

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1944

PRICE \$2.00 THE YEAR

PERSONALS

Millard Longley is employed at the Municipal Light Plant.

The Methodist Church has been painted a dazzling white; work being done by J. F. Tom.

Clyde Brewster, station agent at Three Rivers, visited Mrs. Brewster and family here Tuesday.

H. M. Reddy of San Patrick was here on business Tuesday and made this office a friendly call.

Bill Balow of Ancho was a business visitor in town Wednesday and made this office a pleasant call.

The State Game and Fish Department has planted 8,000 Rainbow Trout in Nogal Lake and on the Ruidoso.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Lacey of Nogal were shoppers in town the first of the week, making this office a friendly call while here.

Mrs. Lucille Hamilton of Roswell is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Balow of Ancho this week. Mrs. Hamilton made this office a pleasant visit while in town.

Frank Sanchez, 17, son of Abe Sanchez of Carrizozo, was sworn into the Navy June 14 as Hospital apprentice, 2-C.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Adams, who have been on a honeymoon trip in California, were visitors in town a few days last week, going on to Tucumcari.

Reid Sherrill, seaman 1-c, who has been overseas for two years, is spending his furlough here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elva Sherrill.

Attorney John E. Hall is having a concrete fence built around his Spanish-style residence; work being done by Jess Garrison and J. F. Tom.

Seaman Charles Carl, who is stationed at San Diego, learning that his brother Sgt. Lee Carl was here visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Carl, is here to visit his home folks for a few days.

Lieut. John Allen Hightower has reported for duty at the Carlbad Air Field. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan A. Hightower of Ancho. He is a graduate of New Mexico State College. He was commissioned June 5, 1944, upon completion of his cadet training at Pasadena, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Buddy were here Monday, after being up in the mountains trout fishing. While here, they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fay Harkay, Mrs. Harkay being their daughter. Mr. Buddy, who is an S. P. telegraph operator at Newman, Texas, was just finishing his 9-day vacation.

NEW SHOESHOP
SHOE
Repairing
Rubber Tips for Ladies' Shoes 25c
C. O. D. orders given prompt attention.
B. B. Mancha, Prop.

Blakely-Hansen

On Saturday, June 17, at Carrizozo, Miss Doris Blakely of Capitan and Willy John Hansen of New York, were united in marriage. Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Blakely being witnesses. The bride is the niece of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Blakely of Capitan. She recently came from Trenton, N. J., where she was engaged in government work and while here Mr. Hansen, who has had a varied experience in the Marine service, came here for the expressed purpose of matrimony, the couple having been engaged for the past two years. Mr. Hansen has been in numerous invasions overseas and will return soon to sea duty. During the war, the new Mrs. Hansen will reside with her aunt and uncle at Capitan. Their friends at Capitan and Fort Stanton are offering congratulations.

Mrs. J. E. Thornton, who was called to Silver City on account of the illness of her sister, was taken ill herself and was forced to enter a hospital, where she is recuperating rapidly.

Our old friend and former resident, Gus Grossmiller, who was on the S. P. water service at Coyote for a number of years previous to his retirement, was here for a week, visiting his old friends in this vicinity. Gus has made Superior, Arizona his home since his retirement, where his children all reside. He was to have left last Sunday but could not resist temptation to stay over for the meeting of the Odd Fellows which he attended Tuesday night and in which order he holds a life membership. His son, Melvin, resident manager for the Arizona-Edison Company, is chairman for the Coolidge 5th War Loan Drive and Gus has another son in the Marines.

The ladies of the Bonito Dam are to sponsor a picnic supper June 30, for convalescents at Beaumont Hospital at El Paso who are badly in need of music.

Many of these boys are from New Mexico and with your help we will be able to buy them a radio or phonograph. Come and bring your friends.

—Ladies of Bonito Dam.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank our friends for the past kindnesses, expressions of sympathy and floral offerings during the illness and after the passing of our husband and son, Olaf Sommersett.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Pearl Sommersett,
Mrs. Peter Slioples.

Lost—Tire and wheel between Ancho and Carrizozo for 1937 Chevrolet. If found, kindly notify Mrs. Lucille Hamilton at Ancho.

For Sale

BRICKS - at \$10 per thousand.
—Bill Balow, Ancho.

For Sale

Good milk cow, fresh, and 30 other cattle. Irving Russell, phone 7 1tp

For Sale

Lloyd Baby Stroller. Like new. Call 70 or see Mrs. T. B. Smoot.

