Sugar Syrup.
1 cup sugar
3 1/2 cups water

Bring to a boil, stirring only until sugar is dissolved. Keep hot but not boiling.

Medium Sugar Syrup.
2 cups sugar
4 cups water.

Follow directions above.

Open Kettle Canning.

Women who have canned for years on end, still prefer the old-fashioned, open-kettle method for canning fruits. It gives a luscious product, and if the canner is careful, no spoilage will develop.

Care must be taken to wash and sterilize all utensils carefully so that no bacteria will be introduced into the jars to work spoilage later. Unless you are experienced at canning, I do not suggest you try this method, but if you do, here are the directions to observe:

1. Wash and sterilize all equipment. This means jars, rubbers, spoons, spatulas, funnels, in fact, anything that comes in contact with the food.
2. Make sure the food has reached the boiling temperature before filling jars. Fill each jar to the brim as rapidly as possible.
3. Run a spatula down the sides of each jar after filling. Refill with more juice to the rim of the jar.
4. Seal completely, at once.

If you wish additional instruction for canning fruit or berries, write to Miss Lynn Chambers, 210 South Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. Please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus

- Frankfurters with Hot Potato Salad
- Relish
- Buns
- Butter
- Cole Slaw in Tomato Cups
- Raspberry Cobbler
- Beverage

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE



For Sheer Prints

MAKE a pretty and cool-looking afternoon frock for the hottest days in one of the new sheer rayon prints in ice-blues, frosty pinks and lavenders, in lime greens and soft dull yellows. The simplicity of the lines of this frock are a "natural" for soft fabrics.

Pattern No. 8608 is in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38, short sleeves, requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material.

For Summer Days

COMFORTABLE play clothes make life just that much pleasanter for the very young! This three-piece set of overalls, sun-suit and matching bolero constitute a whole play wardrobe. Use lightweight blue denim, seersucker, chambray or pique' in cheerful colors.

Ramesses III Camouflaged Troops to Confound Foe

It is generally believed that camouflage developed during the 1914-18 war. Armies then used all sorts of devices to make themselves invisible, and vessels were painted in "dazzle" style. In the beginning, however, many uniforms were splendidly colorful. The French infantry wore red pantaloons.

British uniforms, from earlier experiences in India and South Africa, were already the dull but useful khaki, which blends into the ground colors so well. First to use camouflage was the ancient Egyptian king, Ramesses III. He made his soldiers paint their shields and tunics with tiger stripes, to confound and terrify the enemy.

Mighty Good Eating!
Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

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Kellogg's Corn Flakes bring you nearly all the protective food elements of the whole grain declared essential to human nutrition.

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Olivia de HAVILLAND
star of the Warner Bros. picture, "The Strawberry Blonde," recommends Calox Tooth Powder for teeth that shine.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER

Drink **Kool-Aid**
Makes 10 BIG DRINKS

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

WASHINGTON.—The Netherlands foreign minister warned that the small nations would not accept post-war domination by the Big Four, and State Secretary Hull replied in 800 vaporous words that all nations would be equal in their "sovereignty."

This world had been wandering around in words, stretching them, redefining them, for a decade up to this war. Streams of words poured from various energetic people. We had such things as "technocracy" to ponder.

A man wrote a book about how we deceive ourselves with words, only he wrote it from the standpoint of how other people could be deceived with words. It was Stuart Chase, the New Deal economist, and he dug out of obscurity a new word for his idea "semantics."

He warned his fellow radicals against calling such things as the taxation-insurance-spending scheme of the New Deal by any right name, and I think he originally devised the philosophically false and realistically unprovable phrase "social security," which, like most other things, we have in name only.

I am not trying to be a philosopher, only to tell you the difficulty confronting me in attempting to transfer to you the news behind the news. Here is the Dutch minister who says he will not take domination by greater powers. We all know he always has.

ALWAYS CONTROLLED

The financial and whole economic life of his country always depended on the greater powers, and I mean always, because history will not reveal an instance in which the Netherlands controlled its own affairs without outside directing influence.

Mr. Hull replied with words equally allusive, and just as far off base, saying the "sovereignty" of Holland would be kept pure.

If these same words were piled 10,000 miles higher, the average intelligent man in the street would still know the Netherlands in a small country, Great Britain is an empire of greater bulk and authority, that the United States is a rich and powerful nation, that Russia is a rising influence which will probably dominate Europe. The words we read in the news, therefore, merely deceive us from the fact that we already know, that cannot be changed.

So also with Spain, the French Committee of Liberation, the Russian situation, or whatever else there is in the news of either international or domestic consequence.

A columnist makes a speech in New York to the French emigres demanding that De Gaulle be recognized as the government of France, is De Gaulle the government of France?

HE IS A POLITICIAN

He is a politician who escaped to London, failed at numerous belligerent enterprises, fought the French political elements we freed in North Africa, made a private alliance with Russia, and then announces himself as the government of France. Anyone can see that.

He is only a French politician who has succeeded in mastering the other French politicians, all of them in exile and away from their people. To recognize him as a government would, in justice and simple common honesty, be an act of cheating the people of France who cannot yet express themselves.

With Spain? Our people have been deluded into believing the Spanish civil war was a cause of democracy against Fascism, and that Fascism won. Anyone can see it was a war of Communism against Fascism, one dictatorship against another, neither of which we want, all far from democracy.

In domestic politics, we also delude ourselves with words. "Leftist" covers everything from revolutionary communism to liberal idealism, which are opposites. Communism means dictatorship, ruthless direction of the individual, while liberalism means freedom of the individual.

The only way we are going to solve any of our difficulties is to get out of words into facts. Pressure groups can deceive us, but only temporarily. Truth is an obstinate, inevitable leveler. It will insist on being dominant in the end, no matter how many words are heaped upon it.

The G. I. Bill of Rights has been passed allowing up to 63 weeks with in two years of unemployment compensation at \$20 a week, so that veterans could lay around for that length of time, although, of course, the problem is to get people back to work.

Only if the nation is working and producing can it hope to survive, because, after all the talk about gold, inflation, wage-hours, etc., work is the only constructive economic factor which can generate a successful country.

Don't Worry About Your WAC Oversea; She's Healthier And Happier Than When at Home, Says Medical Officer

Major Janeway Tells About 14 Months With N. African Contingent

By GERTRUDE BACHMAN
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If your daughter, sister or wife is a WAC and stationed in the Mediterranean area, you are probably worrying a lot more about her than she is about herself. Maj. Margaret Janeway, Medical corps, U. S. Army, gives a report that should put to route all unnecessary fears.

"They are never sick," Major Janeway told a press conference in Washington. "The Fifth army WACs have had an amazing health record from the beginning."

Of 1,800 women soldiers who landed in North Africa since January, 1943, only 12 have been sent home for medical reasons. Dr. Janeway believes that this record may prove one thing—that the more primitive the circumstances, the better a woman thrives.

"They take hardships in a spirit of fun," Major Janeway said.

When the first contingent went over in January, 1943, it found circumstances definitely primitive. The trip over wasn't exactly a sum-



PVT. MARION DeGRAY of Milwaukee, Wis., brings an armload of homemade bread into the messhall. Excellent food is credited to a large extent for the splendid health record of the WACs overseas.

mer cruise—especially since most of the women hadn't ever been to sea before. They landed at Oran on January 13, and took a train for Algiers. They discovered their quarters to be an old French convent with no heat and no water. They used their helmets for carrying water from an old well in the courtyard and for wash basins. It was bitterly cold. Major Janeway said:

"It was May before we thawed out, and it was May before we could get an occasional good night's sleep."

The women slept 12 in a room on straw mattresses placed on double-decker bunks, wore all their woolen clothes and wrapped themselves in three blankets when they went to bed. Those on the night shift were envied because they slept during the daytime when there were no air raids.

On Duty 12 Hours Daily.

Such were the conditions of their employment. The wages of WAC privates are the same as those of G. I. Joes—\$50 a month plus 10 per cent of the base pay for overseas duty. The hours were 12 a day, seven days a week. Since curfew was at 7 p. m., and the Algerian shops were closed at that time, there was no point in time off.

During this whole period, despite hardships—or what most of us would consider hardships—there were no serious illnesses and very little jitters. Major Janeway said. A three-bed dispensary had been set up in what was described as "a large closet" in the convent. This was used only as an isolation ward for those with colds—and as a room for an occasional rest of 24 hours for the very weary. Major Janeway said that after such treatment most of them were ready to go back to their jobs. Despite all the dire warnings, not one WAC contracted any of the diseases they had been told very carefully to guard against.

When more WACs arrived in Algiers in May, the entire WAC colony took over an apartment house which provided more comforts, and much more warmth. The number of beds in the dispensary was increased to 11.

Of the 68 women who came with this contingent, only three had to be



STROLLING DOWN the roadway to the entrance of the old French convent which is their barracks in North Africa are these five WACs who are assigned to the headquarters offices of Allied force headquarters. They are, left to right, Mary C. Woods, Everett, Mass.; Ellen Condon, Missoula, Mont.; Mary Livingston, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lucille James, Sioux City, Iowa; and Elizabeth Page, Escanaba, Mich. A nun is passing in the background.

returned to the States. The reason given was "excessive nervousness." The three women were aged 30, 35 and 40 respectively, and had backgrounds of nervous instability. What had been a potential inability to adjust at home under secure routine now became complete maladjustment. Major Janeway said they just "couldn't take it."

No diet deficiencies were discovered; Army food was more than adequate, and in addition, the WACs were the friendly concern of army and navy men. They received oranges, eggs that cost \$2 a dozen, and a general supply of "nice spilling." The navy men—who vied with the tradition of their marine brothers for having this situation well in hand—even obtained pillows for the WAC bunks.

"Every time a girl got a letter from home," Major Janeway said, "Momma wanted to know if she was getting her vitamins. She was, but she didn't know it. Fortunately, their folks started sending them vitamin pills and that settled the problem for us. They ate their pills and felt better."

Too Much Sun Tan.

The power of the North African sun was an unknown quantity to the WACs. Anxious to get a smooth tan, they discovered, to their dismay, that it could very easily be overdone. After a few painful burns,



LETTERS FROM home are the best morale boosters. Sgt. Betty Jane O'Leary of Pittsburgh, Pa., sounds the welcome "mail call."

which kept the victims away from work, sunburn was classified "not line of duty." That meant that any WAC who was not sensible enough to get her sun gradually, would have her pay docked for any time she was off work. They soon learned how to do it gradually.