Milk Dumped in Delivery Dispute



One thousand gallons of milk was poured into an Atlanta, Georgia, sewer recently following a dispute with the Office of Defense Transportation. The milk had accumulated in the plant of the Georgia Milk Producers Confederation over Sunday, May 14, and according to James D. Gay, general manager, had to be disposed of. Delivery on Sunday is banned under an ODT regulation.

With inadequate storage facilities in their plant, plant officials appealed to the ODT for permission to deliver the milk but the request was denied. A Confederation official said, "We tried to give the milk away to charitable organizations but they took only 60 gallons. We tried to save all the cream we could and some of the milk had been skimmed. We don't want to keep the milk—people need it."

Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Otero of Lincoln visited Mrs. Otero's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fortino Beltran last Sunday. Mr. Otero is employed at Fort Stanton. The Beltrons have seven grandchildren and one of his nephews, Jerry Beltran is in the Navy. Jerry was one of our star baseball players and he would play ball in any position he was placed.

Befooled Their Nest

The State Democrats in convention assembled last week, exposed themselves to ridicule by endorsing FDR for a fourth term.

That action will cause the revolt that is already on the move, to increase in volume between now and the November election.

Back the Attack!
Buy EXTRA WAR BONDS

Live Wire Roswell Merchants Sponsor Roper's Club Rodeo for July 3 and 4

On page 5 of this paper will be found a full-page ad sponsored by the merchants of Roswell. As that will be the leading event of the National Holiday in Lincoln County, these live-wire business and professional men realize the importance of extending to the Lincoln County Roper's Club and the county in general, their best wishes for the success of the county in general, their best wishes for the success of the undertaking. The Roper's Club have spared no pains to have everything in first-class readiness for what

will prove to be the crowning event over anything of a like nature that has ever been undertaken in the past. The curtain-raiser for the big doings will be held tomorrow night and will be given by the Capitan Firemen. People who want to be in all of the doings, should attend the Firemen's dance, stay over Sunday so as to be ready for the main events of the rodeo and the dances to be given on the nights of the 3-4. Ticket-sellers will call on you and be sure you get yours. Ladies and gentlemen, let's go for the big events

Two Big Dances

Albuquerque Orchestra

July 3 and 4

Manire-Miller

On Wednesday evening, June 21st, in the Immanuel Lutheran Church in Carlbad, Mildred Manire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Manire of Carrizozo New Mexico, became the bride of S-Sgt. Robert W. W. Miller, son of Mrs. W. A. Miller of Villa Park, Illinois. The Rev. H. Gaertner officiated at the candle-light ceremony. Mrs. Amy was organist.

The bride wore a white street-length dress with a shoulder-length veil falling from a tiara of white carnations. For something old, she carried a handkerchief which was carried by her mother at her wedding.

The couple was attended by Vena Louise Snow and S-Sgt Roland Wicke. Mrs. Roland Wicke lighted the candles at the beginning of the ceremony as "Liebestraum" was played on the organ. The processional was "Lohengrin," and the recessional was "Wedding March" by Mendelssohn.

Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held in the basement of the church. Approximately thirty guests were present at the ceremony and reception.

Sgt. Miller has been stationed at CAAF since August, 1942. Mrs. Miller has taught in the Carlbad Junior High School for the past two years.

Sgt. Lee Carl, who is stationed at Medford, Oregon, spent a few days here this week, visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Carl and many local friends.

Jeff Herron Says:

Question on a recent examination paper: "If the president of the United States died, who would get the job?"

Little Joe's answer: "A Democratic undertaker."

Orders Crop Moved

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

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

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

Olaf M. Sommersett

Funeral services for Olaf M. Sommersett were held Sunday afternoon from the Capitan Baptist Church, followed by committal at the Capitan cemetery. He was born Oct. 20 1897 in Norway. Besides his wife who operates Pearl's Curio and Coffee Shop in Capitan, he is survived by his mother Mrs. Peter Slioples of San Pedro, Cal., who attended the funeral.

"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.

Dewey and Bricker

On Wednesday of this week, the National Republican Convention at Chicago placed in nomination a ticket as strong as the Rock of Gibraltar, for President, Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Vice President, Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio.

Senator Lee O'Daniel

To The Fore
It will pay you to stay up until 10:45 every night for two weeks and hear Senator Lee O'Daniel of Texas broadcast by transcription from Washington as he reviews the way in which the New Deal has dealt with the liberty-loving people of this great country. Its a lunch, its nice and juicy. He is also starting a weekly newspaper, which will tell more about it.

"We are here to nominate a President and when the Democrats hold their convention, they will be made to TAKE Franklin D. and LIKE IT.—Congresswoman Clare Booth Luce at Republican convention.

Mrs. Barbara Fields and daughter Miss Mabel Sanchez passed through here Wednesday from Roswell on their way to Santa Fe, where they will visit relatives and friends for about two weeks. They were accompanied as far as Albuquerque by Mr. Arthur Cortez, who operates a cafe in that city and also the Cortez Cafe at San Patricio. They made this office a friendly call. Concerning the dance which was to have been held at San Patricio last Saturday, Mr. Cortez wishes to apologize for having to disappoint the people, but the reason for it not being held was the Fink orchestra, which failed to appear. The above dances will assure the music will be furnished by the Albuquerque orchestra. See his ad on page 1.

LYRIC THEATRE

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

Friday & Saturday

Roy Rogers, Smiley Burnette, John Carradine, Phyllis Brooks in—

"Silver Spurs"

Six good songs, a slide down a hill into a lake, a fist battle creeping down a mountain and lots of other action.
Plus March of Time, showing the Irish Question.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Betty Grable, Bob Young, Adolfe Menjou in—

"S-w-e-e-t Rosie O'Grady"

—Another colorful, carefree, sweet and shapely musical comedy of the gay '80's.
Plus News and Popular Science.

Wednesday—Thursday

Laurel and Hardy, Trudy Marshall in—
"Dancing Masters"
They're at it again—and it's goofy, screwy and just plain nuts.
Plus "The Helicopter" and "Sally Aloft."

Star Dust

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

THE glamorous ladies of Hollywood, perhaps learning from the example of old-time stars like Corinne Griffith and Ruth Roland, look upon real estate as a sound investment. Paulette Goddard revealed on the set of "I Love a Soldier" that she owns four houses, which she rents — she bought them for her mother to rent and manage. Lovely Georgia Carroll, between singing with Kay Kyser's band and appearing with it in such films as Columbia's "Battleship Blues," has refurnished and sold ten houses during the past year. But before she married Kyser she lived in a rented apartment with Marguerite Chapman—she preferred to let the landlord worry about keeping her home in order!

Gracie Fields, who's been part of Hollywood for several years, is still puzzled by the Hollywoodites. The way they hire other people to do for them things that are fun to do yourself, like driving your own car, or arranging parties. "It's a place where girls like myself from the



GRACIE FIELDS

workin' classes get into the movies and suddenly decide they came over in the Mayflower," says she. The famous English comedienne, now replacing Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy on the air, firmly established herself in movies in "Holy Matrimony."

Remember the famous sleeping bag which Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman shared in "For Whom the Bell Tolls"? Well, Fred MacMurray tucks himself into it for several scenes in Paramount's "Practically Yours"—with a small Cairn terrier named Piggy.

Apparently success in radio means more than success on the Broadway stage, at least to Kenny Baker. He gave up his leading role in a smash hit, "One Touch of Venus," to take over the Groucho Marx program on CBS for the summer, and after the summer series is over Baker plans to remain with the show, both as a singer and as co-comedian with Marx.

Georgia Burke was all set to leave the cast of "When a Girl Marries" and go to Hollywood for the filming of the stage production, "Decision," in which she also appears. Preparations were made to write her out of the radio script, bid her farewell and speed her on her way—when it was announced that the play would be filmed in New York, after all. It's for United Artists release.

Pity poor Ann Thomas, who plays "Casey" in NBC's "Abie's Irish Rose." She's cutting her sixth wisdom tooth. "Most other people get it for four," she complains. "But I always have to be different." With all her stage and radio engagements, maybe she needs two extra ones!

Replicas of "Duffy's Tavern" are pepping up all over the various fighting fronts. The first was a palm-atched hut on a South Seas island. Now they're everywhere, and Ed "Archie" Gardner is sending autographed pictures to adorn their walls.

Remember when Ralph Edwards asked a "Truth or Consequences" audience to send pennies to Mrs. Dennis Mullane, and she was practically snowed under by 300,000 of them? Recently Edwards received a letter and a snapshot from the Mullane sons, Dennis Jr. and Joseph, both marines, who were reunited on a small island in the South Pacific. They said they were "famous" even there because of those pennies.