By November, three more WAC companies had reported for duty in Algiers. In December, one company fresh from the States went directly to Italy.

The healthiest women in the whole Mediterranean area, Major Janeway found, were the Fifth army WACs living in tents very close behind the fighting lines in Italy. They were part of a communications platoon based at Naples and half up toward the front, living in tents, working the command post message center. They were with the Fifth army in North Africa and followed when American troops took Naples.

Major Janeway said that the WACs at the front and those in North Africa, for that matter, are so healthy because they do not have time to spend in "frivolous activities."

There is no special training for keeping the WACs in trim. In winter they don't have much opportunity for exercise, but in summer they swim. In North Africa, a program has been set up which pro-

vides each woman, after so long a time, a four-day rest period. A rest camp has been established 20 miles up the coast from Algiers. It was opened first for those earliest WACs who were beginning to look a little fatigued after their 12-hours-a-day, seven-days-a-week grind with no passes from January to June.

No similar arrangement has been made in Italy as yet, but Major Janeway believes that one soon will be.

Only Six Marriages.

In 14 months, there have only been six marriages of WACs in the Mediterranean area. It is possible that a three-month waiting period—known as the "cooling-off" period—after announcing marriage intentions to the commanding officer is the reason. This is an army regulation and applies to both men and women.

In regard to the unhappy stories that have been circulating about the morals of the WACs, Dr. Janeway cited medical statistics which showed definitely these rumors to be figments of somebody's imagination.

The women were homesick at times, but "not too badly," Major Janeway said. Six weeks after the first group arrived in Algiers, however, there was no mail from home, which resulted in many a tearful night. But the regular arrival of mail after that, and the strict regimen took care of homesickness pretty thoroughly.

There have been no battle casualties among the WACs. One woman was injured, and one killed in a jeep accident. There was plenty of bombing, but the bombs fell "just across the street" from the Algiers barracks. The bombs would hit the same spot night after night. During the day the damage would be repaired, and that night it would be undone. Yet none of the WACs was hit.

A piece of shrapnel hit the bed in which a WAC was sleeping, but she was unharmed. There was some dispute between her and the occupant of the next bunk as to whom the piece of shrapnel belonged.

Major Janeway said that the jobs which the WACs perform, and about which "they are very keen" are those of stenographers, telephone operators, drivers, cooks, and all kinds of communications jobs.

Asked if the WACs overseas feel that girls at home are lackadaisical



A WAC in North Africa hangs up some personal laundry in the back yard of the convent which serves as a barracks, giving a homelike touch to the grim business of war.

about not joining up Major Janeway replied: "They certainly do!" She continued:

"It takes a level-headed and very well-balanced woman to stand up against that pressure and maintain her own good sense. It takes a level-headed woman to keep rested and to maintain her sense of humor."

Probably by the time Dr. Cope-

land's plan has reached the diplomatic level it will be something altogether different. But until something like this is done, the danger of chaotic world agricultural conditions will be a distinct threat—not just to foreign farmers—but to every American farmer as well.

If, through his farm organizations, the American farmer should take an interest in international income stability, on a reasonably high level, he would be moving in the direction of self-protection.

Let's Face Facts

Steadier Farm Incomes Throughout the World Proposed in New Plan

By BARROW LYONS
—WNU Staff Correspondent—

WASHINGTON, D. C.

While American industry is strengthening its position in world trade through promotion of international cartels, it might be a good idea for farmers to take a look at the world agricultural situation to discover how their interests are involved.

First, however, if there is any doubt about the future of world cartels, think back to the days in the early 1890s when liberals and progressives were shouting against the "trusts"—those great industrial and banking combinations that bossed congress and legislatures, and generally showed a "public be damned" attitude toward consumers.

In 1910, the industrial commission, the first congressional body to investigate monopolies, held that great combinations of industry were here to stay, and that it would be inadvisable to "bust" them. Control in the public interest was recommended. There may be some question as to how effective social controls have been, but the great combinations are still here.

We have reached a similar point now in relation to international cartels. We are not going to break them up, no matter how much our liberals may desire it. In fact, we are going to assist in the organization of cartels, possibly before the war ends.

Farmers Must Decide

Obviously, it is time for farmers to begin to think internationally in respect to agriculture, for if they don't, the food processors will do their thinking for them. Let us take a brief look at the wheat market, for that is still the chief farm product in international trade.

Lee Marshall, WFA director of distribution, on a recent visit to Kansas boasted that on July 1 we would enter the crop year with a carry-over of about 300,000,000 bushels of wheat compared with about 40,000,000 bushels on July 1, 1910, during the last year of World War I. But what happened after the last war? Almost every nation during the war increased its wheat acreage, and after the war surpluses began to pile up year after year until the price of wheat was so low, no wheat farmer could operate profitably. We may dispose of this surplus to a hungry Europe, but world wheat productive capacity is today far beyond world economic power to purchase.

Now we are seeking security of farm income. If there is a world surplus of wheat after the war, as there is very likely to be after a few years of rebuilding, it will require a lot more than passing a few laws to keep wheat at parity. Depression for wheat farmers would be like an infection which recognized no national boundaries.

Insurance Fund

So the idea has been advanced, that an international insurance fund be set up to protect agricultural income throughout the world from the extremes of the economic cycle. This fund would perform three extremely important functions:

1. It would obtain from participating countries periodic reports on production, inventories, current marketings and probable demand for agricultural commodities which enter foreign trade in largest volumes. These data would make possible the determination of normal production, consumption, price levels and trends, and would form the basis for intelligent international and national planning in relation to the commodities covered;

2. The fund would stockpile agricultural commodities that are important in world trade when crops were good, and distribute these when crops were poor, thus creating more even flow of materials entering world trade. This would have a stabilizing influence to world commercial relations. And,

3. The fund would accumulate cash through assessments on national governments, when income was high, and distribute cash when income was low, thus helping to maintain more stable income and purchasing power for the great mass of producers of agricultural products throughout the world.

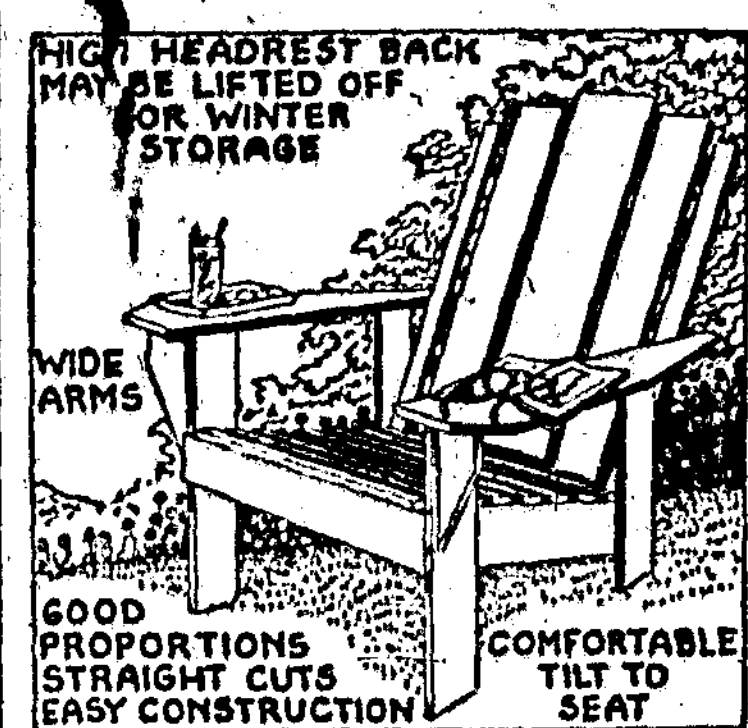
This idea has been worked out in some detail by Dr. Morris A. Cope-land, chief of the munitions division, bureau of planning and statistics of the War Production board.

Probably by the time Dr. Cope-

ON THE HOME FRONT

With RUTH WYETH SPEARS

WHY not make a week-end project of putting together a couple of comfortable chairs with the special features shown here? You don't have to have a fancy workshop. The whole job may be done out in the yard or on the porch. Just three stock widths of lumber are needed; all the cuts



are straight and the pieces may be nailed or screwed together. But the really important thing about this chair is that it is comfortable to sit in and good to look at. The removable back makes it easy to move around and to store for the winter.

NOTE—Mrs. Spears has prepared a large sheet with working diagrams; complete list of materials; dimensions and step-by-step directions for cutting and assembling this chair. Ask for Design 269 and enclose 15 cents. Address:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
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Drawer 10
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- ✓ Power Plant

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Back in January, American troops captured from the Japs the first invaded rubber-producing land. They took possession of Salidar in New Guinea with its 300 acres of rubber trees. All Salidar rubber normally goes to Australia.

Informed rubber officials insist that when peace comes, our synthetic rubber plants will be just as vital to the security of the American people as they are during the war period. They say that the amount of post-war synthetic which will be made in this country after the war will depend upon the total world demand for rubber and upon the crude prices established by plantation operators.

In war or peace

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

HARSH LAXATIVES UNNECESSARY?

Millions Find Simple Fresh Fruit Drink Gives Them All the Laxative Aid They Need

Don't form the habit of depending on harsh, gripping laxatives until you've tried this easy, healthful way millions now use to keep regular.

It's fresh lemon juice and water taken first thing in the morning—just as soon as you get up. The juice of one Sunkist Lemon in a glass of water. Taken thus, on an empty stomach, it stimulates normal bowel action, day after day, for most people.

And lemons are actively good for you. They're among the richest sources of Vitamin C, which combats fatigue, helps resist colds and infections. They supply vitamins B₁ and P, aid digestion and help alkalize the system.

Try this grand wake-up drink 10 mornings. See if it doesn't help you! Use California Sunkist Lemons.

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

SOME stars, who ascended into the cinematic heavens years ago and whose ability is so solid they've remained at the top, are now taken for granted by most of us. We begin maligning them just because they've been around so long. We point up jokes at them, since their names are household institutions. We forget their achievements all too quickly and lie in wait for them to do a bad job so we can take pot shots.



Charles Laughton

I detect this symptom in many of Charles Laughton's admirers and enemies. Charles, Hollywood's paunchy genius of character portrayals, believes in "mixing his offerings." He won't take the easy way of establishing one great character and then playing it for the rest of his life in different settings and plots. He keeps searching for new stories, different characters, and putting all his energy into sincere portrayals of these.