ODDS AND ENDS—"Double or Nothing" gets a stream-lined format, with everything new but the quizmaster, John Reed King. The "Superman" cast's favorite pre-broadcast game is making a lot of words out of one—they got 32 out of "Euphysica" recently. "Fibber McGee and Molly" originally scheduled to take a vacation after the June 30th broadcast, postponed it; their replacements is "Theater of War." And Sinatra returns August 16th. Get your windshield sticker saying "No Black Market Gas for Me" by writing to Michael West of the CBS "Bright Horizons." G. Aubrey Smith was knighted recently.

Boom in Farm Prices and Rapid Turnover Prompts Fears Collapse Will Follow Peace

Memory of Drop After World War I Still Is Vivid to Many Farmers

When GI Joe comes back to his farm-home from the war he may find a lot of new faces around the neighborhood. And he may miss a lot of the old familiar ones. The family up the road may have moved bag and baggage to Oregon. A new owner may be tilling the bottom lands on the back eighty.

Rural America is on the move. Farmers, like their city cousins, have been shifting their base of operations at an ever-increasing tempo in the months since Pearl Harbor. More farms are changing hands this year than at any time in the past generation. They are changing for scores of reasons, but back of almost every sale is the chance to strike pay dirt—to realize a profit on the old homestead.

Many farm folks are frankly concerned over this trend. They are troubled not so much about the migration as they are about the steady increase in farm real estate transactions. They fear that the long threatened land inflation is under way. And they are asking themselves:

"Will the old cycle of boom and bust be repeated?"

Every previous war has brought its own land boom that left a wreckage of deflation behind. The collapse of the speculative era following World War I is painfully fresh in the memory of many a farmer.

considered fairly representative, it is estimated that farm land prices have risen about 17 per cent between April, 1943, and April, 1944. From the beginning of the year until April 1, the advance has been about 2 per cent. The increases have been largest in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, in which states the per cent of purchases by city investors was largest, being 30 to 37 per cent of all sales.

It is true that farmers have been using much of their larger incomes to buy bonds and to pay off debts. The steadily decreasing volume of farm mortgage debt is evidence of this trend. But now reports indicate that heavier debts are frequently being assumed when farms are bought. This is especially true of tenants who are buying on contract or with relatively small down payments.

All Sorts of Buyers. Surveys by county banks indicate that all types of farm buyers are now in the market. Tenants are acquiring their own farms. Owners are expanding their present units or are taking on additional acreage, perhaps for sons now in the service. Even large commercial farms in some instances are changing hands at increasing prices. Local business and professional people and city investors bent on hedging against inflation or higher income taxes are buying land. War plant workers, too, are making purchases, expecting to turn to farming when their munitions jobs are ended.

All these conditions are reminiscent of what occurred in World War I, for that too, was a story of agricultural upsurge. Farm income rose from 6 billions in 1914 to 14½

proposed in the future before endorsing them.

"The land boom of the first World war and its awful consequences throughout 20 years have been credited by some to unwise land ownership policies," he declared. "Upswings of prices with the second World war have engendered the fear that another boom was in the making and that its consequences would be the same as the first.

"Buyers have been warned repeatedly. Still, reports of advancing prices multiply. Some belief holds that voluntary action would be ineffective. So legislated remedies are proposed."

Most drastic proposal is the permit system advocated by William G. Murray of Iowa and others. It would require a prospective purchaser to appear before a board and show reason why he should be allowed to buy a farm.

If the board found him an unfit person to own land, or didn't like his attitude, it apparently could turn him down. No permit would be awarded before the land had been appraised.

Limited Loans.

Another proposal is credit control. First provision is that no loans should exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land. Presumably value would be established by appraisal. Such a regulation might be legislated, and it might stick. Presumably, also, lending agencies would establish a policy of refusing to lend to men who paid long prices. An approach to this is already in effect. The land banks, mortgage, trust and insurance companies have been discouraging borrowers both from paying too much and from borrowing too much of the purchase price. But they don't have any control over folks who are prepared to pay cash, or the private money lender who is willing to take a long chance for a high interest rate, or the owner who can finance his own sale.

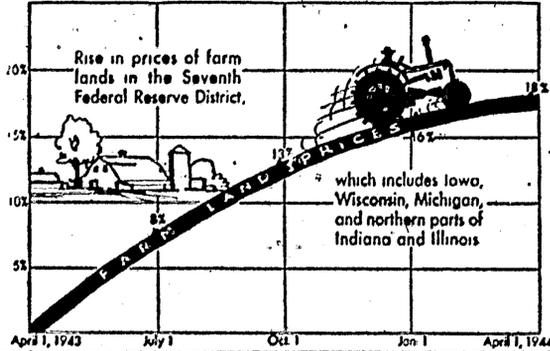
Mildest of these proposals is to impose a stiff federal capital gains tax. Such a bill was placed before congress by Senator Gillette of Iowa. It is directed at speculators by providing a tax amounting to 80 per cent of the profits if the land is resold before the end of two years. Each year thereafter the tax would be decreased until the end of six years, when none would be levied. There is no doubt as to the class of transactions which the legislation is intended to curb. But would a farmer who was obliged to sell within the limits specified be subject to the tax?

All the schemes thus far advanced seem to be pointed toward keeping the buyer from making a fool of himself, but of course every sale must have two parties. So the man who wants to quit farming; the man who wants to retire on proceeds from sale of his land; the fellow who wants to sell and move elsewhere; the widow who has been hanging on until she can get the family equity out intact; the non-operator who is sick of wrangling with tenants and who has been longing for the time when he can get out and save his shirt—all these welcome the upturn of prices.

Now lots of farmers who have no desire to sell, who think their troubles are caused by folks they don't believe should be allowed to own land, applaud these proposals. And they may be right, but it will be well to look into them, their implications, what else may be proposed in the future before endorsing them.

This country can have control of land sales and purchase in two ways. First by doing nothing; second by whooping it up for the proposals. Farmers will be more vitally affected than any other group. If they want a Federal agency empowered to say who may own land, they can have it. If they don't care, they can have it anyway. Forces sponsoring the change in land policy will see to that. But if farmers don't want it, they may be able to forestall it by protest.

Midwestern Land Prices Climb 18% in Year



Symptoms are already evident suggesting that history could repeat itself in World War II, unless brakes are applied to the fast-moving upsurge in farm land buying.

For instance, land values have risen 38 per cent above their 1935-39 average and are already up to 100 per cent of their pre-World War I levels. Farm sales during 1943 were at a record volume, surpassing even the previous high reached in 1919. Sales in 1944 are forging ahead of last year's record.

Plenty of Money Floating.

Three factors are believed to be immediately responsible for the urge to acquire additional holdings:

- 1—Both farmers and nonfarmers have large and increasing funds available for land purchase.
- 2—Present high income and the rosy prospect of more to come make the purchase of farms seem especially attractive not only to farmers but city-dwellers as well.
- 3—Long term credit at low interest rates makes it easy to acquire land.

Speaking of income, nearly 20 billion dollars—\$19,704,550,000 to be exact—flowed into farmers' pockets from the 1943 bumper harvest. Last year's total was more than four times the low-ebb depression income of 4½ billion dollars in 1939. It was about \$3,750,000,000 in excess of the 1942 total. When operating costs, including taxes, interest, wages for labor, machinery and other items are deducted, farmers were left with a spendable income that was almost double that of 1939. Meanwhile, the cost of living had advanced only one-fourth.

U. S. department of commerce estimates of individual savings indicate an increase of 7.5 billion dollars for 1940 to 36 billion dollars for 1943. A very large part of these savings is in highly liquid assets of currency and bank deposits.

Whenever an industry does as well as farming has done, there is a tendency to speculate. Those already in the business seek to expand their operations. Others seek to get in on the good thing. And thus a spiraling boom can be born.

In the midwestern area, comprising the Seventh Federal Reserve district, for instance, which may be

billions in 1919. High prices and a ready market for agricultural products, plus easy credit facilities, encouraged farmers to bid up land prices.

Farms were bought on speculation with the expectation of a quick sale at a profit. Land values were inflated from an average of \$40 an acre in 1914 to \$70 in 1920. Within those six years farm real estate rose in total value from 3¼ billion dollars to 66 billions.

The sequel was a history-making crash. Land prices fell from an average of \$70 an acre to \$28. More than a third of the nation's six-million farms were foreclosed by the end of the depression. All farm land and buildings declined in value from 60 billion to 31 billion.

It is natural that people today fear that the same thing will happen all over again. As a result some agricultural leaders already are urging legislative controls. Some of these are drastic, some milder. Proposals range all the way from restriction of land-owning privileges in some cases to credit control and heavy federal capital gains taxes.

Dangerous Remedies.