Runs the Gamut

Remember "Sign of the Cross"? He played Nero—whose only whim was the death warrant of hundreds. Then there was "Henry the Eighth," the most dominating old roue who ever swept a camera off its feet, and "Ruggles of Red Gap," the gentleman's gentleman who did the most inspiring rendition of the Gettysburg address ever heard since the Emancipator himself uttered the immortal words.

Whether Laughton will be a big hit in the "Canterville Ghost" or not remains to be seen, but I do know he's put his all into it, and he's honest enough to say:

Can't Be Stopped

Orson Welles hasn't been with us as long as Charley Laughton, but for a young man of 29 summers he's made theatrical history. When he first arrived he was the butt of everybody's jokes but the critical part of the town stopped laughing after "Citizen Kane." He had something in that that received praise from all over except the minor portion of the press which might have been prejudiced against him.



Orson Welles

Orson discovered a whole new slough of actors and actresses which he brought out bodily from the Mercury theater. "The Magnificent Ambersons," which he directed, was another film okayed by the critics. What's in store for Orson nobody knows—not even himself. As an actor he's hurting his career by making radical speeches. You've got to decide whether you want to be in politics or be an actor.

Slow but Sure Climb

Walter Pidgeon's another who's been around a long time. He also went back to Broadway to find a second career, but there's no chance of shoving Walter around. He and Greer Garson have been teamed so often they've become our top male and female combination.

We don't have to pause over Bill Powell. He goes from one part to another with the greatest of ease, and not until he appeared in "Heavenly Body," did I ever believe that Powell could be untunny.

Like Old Man River

We've called Bing Crosby everything except actor. Now, after running him down, critics have come out unanimously in proclaiming Bing not only a fine actor, but many even went so far as to say Bing could have done "Going My Way" without a song. For the well-known groaner, he could ask for no greater praise.

Boris Karloff is our greatest bogeyman. As Frankenstein's monster he rose from the grave more times than you have fingers on two hands. He didn't wait here for us to shove him around; he took himself to Broadway and started pushing people in "Arsenic and Old Lace," and made a fortune.

So don't mind it too much when we ourselves begin treating some of our stars as though they were footballs. Remember, if we didn't love them and think they had what it takes we'd ignore them completely, and what would happen then if they didn't see their names in print?

Star Under Observation

Smart woman that Rose Frankel! Martha Scott, who will play in "Soldier's Wife," has been a house guest of Rose, and a lot of Martha's characteristics, which Rose has learned since they've been together so much, will be incorporated in the play. One of them is her habits in dressing and undressing. The first thing Martha puts on is a hat, and it's the last thing she takes off. Even after she's in her nightgown she has her hat on.

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 16

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SUCCESS AND FAILURES OF ISRAEL

LESSON TEXT—Judges 2:1-16. GOLDEN TEXT—Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.—Proverbs 14:34.

The success or failure of both nations and individuals is ultimately determined by their attitude toward the law of God. He is always right and true. The constant factor in a world order that swings wildly from one extreme to another, is His law, which is perfect and eternal.

God is no respecter of persons. Even Israel, His own chosen nation, found that observing God's law meant blessing, and failure to do so brought judgment and sorrow. No man is great and powerful enough to ignore this rule—and none is exempt from its operation.

I. Remembering God Brings Blessing (vv. 6-9).

Although Israel had not fully obeyed God's command, and had been rebuked by an angel of the Lord for their failure (Judg. 2:1-5), they had come into a measure of their inheritance under Joshua.

They now possessed that inheritance and entered into enjoyment of it (v. 6). It is one thing to have an inheritance, but another thing to claim it and make use of it. Countless Christians have never taken out their inheritance in Christ. All they have is the earnest (Eph. 1:14) or "down payment."

God never meant that any child of His should live a poverty-stricken, spiritual life, or should go halting on first one side and then the other. He has made provision for a full-orbed, strong and joyful life. Why not enter upon your full inheritance in Christ now?

As the people of Israel took possession of the land, they went forward in the way of blessing as long as Joshua, and the elders who remembered God, kept them steady and true. We have here an excellent illustration of the power of a godly example. It is far stronger than we think.

II. Forgetting God Brings Backsliding (vv. 10-13).

The fact that a people has been highly privileged and has been exalted to a place of power and honor will not save it in the day when God is forgotten. Israel no longer had God-fearing men to bring it back to God, and so began its awful drifting away from God.

We Americans are rightly proud of our great land, its mighty resources, its fine past and promising future. But wait—what is the future to be? Oh, we say, the most glorious days are ahead. They may be, but only if we, like our forefathers who established this nation, recognize God. If we do not, America will go the way of the forgotten empires of centuries past, and that in spite of all its past achievements and its present promise.

Let us always remember that America is not some vague entity apart from us, for we, you and I, are America, we determine what it shall be, and how it shall relate itself to God. Let us be sure that no one we know ever forgets God. It is a significant thing that the leaders of our nation so often come from Christian homes, but it is sad that they are so frequently not Christians themselves. Their lives are shaped by the teaching and influence of godly parents who reared them, but what will their children do if they are not brought up in the fear and admiration of the Lord?

Forgetting God is bad enough in its immediate results, but just ahead there is great and certain disaster.

III. Forsaking God Brings Judgment (vv. 14-16).

God not only will not hold a backsliding nation guiltless, but will bring judgment even if He has to turn over His people to a despoiling nation. He has instruments of individual and national chastisement, and He is ready to use them.

Notice that wherever they went the Lord's hand was against them. There is no place to flee from the presence of God. Anyone who thinks he can do it, should read Psalm 139:7-12. It can't be done. That is a comfort to the believer, but it is not a little disquieting to the unbeliever.

God, however, always remembers mercy in the midst of judgment (Ps. 101:1). He sent judges to deliver Israel, when He was sure of their repentance (v. 16). "If there was ever a time when nations needed deliverers, it's now. The systematic looting of subjugated peoples, the deliberate murder of multitudes of Jews, the mass executions of many innocent people in reprisal for some patriotic act of resistance, are evils that cry to heaven.

"If men would call on God not merely for deliverance but in real repentance for sins committed 'perhaps the God who delivered Israel' would send deliverance to suffering people still" (Arnold's Commentary).

Well—why not call on Him now, in earnest repentance and faith. Will you do it?

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS by Lynn Chambers

Fruit	Preparation Required	Processing	
		Hot Water Bath Time in Minutes	Pressure Canning 5 lbs.—Time in Minutes
Apples	Wash, pare, core, cut in pieces. Drop in slightly salted water. Pack. Add syrup. Or boil 3 to 5 minutes in syrup. Pack. Add syrup.	25	10
Apricots	Wash, halve and pit. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Berries <small>except Strawberry and Raspberries</small>	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	8
Cherries	Wash, stem, pit. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Cranberries	Wash, remove stems. Boil 3 minutes in No. 3 syrup. Pack.	10	
Currants	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	10
Figs	Put in soda bath 5 minutes, rinse. Pre-cook 5 minutes in syrup. Pack, add syrup.	30	10
Grapes	Wash, stem, pack. Add syrup or water.	20	8
Peaches	Peel, pack, add syrup, or pre-cook 3 minutes in syrup, pack, add syrup.	20	10
Pears	Select not overripe pears, pare, halve, pre-cook 3 to 5 minutes in syrup. Pack. Add syrup.	25	10
Pineapple	Peel, remove eyes, cut or slice. Pre-cook in No. 2 syrup 5 to 10 minutes. Pack with syrup.	30	15
Plums	Wash, prick skins. Pack. Add syrup.	20	10
Quinces	Wash, pare, cut in pieces. Pre-cook 3 minutes in syrup. Pack, add syrup.	35	15
Rhubarb	Wash, cut into pieces. Pack. Add syrup.	10	5
Strawberries	Wash, stem, pre-cook gently for 3 minutes in syrup. Remove from syrup and cool. Boil syrup 3 minutes. Add berries and let stand for several hours. Re-heat. Pack.	20	8
Tomatoes	Scald 1 minute, cold dip 1 minute, peel, core, quarter. Pack.	35	10

Fruit Preparation and Processing Guide

(See Directions Below)

Canned Fruit.

If you want to assure your family of its basic seven fruit requirement, then busy yourself with putting up fruit at home.

Fruits, commercially canned, have carried a high point value and this has made their serving in many families prohibitive. But lucky indeed are those homes in which there are ample stocks of home-canned fruits.

Fruit canning is infinitely more simple than vegetable canning. The reason for that is that fruits are acid and, therefore, can be sterilized more readily.

A hot water bath is ideal for processing the fruit once it is in the jar. If you cannot obtain one, use a regular wash boiler, fitted with a rack to keep the jars a half inch from the bottom. A cover that fits tightly over the canner helps keep the steam in and does not waste fuel.

Steps in Canning.

1. Select fruit in the peak of condition. Your can will yield only what you put into it.
2. Wash fruit or berries carefully, pare and pit according to directions for fruit in the fruit canning chart given in this column.
3. Fruit is pre-cooked for several minutes in certain cases to shrink it, and to give you a better looking pack with as little floating as possible.
4. Use a light or medium type of syrup in which to pre-cook the fruit or cook in its own juice.
5. Pack fruit into hot, sterilized jars and add boiling syrup or fruit juice with which to cover the fruit. Most juice or syrup is added to within one-half inch of the top of the jar.
6. Adjust the cap according to the instructions furnished by the manufacturer. He knows the type of sealing it will need.
7. Process fruit either in the water bath or the pressure cooker according to the time indicated on the canning chart. For a boiling water bath, see that the water boils during the entire processing period.
8. As soon as the jars finish processing, remove them from the can-

Lynn Says

Canning 'Rithmetic: If the jars and fruit don't come out even when you're canning, better sit down and do some figuring before you start to can. Here are tips to help you:

- Apples—1 bu. (50 lb.) cans 17-20 quarts.
- Apricots—4 basket crate (1 bu.) cans 20-25 quarts.
- Berries—24 quart crate cans 15-24 quarts.
- Cherries—1 bu. (56 lb.) cans 20-25 quarts.
- Grapes—1 bu. (48 lb.) cans 16-20 quarts.
- Peaches—1 bu. (50 lb.) cans 18-20 quarts.
- Pears—1 bu. (58 lb.) cans 20-24 quarts.
- Pineapples—15 pineapples yield 30 pints.
- Plums—1 bu. (56 lb.) cans 24-30 quarts.
- Tomatoes—1 bu. (56 lb.) cans 15-20 quarts.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menu

- Frankfurters with Hot Potato Salad
- Relish
- Buns
- Butter
- Cole Slaw in Tomato Cups
- Raspberry Cobbler Beverage

ner, set on several thicknesses of paper or cloth and allow to cool. All jars should not be inverted, so watch the manufacturers' instructions on this point.

Oven Canning.
This year, I'm not recommending oven canning of fruits because wartime restrictions in equipment have caused many changes to be made in jars and caps, and this method is not safe. Many women had accidents last year and much fruit was spoiled. Play safe, and use the water bath.

Sugar Syrups.
As long as sugar is still rationed, you'll want to use it sparingly so there's enough for peaches as well as for plums and grape jelly in the fall.
Wise homemakers are using the thin or medium syrups, as these will mellow and ripen the fruit but still not consume too much of the precious sugar supply.

Thin Sugar Syrup.
1 cup sugar
3 1/2 cups water
Bring to a boil, stirring only until sugar is dissolved. Keep hot but not boiling.

Medium Sugar Syrup.
2 cups sugar
4 cups water.
Follow directions above.

Open Kettle Canning.
Women who have canned for years on end, still prefer the old-fashioned, open-kettle method for canning fruits. It gives a luscious product, and if the canner is careful, no spoilage will develop.
Care must be taken to wash and sterilize all utensils carefully so that no bacteria will be introduced into the jars to work spoilage later. Unless you are experienced at canning, I do not suggest you try this method, but if you do, here are the directions to observe:

1. Wash and sterilize all equipment. This means jars, rubbers, spoons, spatulas, funnels, in fact, anything that comes in contact with the food.
2. Make sure the food has reached the boiling temperature before filling jars. Fill each jar to the brim as rapidly as possible.
3. Run a spatula down the sides of each jar after filling. Refill with more juice to the rim of the jar.
4. Seal completely, at once.

If you wish additional instruction for canning fruit or berries, write to Miss Lynn Chambers, 210 South Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. Please enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE

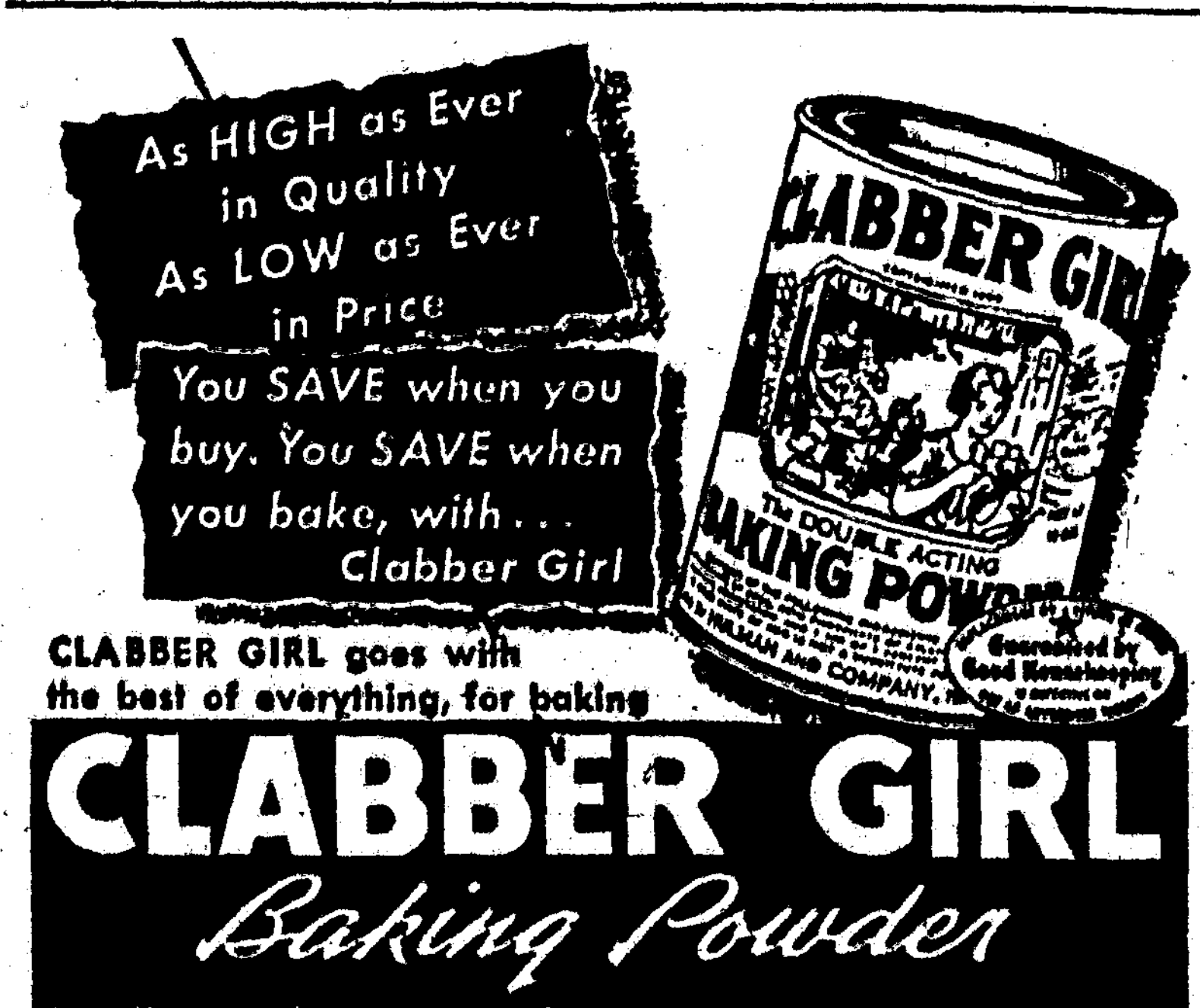


Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1900 is designed for sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Size 2, short sleeve jacket and slacks, requires 2 1/4 yards of 35-inch material; sun suit, 1 1/2 yards.
Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.
Send your order to:
SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
530 South Wells St. Chicago
Enclose 29 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. Size
Name
Address

Pattern No. 8608 is in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 50 and 52. Size 38, short sleeves, requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material.

For Summer Days
COMFORTABLE play clothes make life just that much pleasanter for the very young! This three-piece set of overalls, sun-suit and matching bolero constitute a whole play wardrobe. Use lightweight blue denim, seersucker, chambray or pique in cheerful colors.

Rameses III Camouflaged Troops to Confound Foe
It is generally believed that camouflage developed during the 1914-18 war. Armies then used all sorts of devices to make themselves invisible, and vessels were painted in "dazzle" style. In the beginning, however, many uniforms were splendidly colorful. The French infantry wore red pantaloons.
British uniforms, from earlier experiences in India and South Africa, were already the dull but useful khaki, which blends into the ground colors so well. First to use camouflage was the ancient Egyptian king, Rameses III. He made his soldiers paint their shields and tunics with tiger stripes, to confound and terrify the enemy.



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Carrizozo, New Mexico,
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Regular Meetings 1944
Second Wednesday
of Each
Month

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

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Worthy
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**REPUBLICANS
NAME DEWEY
AND BRICKER**

Both Selected as Unanimous
Choice at National
Convention.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

For PRESIDENT:
THOMAS E. DEWEY of New York
For VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN W. BRICKER of Ohio

That is the ticket unanimously named by the 1,059 delegates, with an equal number of alternates, at the Republican national convention in Chicago. Those delegates received no direction or instruction from political leaders. They had been sent to Chicago by the people in their home states, the Joes, Johns, Dicks, Harrys, Marys, James and Sallys, to do the bidding of that great rank and file body of Republican voters of the nation.

The home folks, from Maine to California, from the Canadian line to the Gulf, knew the man they wanted as a leader, the man they wanted in the White House, and would brook no compromise with their demands. They demanded Governor Dewey, and the delegates they sent to Chicago did the bidding of those who sent them, and drafted him as they were directed.

So far as the selection of a candidate for president, of a leader, the convention was over before it started. The few states in which the people thought otherwise, and the limited number of delegates, who had thought of other candidates, recognized the general demand, and before the first session of the convention had opened on Monday morning such a preponderance of delegate votes had lined up for Governor Dewey there was no question of whom the people wanted and demanded as a leader, and other candidates accepted the verdict.

Unity Predominant

In that great gathering on no subject or any point was there any evidence of even the slightest friction. There was a universal spirit of unity unusual in any great national partisan gathering. With that unity was displayed a steadfastness of serious purpose expressed by wild demonstrations of approval. They had gathered in Chicago to do those things needed to save the American way of life, to preserve American freedom, to maintain constitutional government.

I have seen many conventions of both of the major political parties of the nation. I have never before attended a convention in which there was such an entire freedom from friction, such an entire unity of purpose and approval of leaders and policies, such a sense of patriotic devotion, such an utter absence of political squabbling, such an entire submission to the will of the mass of the people. The atmosphere was more that of a great religious revival than a partisan political gathering.

There was but a limited amount of even mild "viewing with alarm," no time wasted in violent denunciation of the opposition though the opportunity offered was great. The thoughts of the delegates, the selected officers of the convention and the speakers, were centered on the constructive moves and methods needed to restore to the people the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

A People's Convention

Of the 25 national conventions of the two major political parties I have reported since 1890 the Republican gathering of 1944 was remarkable for the serious consideration given to the needs of America at this time of war and during the formation of that lasting peace that must be provided for the future. It was unique, also, for the determination to follow the wishes and demands of the people with no effort or thought to promote the interests of political leaders. It was in every sense, a people's convention in which ballyhoo had no place, but an extreme patriotic enthusiasm was manifest.

The formalities of the convention followed the established procedure of such gatherings. Harrison Spangler, Chairman of the National Committee, called the convention to order shortly after ten o'clock on Monday morning. At that session Gov. Earl Warren of California was elected as the temporary chairman. At the Monday evening session Governor Warren presided and delivered a ringing Republican keynote address that was far more constructive than condemnatory.

In that address he sounded the program of constructive legislation the party promised the people of the nation, legislation that would



GOV. THOS. E. DEWEY
Republican Candidate for President.



GOV. JOHN W. BRICKER
Republican Candidate for Vice President.

mean the preservation of constitutional government, and relief from the bureaucracy and extravagance of the present administration. When on Tuesday Representative Jos. W. Martin, of Massachusetts, was selected as permanent chairman, he too, promised the same kind of legislation. That such a program was what the delegates from all states were asking in the name of the people they represented was demonstrated by the wild acclaim with which such promises were received. The American people wanted a constructive program that would relieve them of the regimentation under which they were living, an assurance of a continuance of the freedoms they had enjoyed, of their way of life. That is what the Republicans were offering.

At Tuesday night's session former President Herbert Hoover, in a stirring address, assured the vast audience of the Republican guarantee of a continuance of the 30 freedoms provided by our Bill of Rights rather than the limited four of the Atlantic Charter. His presence, and assuring words, were greeted by prolonged cheering that Chairman Martin had difficulty in quieting so the speaker might continue.

Constructive Addresses

Following Mr. Hoover, Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce, in an address directed especially to the women, created the same kind of patriotic enthusiasm. The same enthusiastic reception was given each of the many addresses delivered during the sessions from Monday to Wednesday night when Governor Dewey, who had flown from Albany after his nomination, accepted the call of the Republican party for his leadership. He received, as of course he would, a wildly enthusiastic ovation. He was the leader the Republicans wanted and demanded. He was the man they would follow.

Two other Republican leaders came to Chicago with a very considerable following, Governor Bricker, of Ohio, and former Governor Stassen of Minnesota. When it became evident that the greater demand was for Governor Dewey the names of neither of these two outstanding men were presented to the delegates, and Governor Bricker seconded the nomination of Governor Dewey when his name was presented to the convention by Governor Griswold of Nebraska.

Gov. Earl Warren, of California had a strong following for the vice president's nomination. He, like Governor Dewey, had insisted that he did not wish the nomination, and on Tuesday definitely announced he could not accept it, by chance, the nomination was offered. He could be of greater service in California Governor Bricker had not wanted the second place on the ticket, but when he announced his withdrawal as a candidate for the first place nomination, an appeal was made that he sacrifice personal interests and inclinations and accept the vice presidential place as a service to the cause of free government.

Both nominations were made without a contest and both were the overwhelming choice of the delegates whose job was that of choosing standard bearers for the Republicans of America for 1944. They did the job exactly as they had been told to do it by the people who had sent them to Chicago, the people who will vote for Dewey and Bricker in November.

"THAT LITTLE GAME" — POKER DICE



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of the
SEASON**

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Preaching at Nogal 7:30 p. m.
You are welcome to all of our services.

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Rev. Salvatore Giovanni, Pastor.

First Baptist Church
G. H. Benson, Pastor
9:45 S. S., classes for all.
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. Come.

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Many doctors urge the regular use of douches for women who want to be refreshingly clean — for women troubled by offending odor, itching or discharge. Some products may be harmful germicides which burn, harden and damage sensitive tissues. But NOT Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is an active "bacteriostatic" (a new modern trend). It not only discourages growth of the more vulnerable bacteria but cleanses, deodorizes, relieves minor irritations and discharge. Despite its great strength—Pinkham's Sanative Wash has a beneficial effect on delicate membranes. Inexpensive!

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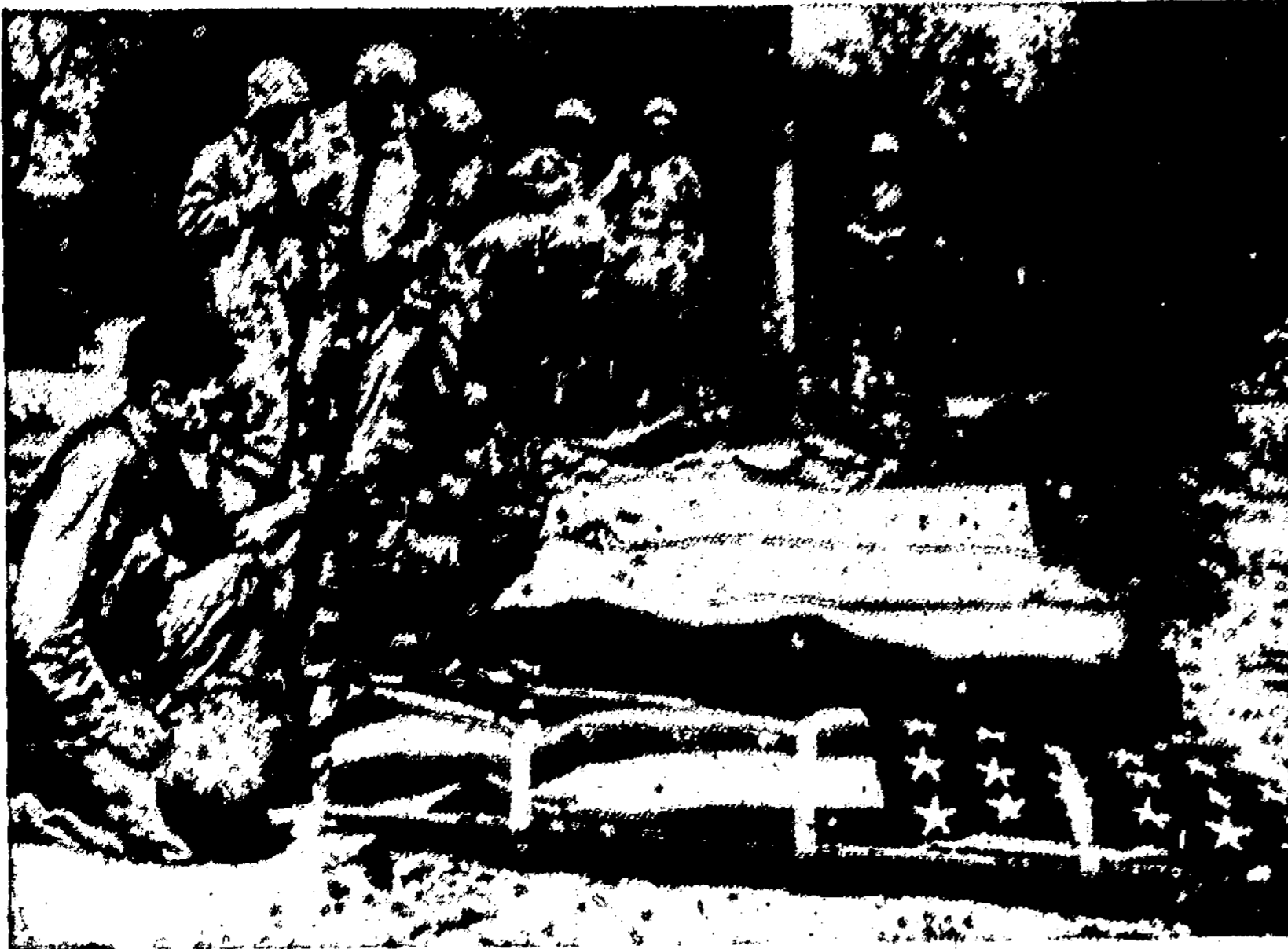
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Dewey Pledges Strong Postwar Market for American Producers; Batter Nazi Defenses in France

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.)



Saipan—U. S. marines pay last respects to fallen buddies on Saipan in Mariana Islands.

EUROPE: Big Battle

In a great drive to encircle the Nazi defense pivot of Caen on the eastern end of the 125 mile Allied front in Normandy, British Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery compelled German Field Marshal Von Rundstedt to commit large forces to the fighting tank battles on three axes of the town.



Gen. Montgomery

As Montgomery reportedly used 100,000 men in the Caen drive and pushing the offensive under a curtain of heavy artillery, tank and aerial fire, the Nazis were compelled to call in reserves to stem the British thrust, which threatened to remove the pivot on which the enemy had resented Allied advances.

Russia

Within 250 miles of flaming front in north Russia, German troops slowly fell back before the powerful surge of Red forces chewing into the big bulge overhanging the southern end of the battle line, and Hitler's last springboard to Moscow.

The Germans were compelled to retire from prepared strongholds when large Russian forces broke through their lines on all sides threatening to encircle them from the rear.

Italy

With the Germans moving in reinforcements and increasing their artillery and anti-tank gunfire, the Allied advance up the Italian peninsula was slowed by hard fighting.

Still operating in the mountainous terrain which lays before their last major defense line guarding the rich Po industrial and agricultural region to the north, the Nazis were taking every advantage of the rugged country to impede the Allies.

As U. S., British and French forces fought steadily ahead, the Nazis were converting little villages into small fortresses.

MEAT: Beef Scarcer

Because of a 12 per cent decrease in supply of rationed beef as a result of larger allocations to the army, navy and lend-lease, point values on steaks and roasts for the month of July were raised to their highest levels.

Nearly all cuts of lamb were returned to rationing, with only breast, flank, neck, shank and lamb patties point free. Despite shortages of better grades of pork loins, all pork will continue unrationed.

Point-free for over a week, all so-called soft cheeses, including most varieties except cheddar, were put back on the rationed list at four points per pound. Canned milk was raised to two-third point per can from one-half.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

NAVAL HOSPITALS: Beds in the U. S. naval hospitals are 85 per cent filled, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, naval surgeon general, stated. Hospitals are capable of caring for 70,000 men, he said. On the West coast, where Pacific area casualties are taken, the hospitals are 95 per cent filled. Some men are being moved to convalescent hospitals near their homes.

HAVEN FOR JEWS: Great Britain has agreed to set up a refuge for Jewish refugees from Nazi-controlled Europe, Undersecretary of State Stettinius revealed. This is the former Italian colonial possession in North Africa. Stettinius continued that large numbers of refugees are arriving in southern Italy daily from Yugoslavia and other Balkan areas.

DIPLOMACY:

Troubled Relations

Finland's refusal to lend its ear to U. S. approaches that it negotiate a peace with Russia, and the tiny Baltic state's determination to remain in the war beside Germany following promises of military aid, led to an open rupture of relations with this country.

At the same time, U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour was recalled from Argentina for consultation with state department officials, following reported increasing Axis sentiment in that South American country, particularly since the invasion.

Meanwhile, Gen. Charles de Gaulle was scheduled to confer with President Roosevelt over alterations in the U. S. attitude toward the French National Committee for Liberation as the provisional government of re-occupied territory.

CASUALTIES:

Total 250,000

As a result of losses of 24,162 men during the first two weeks of the invasion, total U. S. casualties up to June 22 approximated 250,000 killed, missing and wounded.

Total Allied losses in France were 40,549 for the two week period, with the U. S. dead averaging 12.7 per cent of American casualties; the British 13.5 per cent and the Canadian 12.9 per cent.

A large percentage of U. S. losses in the invasion came in the first two days, when elements of two divisions ran into a German division practicing maneuvers on the beaches. Enemy casualties were estimated at 70,000.

For the first four years of the war, Prime Minister Churchill placed British losses at over 607,000 men.

CHINA:

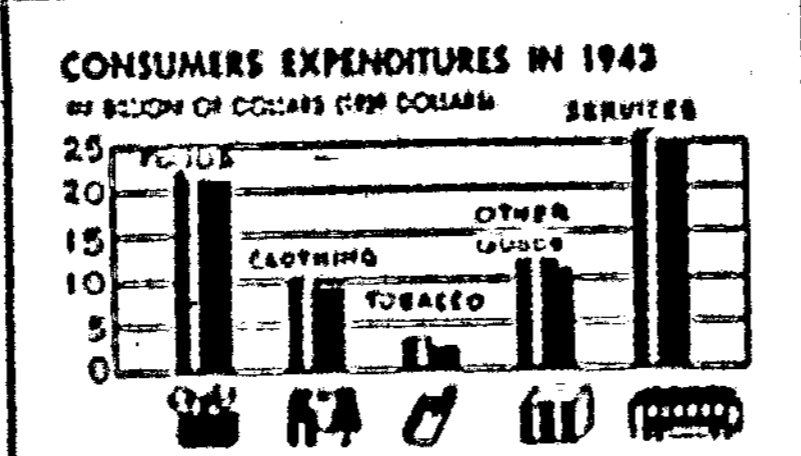
Japs Gain

Pressing their drive in southern China, the Japs threatened to seize the country's entire eastern seacoast and secure an unbroken rail route of over 1,000 miles.

The Japs pushed their offensive at U. S., British and Chinese efforts to open up a back-door into southeastern China from India slowed in the mountainous Burmese jungle country.

U. S. warplanes joined in the valiant Chinese defense against the Japs, who continued their favorite tactic of driving forward on either side of by-passed strongholds. Allied thrusts to open a back-door to China continued even as the Chinese asked for greater assistance to resist the enemy.

TELEFACT



LEND-LEASE:

In Reverse

With the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand pitching in, Britain's reverse lend-lease to the U. S. for the two years ending last March totaled 2 1/2 billion dollars, and if continued at the same rate as the first three months of 1944, was expected to approximate 2 billion dollars for the whole year.

Out of the United Kingdom's contribution of almost 2 billion dollars, the U. S. received rail transportation to invasion ports; British planes; airfields and other construction; fresh vegetables and other foodstuffs; lightweight gas tanks; 25,000 miles of steel landing mats; thousands of parachutes, and 2 million pair of woolen socks.

Meats and dairy products constituted a major portion of Australia's reverse lend-lease of almost 1/2 billion dollars, while foodstuffs made up one-third of New Zealand's contribution of over 100 million dollars.

CIVILIAN GOODS:

Feeling Pinch

With large stockpiles dwindling and scarcities of material and manpower prevailing, the public will start feeling the shortage of civilian goods more and more from now on, an official of the War Production board declared.

Although some demand for such merchandise as electric irons, alarm clocks and aluminum kitchen-ware will be partially met this year, WPB disclosed, manufacture of stoves and other steel products and availability of lumber are expected to be affected by shortages of materials.

In remarking on the continued restriction of textile production because of the tight labor supply, a WPB official declared: "Our manpower is not always applied to the right things—there probably is plenty of it if it were properly distributed."

JEEPS

The famed army jeep is not so well suited for a general utility farm vehicle as is popularly supposed, according to the U. S. department of commerce. It was found that the jeep is less powerful than a small tractor, has small carrying capacity when used as a truck, and is uncomfortable and ugly looking.

"On the farm," concludes the article, "the role of the jeep seems to be that of a handy, amusing, plucky, but expensive to operate jack of all trades."

Washington Digest

Small-Business to Feel Benefit of Reconversion

WPB Release of Aluminum for Civilian Purposes Turns Tide in Favor of Little Plants.



By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

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

The press gave notice a few weeks ago of the installation of a swarm of bees in the office of a government agency. It was in the Smaller War Plants corporation, and it was placed there by that ball-of-fire, up-and-doer, wounded and decorated in the last war, defeated for reelection to congress, and ex-mayor of San Antonio, Texas, Maury Maverick. He said he got the bees to provide a living example of how to keep busy.

I thought the gesture amusing, typical of the dramatically inclined Maury. So I went down to look the scene over, noted certain subsequent events and I decided that the gesture, although amusing enough, was by no means an empty one. For within one week, something happened, the significance of which has been all too little appreciated. Reconversion began and the long stagnant tide turned in favor of little business.

It is only a trickle so far, but the flow has started, which, it is hoped, will eventually get the wheels of small business, which had been slowed down past the danger point, moving again in the manufacture of civilian goods.

Less than a month before, Maury Maverick, armed with a series of charts, had appeared before a congressional committee and said:

"Concentration of production in the hands of big business has grown by leaps and bounds since 1939."

Using the metal trades as an example, he said:

"Since the war started, the proportionate share of little business in metal products industries has roughly been cut in half."

Still later, just before the bees (or whatever it was) stung the government to action, Mr. Maverick became more pessimistic. He told congress:

"The mobilization of small business has reached the critical stage . . . the civilian economy is short of civilian goods and getting shorter . . . dangerous inflationary pressures . . . cutbacks in war contracts . . . are causing unemployment."

It was a gloomy picture Mr. Maverick painted. His office had worked hard, the congressional committees on small business had worked hard, but the War Production board turned a deaf ear to all demands on the basis that any resumption of civilian production might interfere with the war effort.

Maverick's Work Rewarded

Then at last the heaven began to work—the whole argument of the defenders of little business, based on the assertion that certain industries could be resumed without interfering with the war effort, touched the iron heart of Donald Nelson, head of the WPB (of which Maury is a vice chairman). Nelson arose and announced "the first of a series of moves" and suddenly the whole tide turned and an entirely different attitude was evident on the part of the other members of the War Production board.

This "first of a series of moves" takes away some of the restrictions on the use of aluminum and magnesium.

But do not visualize a fountain of pots and pans, skillets and coffee pots springing into being over night. Something is cooking but it is on a slow fire.

More important is the not-yet-proclaimed raising of restrictions which have been keeping "idle and excess inventories of surpluses of steel" lying dormant, impotent and useless, while small plants have the yearning facilities and willing manpower equally idle and capable of converting these "surpluses" into thousands of gadgets the consumer badly needs. Perhaps by the time this appears in print, the WPB will have issued an order raising some of the restrictions on this vital product. But all this takes time. Meetings have been taking place for the past weeks and the WPB is gradually coming around to the Smaller War Plants corporation's views and the insistent hammer on their doors by conscientious congressmen.

As to the aluminum situation, as this is written, the present order is yet to be clarified. Steps

are being taken to provide field engineers with information necessary for plants which have never worked with aluminum to learn how. Not many plants are familiar with this work and that is why we can't expect many pots and pans right away. And, of course, any and every plant which does start civilian production of any kind must first run a "gauntlet" as the saying goes at headquarters. The "gauntlet" is a series of tests to establish unequivocally that such a use of a plant's facilities and manpower will in no way interfere with the war production.

Let us look at the question of these "idle and excess inventories" of steel surpluses and see what the argument for their availability for civilian manufacture is. I am told that there are some 2 1/2 million tons of such inventories. That means that there is that much iron and steel being held over and above the possessors' needs for 60 days ahead.

The holders, generally speaking, are the large manufacturers.

Willing to Release Surpluses

And they are willing to let the surpluses go. First, because they know they can get all the prime steel they need from the mills. Second, because most of these inventories are made up of odd lots. Big industries use large lots. They cannot very well start an operation on one small lot and then when it runs out adjust their machinery to another lot of different specifications. The smaller plants are perfectly adapted to do just this. They normally buy in small lots. They are more elastic.

The difficulty in utilizing this material is not only in the acquisition of the steel but in the restrictions against making what you want out of it. This requires a relaxation of rules, too, for the manufacture of many articles is still forbidden, and that is another thing that the Smaller Plants corporation is working on.

Process Will Take Time

It is not a short and easy process but the big thing is that it has started, for small business has reached the stage where its very existence as an institution is threatened.

This is due, first, to a nationwide tendency on the part of the big plants to cancel their subcontracts which covered most of the work of the smaller plants. This was done for two natural reasons and one unnatural and evil one. The first two were: because of termination of some of their own contracts by the government and because of greatly increased efficiency which made it possible to take care of additional work without having to subcontract to smaller concerns.

But the third and evil practice which had grown up was the use of government-paid-for facilities to duplicate work of a type which in peacetime only small plants do. With these new facilities and without the small plant's know-how, the larger factories wasted precious labor and took the little man's bread out of his mouth.

Another reason why the small business man's position has been growing critical is the delay in collecting pay at the termination of the contract. He was left without income and without the funds to carry on. And restrictions made it impossible to earn money, meanwhile, by making civilian goods.

Reasons for Reconversion

On the other hand, as Mr. Maverick's associates and the senators and congressmen who have worked so hard (and, until now, with comparatively little success) point out, there is a whole list of reasons for reconversion to begin here (in the little plant) and now.

They list them in various orders but this seems to be as good as any:

- (1) To preserve small business as an institution; (2) To form a pattern by trial and error for reconversion on a grand scale; (3) To prevent inflation; (4) To prevent replacement of vital worn-out products; (5) To prevent unemployment which is springing up in many localities.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

More than 6,000 bicycles are going to China by air. They are to be used by the Chinese army in areas where roads or lack of them present barriers to larger vehicles.

Youths between the ages of 16 and 17 1/2 years may enlist, with their parents' consent, for training for service in the U. S. merchant marine.

In every farming business, there is a hazard year somewhere in the future. It might be drought, floods, livestock disease or just low prices. A farmer's financial success is measured by his ability to ride through these hazard years. The wise farmer will insure his next hazard year by investing a substantial portion of his wartime income in war bonds.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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Portable Vice—Drill Portable Vice and Drill now obtainable. Repair your machinery on the job, without dismantling. Literature, W. E. KILMER, Tool Company, Box 260, Ft. Worth, Texas.

Dark Ages Lasted From Fifth to Twelfth Century Roughly speaking, the Dark Ages extended from the fall of the Western Roman Empire in the fifth century to the revival of learning in the 12th century—altogether about seven centuries. During a good part of that period learning was at its lowest ebb in Europe.

Civilization had been put in reverse by the masses of barbarians who swept down from northern Europe to over-run the former seats of learning.

Serves 10 daily needs Right on the shelf, handy, keep soothing Mentholum to help you care for: 1. Head-cold stuffiness. 2. Chapped skin. 3. Clogged nostrils. 4. Neuragic headache. 5. Nasal irritation due to cold. 6. Cracked lips. 7. Insect bites. 8. Minor burns. 9. Dry nostrils. 10. Sore, aching muscles. Jars and handy tubes, 30¢. MENTHOLATUM

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WOMEN in '40's Do You Hate HOT FLASHES? If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, a bit blue at times—all due to the functional "menopause" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Taken regularly, Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such annoying symptoms. Pinkham's Compound is made especially for women—and its nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

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QUEENS DIE PROUDLY

by W. L. White W.M.U. FEATURES

THE STORY THIS 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 before it can get off the ground. Kurtz escapes to Australia, spends Christmas there, and then flies a Fortress to Java. On a mission to Davao in the Philippines their squadron hits a battleship, and sinks two cruisers and a transport. They take off from Malang Field for a target off Borneo, and fly through terrible fog for hours. When they pull out of it they see a frightful black cloud which proves to be smoke from burning Dutch oil fields in Borneo. Dutch had fired their fields.

CHAPTER X

"I finally decide to give it that thousand, and if I get back, let them jerk the wreck and put in a new one. With that extra thousand now, maybe I can get over the target—we're about to begin our bomb runs—and bag a cruiser, which is a good trade for a ruined airplane motor.

"Now we're approaching the exact position of the target, and I begin to realize the predicament I'm in. Because if I lose another motor on the same side, I'll have little chance of getting this plane home.

"All the time Jim's doing his best to stay with me, but I continue to fall back. And just then Harris, my bombardier, peering down through the broken overcast, calls 'Target ahead.' I'm glued to the PDI needle now, but when my bombardier starts to make his run and the bomb-bay doors come open, their extra drag on the air slows me down still more and I fall further behind Jim as I trim the ship both to compensate for those open doors and to keep the wing which carries that limping engine from falling.

"Then over my earphones Jim is calling: 'Bombs away, Frank—I'm turning off the target, and far ahead I can see the sun glint on his upcocked wing as he heads for home. But I'm still on the PDI needle, my bombardier has picked up a beautiful target—a gang of transports and a cruiser down through the overcast, the sea is laced with their curving wakes as they try to get away—but he can't seem to hold any one of them in his sights long enough to make a good run.

"Finally Harris, in desperation, pleads over the interphones, 'Frank, I just can't hang onto that cruiser—let's turn east.'

"Can you just hold it, Frank?" pleads Harris over the interphones. Just hold it, and we'll hang out one in just a second!

"And then Jim Connolly, 'For God's sake, drop your bombs and come on, Frank!' I can see Jim in the distance, getting smaller and smaller.

"Harris, the bombardier, peering down from the navigator's compartment, couldn't see anything when his bomb train hit the surface. But the tub gunner, peering straight down from the belly of the ship, swears he saw one of them go smack down for a direct hit on a Jap cruiser.

"With my limping motor, I could fit back and really begin to worry. I tried to level off, but of course I couldn't. I knew we were somewhere over Borneo by now. The altimeter showed we were 24,000 feet high, and in spite of everything I was doing we were dropping 100 feet lower every minute. I thought of landing on the camouflaged field here on Borneo but we might be too low even to bail out if we nosed down through this dense weather and couldn't find the field at once.

"Now dropping 100 feet a minute, if you can keep it from falling no faster than that, at the end of the first hour you'll be down to 18,000; the second hour, 12,000; the third hour, 6,000. So you see how it is. 'If you've got gas enough for four hours you've got barely enough altitude to make it back to Java,' I argued with myself.

"But it was going to be tough on the other boys. We'd been on oxygen for four hours, and ordinarily after a fight in the high air, which is a strain on everyone, the first thing you do is bring her down to 12,000 so everyone can take off his mask and relax. Only I had to hang onto my precious altitude, and it would be another two hours before we had flattered down to 12,000.

"But it seemed it was the only thing to do, so I told my navigator, Walt Seamon, to set a course for Malang Field. Then it was up to me. I tried every trick in the book and a few I'd heard of to keep that rate of fall from rising, because if it went to 200 or 300 feet a minute only for a few minutes I knew we'd lose the plane. The automatic pilot was out (a little gadget had busted, and of course we had no spare parts), so my co-pilot and I had to do all the flying, worn-out as we were, but at least we didn't have to keep stations on any other plane now, or have the nightmare of maybe crashing into someone else.

"Then suddenly we had a breather, for the clouds vanished behind us and we were floating free out into the abyss of a cloud canyon—the same old one. Peering down, I seemed to see the gray wisps of that canyon's bottom practically trailing our dull-green jungle-clad mountains far below. I doubt if there was even a thousand feet of ceiling, so we kept on our course. When we

finally cleared the weather—we were out over the Java Sea south of Borneo—we were so far out that I realized we'd passed the point of no return. The only way we could go on now was towards Java, which was the nearest land.

"The field at Surabaya was a little closer than Malang, but I was afraid of its short runway, so with what gas and altitude we had left, we decided to try for Malang, but as we approached the mountain pass we could see the weather was settling down tighter and tighter on us, and looking ahead, I got afraid that when we got on up into the pass, the cloud ceiling might push us right down onto the pass floor, and I'd spill all the boys out into a rice paddy in that fog. I could see the crew was anxious, too. I hadn't needed to tell them much of the fix we were in; they hadn't missed a trick.

"So then I took my last decision. Rather than nose on into that pass and use up my last gas trying to see what the weather there was really like (it turned out later it was terrible), I turned and headed back toward Surabaya Field while I still had contact flying, and while I had gas and altitude enough to get in.

(Which means while we could still see the ground.)

"When I finally saw Surabaya Field we had less than 1,000 feet of altitude left and I didn't dare think how little gas. So I didn't try to circle—just dropped my wheels, asked for the wing flaps, and set her down on that short runway, and



I got Col. Eubank on the telephone at Malang. He was most anxious.

could be thankful the Japs had left me my hydraulics so that my brakes would stop me on that strip.

"We taxied into our revetment and I got Colonel Eubank on the telephone at Malang. He was most anxious; I was the only one he'd heard from. I could only tell him what I thought were the results of the mission. It turned out later that the other planes had all come down at Kendari and Samarinda.

"He told me to take my crew and stay overnight at the hotel in Surabaya and come back to Malang the next morning. It was the first time we'd seen the big beautiful seaport metropolis of Java except from the air—months since we'd seen any big city. Here were stores, and glittering bars, movie houses, and the picturesque natives and the Dutch—a pageant of the Far East. But we were tired beyond any words I have to tell, from those eleven and a half hours in the air. The longest mission I'd ever flown. The manager of this big hotel wanted to make a big occasion of it. It was the first time they had seen the uniforms of those American aviators who were going to save Java. But after what we'd seen that day down through the mist, I wasn't so sure we would do it. There had to be more of us—and soon. So we told him no, thanks, no party. We all wanted to tumble into bed. We had an early alert scheduled to check the ship for our return to Malang."

"We soon got our first reinforcements," Frank Kurtz continued. "They were Fortresses of the brand-new E model. We'd heard them talked of in the States but I'd never seen one. There were many improvements, but most vital of all were the new tail guns. The old D model which I flew had been almost defenseless there; if a Zero came in directly on your tail, you had to depend on the cross fire put out from the plane flying next you on your wing. If you were alone you were a goner.

"The boys who flew these new E's were old friends of ours, the 7th Bombardment Group—friendly rivals in the Air Corps to our 19th Group. We'd competed with them at maneuvers and in practice bombing

at Muroc Lake back home.

"But in January the reinforcements were a little thin trickle of the thousand planes we hoped for. Of course they were then terribly short of seasoned pilots, and often quickly trained kids were flying them, and cracking them up all across Africa and Asia. But it was all they had to send us. Sometimes six would start out from Tampa Field and maybe two would arrive at Malang. During the whole month of January we got only half a dozen."

"We were in the old 7th, which came out to reinforce you," said Master Sergeant Charles T. Reeves, the bombardier. He had been sitting beside the pilot, under the plane's wing.

"So was I," said Master Sergeant Rowland A. Boone, the gunner, who sat next to him!

"On the day of Pearl Harbor, the 7th was sitting on Hamilton Field, California—poised, waiting for one new plane to come off the Boeing assembly line before we took off across the Pacific for Manila. Of course the big news from Hawaii canceled that trip. We'd have to go around the world another way.

"Then they put me to work ferrying E's from the factory to Sacramento," continued the Gunner. "I was picking them right off the assembly line, two or three a day. It would have been wonderful if we could have had that many in Java. But the bottleneck then was pilots—the planes were all stacked up waiting for them, and no matter how fast you build Fortresses, you can't jerk a kid out of a Beechcraft trainer and put him in a Boeing. And by the way, when we got back to the States this summer, the bottleneck was still pilots. They'll had several dozen E's stacked up on the factory field, waiting for men to fly them.

"I'll never forget my first look at the E-model Fortress. She had that big dorsal fin, and she looked a lot bigger—more deadly, too. Because not only were there tall guns, but much better side guns. And a whole stack of power turrets. On the old D model, the angle of fire from the radio guns and the belly guns had been very small, but this was corrected in the E, and the top turret was a honey!

"It doesn't hurt to talk about the D model, because the enemy have captured plenty of them. It's no more secret than the Model T Ford. But in those days the E was a surprise package—like the new F model is now.

"And when something is really new, the combat boys who have to take it up don't want it blabbed around. For instance when we were still out East, a copy of an American magazine arrived which gave a complete diagram of the E. It showed everything—the angle of fire of every gun, even the break in the fire angles for the propellers. There weren't many blind spots on the E where an enemy fighter can sneak in, but this diagram showed every one.

"Our gang talked over that damned picture for days. 'Holy Smokes!' we said, 'why don't they give the Japanese a set of blueprints?' In addition, it showed the exact position of every man on the plane, so the Japs could work in through the blind spots and pick us off.

"It was all stuff we knew the Japanese didn't know, because all the E's we had lost up to then had either dropped in the ocean or burned after beaching. 'My God!' the other gunners said. 'They're selling us out back home. They might just as well take the guns off the plane and let the Japs shoot us down!' That picture knocked our morale for days.

"But what the hell! Now the F model is out—nobody knows the exact improvements on that yet, and when the enemy fighters hit the F, they'll find out they've picked up a real hot potato.

"Let's get back to the trip over," said the Bombardier. "In my plane we left the States December 28. I'd had a blue Christmas—missed dinner because we were out testing guns—but didn't mind much, because we were itching to get over and into it.

"As we were approaching Brazil we ran into a hell of a front, couldn't get over it so our navigator could take sun shots and find out our position, weren't sure where in hell we were. My pilot, Captain Duane Skiles, first went up to 15,000, but there wasn't a break. Then he went back down through it, staying just 100 feet above the Atlantic. We hoped we were headed right for our field at Belem, but we didn't know. Finally I called to him over the interphones and said that in my old geography book, it said you could see the line where the yellow Amazon mixed into the blue Atlantic as far as four hundred miles out to sea—maybe he could pick this up and follow it in.

"Sure enough, we found this line between yellow and blue. But we were farther out to sea than we'd figured. By the time we hit shore, we were plenty low on gas and an hour overdue. It was getting dark, and there are no lights in that jungle—now and then you'd see a glint of a native with a torch down there. We couldn't pick up Belem, and we had just twenty minutes' gas left.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO
By VIRGINIA VALE
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

ONE of the war's most incredible ventures, the drive of General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell to retake the Burma road, is shown in this month's "March of Time." It's called "Back Door to Tokyo." You'll see American boys flying the "hump" the world's most dangerous air route; you'll see Merrill's Marauders on the attack and General Chennault with his forces. MOT's ace cameraman, Victor Jurgens, has again turned in an outstanding photographic scoop, portraying a military feat so gigantic that it's an important historical event.

"Days of Glory" isn't a world-beating picture, but RKO feels pretty sure that it launches a new male star—Gregory Peck, who has ears like Clark Gable, and is too tall and broad-shouldered to be com-



GREGORY PECK

fortable in an ordinary chair." Proof of his drawing power is the fact that a wave of excitement ran through the studio when he appeared, and Ginger Rogers asked to have him in one of her pictures.

Metro is cooking up another of those pictures in which various episodes will be written by famous authors, with Metro's biggest stars appearing in each. Called "The Common Sin," it will have Carey Wilson as producer. The first writer signed for a single episode is I. A. R. Wylie.

After years of diligently preparing himself for that elusive motion picture break, a young Oakland Junior college graduate got it; he's Greg McClure, 26, and he landed the role of John L. Sullivan in Bing Crosby's production, "The Great John L." He's worked as a salesman, longshoreman, laborer on a railroad, and farmhand; finally he went to dramatic school at night and worked during the day.

Because film babies are allowed to work before the camera for only short intervals between long rests, Warner Bros. is saving production time by casting twins for a single role in "Christmas in Connecticut," the Barbara Stanwyck-Dennis Morgan comedy. The twins, just eight months old, are Sandra Lee and Susan Lee Taylor.

September will be a busy month for Xavier Cugat, who's heard as "Your Dubonnet Date" maestro over MBS Wednesday nights. He'll make two one-week theater appearances, open at a smart Hollywood night spot, and begin work in Metro's "Week-End at the Waldorf."

Ever try to remember the names of those fantastic characters Gary Moore talks about on the Moore-Durante airshow? They're Twinkletons Gooch, Rancid Crumknuckle, Elvira Smoop, Arbutus Crumknuckle, Schmildwigger Funk, and Farnsinsendindies Crud!

Alan Young, who's heard Wednesday nights on NBC at nine, EWT, crashed radio at 15, in a 15-minute show for which he was paid \$2.50 a week. He played dozens of characters, got a raise of 50 cents after 26 weeks, asked for more, and was fired. He formed a vaudeville act with his sister, things went well, then she married. He returned to radio, and real success came quickly after that.

In addition to his newly-won singing laurels as host of the "Broadway Matinee" airshow, baritone Ronald Graham will probably win some more when his latest film venture, "Ladies in Washington," is released.

ODDS AND ENDS—Ozzie Nelson and Harriet Hilliard sing their own special arrangement of "Sunday, Monday and Always" in Paramount's "Take It Big." The new "Glamour Manor," with Cliff Arquette, may become one of those summer air shows that win a permanent place for themselves; it's a smart combination of comedy and quizzes. Victor Borgs returns to the "Basin Street" show for eight weeks in the fall; he's used to contract renewals—had four consecutive 13-week contracts on the Bing Crosby show. "Ministry of Fear" has one of the tallest groups of male principals ever in a picture—led by Ray Milland, they average six feet two, his height.

THINGS for YOU TO MAKE



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Applique Apron
A BIG coverall apron for summer has a "basket" pocket of dark green and bright red cherries, green leaves and basket handle applied onto the body of the apron. Make the apron in colorful checked cotton—it's a splendid kitchen "shower" gift!

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. Approximately how much of the total land acreage of the United States is covered with forests?
2. What is a peccadillo?
3. When was FDR first inaugurated?
4. With what group of men is the name Ethan Allen associated?
5. What physical force throws people off revolving turntables at amusement parks?
6. What state, North or South Dakota, was admitted to the Union first?
7. What bird is mentioned most frequently in the Bible?

The Answers

1. One-third.
2. A petty fault.
3. March 4, 1933.
4. The Green Mountain boys.
5. Centrifugal force.
6. Both were admitted to the Union on the same day, November 2, 1889.
7. The dove is the most frequently mentioned bird in the Bible.

To obtain complete applique pattern and apron pattern for the Cherry Basket Apron (Pattern No. 5739), sizes: small (34-36), medium (38-40), and large (42-44), send 10 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.
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Our Pride

It seems rather extraordinary that pride which is constantly struggling and often imposing on itself to gain some little pre-eminence, should so seldom hint to us the only certain as well as laudable way of setting ourselves above another man and that is by becoming his benefactor.

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SOOTHES DIAPER RASH
SOOTHING MEDICATED POWDER
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Within the past 20 years, the number of active lobbyists in the nation's capital has increased from 150 to about 15,000.



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New cream positively stops underarm perspiration odor

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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.'"

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Across Street From Depot

Regular Dinners Short Orders Sandwiches
 Sandwiches, Pies and Pastries to Take Out

SUMMARY

Summary of receipts and disbursements of the Village of Carrizozo for the month of June, 1944:

Receipts: Water Fund	\$ 948.66	
Light and Power	2337.38	
General	1102.53	
Gas Fund	336.16	\$4724.73

Disbursements: Water Fund	\$ 742.81
Light and Power	1802.62
General Fund	605.43
Gas Fund	300.00
	\$3350.86

Attest: Morgan Lovelace, Clerk.

Carrizozo Auto Co.

ROY SHAFER, Prop.

FORD

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Backing the Attack
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The Titsworth Co.

(INCORPORATED)
 CAPITAN, NEW MEXICO

Ordinance No. 50

An Ordinance Amending Ordinance No. 44, Entitled "An Ordinance Fixing and Levying an Excise Tax Upon the Sale of Gasoline within the Village of Carrizozo, N. M., and as Hereinafter Provided, Providing for the Collection Thereof, and Providing for the Penalties of this Ordinance."

BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Carrizozo, N. M.:

Section 1. That Section 2 of Ordinance No. 44 passed and approved on June 4, 1940, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. There is hereby levied, fixed and imposed an excise tax of 1/2 cent per gallon upon all gasoline and motor fuel sold within the limits of the Village of Carrizozo, N. M., as in this ordinance hereinabove and hereinafter provided.

Section 2. That Section 4 of Ordinance No. 44 passed and approved on June 4, 1940, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 4. That the Village of Carrizozo shall furnish to every retailer of gasoline within the Village of Carrizozo, a gasoline pump in use and through which gasoline is sold, not already equipped with meter or built in computing mechanism, the said gasoline meter to be in-

stalled on each pump for the purpose of gauging and determining the actual amount of gasoline sold through said pump, and it shall be unlawful for any gasoline to be sold by any retailer within the Village of Carrizozo, New Mexico, except through pumps equipped with gas meter or built in computing mechanism from and after the effective date of this ordinance, and it shall be unlawful for any person to disconnect or tamper with the gasoline meter, and any person who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined the sum of \$25.00. Each day's use of a gasoline pump without meters attached as herein provided shall constitute a separate offense."

Section 3. That Section 5 of Ordinance No. 44 passed and approved on June 4, 1940, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 5. That all such monies for taxes so collected under the provisions of this ordinance shall be covered into the village street improvement fund and may be used only for the repair, maintenance and improvement of streets and alleys within the limits of the Village of Carrizozo, N. M."

Section 4. That each and every of the other Sections of Ordinance No. 44 as passed and ap-

proved June 4, 1940, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, and that this ordinance shall be and become effective at 12:01 a. m., August 1, 1944.

Passed and Approved this 11th day of July, 1944.

F. A. English, Mayor,
 Village of Carrizozo,
 Attest—Morgan Lovelace, Clerk,
 Village of Carrizozo.

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.

ACTUALLY HELPS FEEL OFF ONLY LAYER OF SURFACE PIMPLES

Take the positive POSLAM way to skin improvement. CONCENTRATED for quick action. Poslam helps reduce redness... peel away rough, embarrassing "pimple layer." Not a cosmetic but a 28-year old MEDICATION. Apply before making up or leave on overnight. Six active ingredients sting where needed. We call it "the skin cream without disappointment." See Druggists.

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

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ATTENTION! ALL HOME CANNERS!

Before you begin your 1944 canning, Good Housekeeping Magazine advises you: use the boiling water bath method for tomatoes and fruits only. Can all vegetables except tomatoes by the correct use of pressure cooker to be sure of killing botulism. In the last few years, cases of botulism food poisoning have cropped up in widely different parts of the country. Buy, borrow, share a pressure cooker—but don't can low acid vegetables any other way. If you want further information, write Good Housekeeping Magazine, \$59 Eighth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.