Least the remedies be as fatal as the disease they are designed to cure, however, farmers were recently urged by Ray Yarnell editor of Capper's Farmer, to look carefully into these proposals, their implications and what else may be

Bankers Say Land Is Selling Above Normal

Average prices at which farm lands are now selling in the seventh federal reserve district as compiled from reports of 500 country bankers are shown in the chart. The seventh district includes Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and the northern parts of Illinois and Indiana.

| STATE | "Better" lands | | "Poorer" lands | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Present values | Normal values | Present values | Normal values |
| Illinois | \$202 | \$124 | \$100 | \$62 |
| Indiana | 143 | 88 | 72 | 47 |
| Iowa | 160 | 118 | 81 | 56 |
| Michigan | 107 | 79 | 51 | 35 |
| Wisconsin | 105 | 82 | 51 | 39 |
| 7th District | 153 | 103 | 76 | 51 |

Veterans, War Workers Who Plan to Go Back to Land When Peace Comes, Should Be Cautious, Board Warns

Estimates show that about 900,000 New York state residents will be demobilized from the armed forces, and another 500,000 from war industries. If the proportion of these men interested in farming runs about the same as it does in our total state population, about 78,000 persons from the Empire state will be looking for a place on the land. Purchase of submarginal land until

get adjusted to "staying put." Actually, only 30 per cent of the land in up-state New York is well adapted to farming today, and much of this land is in established farms that will not be for sale. Another 38 per cent is fair farm land. County agricultural defense committees, or other groups, should be charged with the responsibility of helping men who wish to return to the land, in order that they make good investments and become productive and self-sustaining citizens. The state policy group advised.

Let's Face Facts

Intelligent Defense Required to Maintain Parity Price Standard
By BARROW LYONS
WNU Staff Correspondent



Barrow Lyons

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Anyone who thinks that we can have perpetual prosperity without cooperative planning for it, more than we have in the past, is dreaming. I come back to the proposal I made last week: we must adopt a concept of parity income, which includes all segments of our economic life, and find a way to balance the distribution of national income so that all can prosper, if we wish to prosper ourselves. This is not the Golden Rule, but a hard-headed, practical concept of our modern economy.

Let us test this against the concept of parity prices which has become a symbol of justice to the farmer. Parity prices are attained when a given amount of farm produce—say a bushel of corn—will bring to the farmer enough money to buy the same things that a bushel of corn would enable him to buy in the five-year period, 1909-1914. Parity price does not guarantee a good crop or a good demand for the crop. It merely guarantees the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar.

When the war ends and millions of war workers lose their jobs making planes, tanks, guns and ships—and millions of servicemen begin to seek new jobs—mass purchasing power will depend upon how much employment there is. In all probability not only will industrial workers have less to spend when war savings are exhausted, but many who live in small towns and suburbs will begin to raise chickens, fruit and vegetables for themselves.

At the very best, it will be difficult to maintain as large a market for agricultural products as we now have, unless important new uses for them are developed, and world trade is expanded greatly. It will also be difficult to maintain parity prices, for there are no commodities so sensitive to a declining purchasing power.

Even in the immediate future, it looks as though farming would be somewhat less profitable, for prices of nearly everything the farmer buys are rising. And if price controls are weakened, most of the things the farmer buys will cost a lot more.

There is a feeling abroad that with permanent prosperity just around the corner, all production quotas on farm products should be left off after the war—man's nature to produce should not be inhibited by artificial restraints. But if all quotas were abolished and the government were to make commodity loans to protect parity prices on everything the farmer wished to raise, he would very quickly raise a good deal more than he could sell in this country.

Two-Price System?

The farm organizations say a two-price system will solve that problem. Keep prices at home up to parity, find new uses for farm products, and sell what is left abroad at whatever we can get for it. But here the doctors differ. Some would have the government take the loss, when produce is exported at a loss. The Grange suggests that the farmer take the loss on products sold abroad at less than cost. That would be the check against raising too much. Such a scheme might be worth trying in one or two exportable commodities.

However, even this device might not bring about sufficient control of production to maintain parity, for many farmers have a tendency to plant more acres to increase income, as soon as price declines—and thereby cut their own throats by creating an unmarketable surplus. The many small and poorly financed farmers, who are hard to control, also create a market problem for the better financed farmers as soon as prices begin to drop.

In relation to commodities like wheat, which in the 1930s developed unmanageable world surpluses, international production control may be necessary, although extremely difficult to bring about.

Of course, the best way to preserve a profitable market for farm products is to preserve the purchasing power of the great masses of people who are not farmers. Farmers should never forget that they are a declining proportion of the population. Only 30 years ago farmers constituted more than one-third of the population. Today they are scarcely more than one-fifth.

As efficiency of agriculture increases, the proportion of farmers to the total population will continue to decline. Elimination of several million sub-marginal farms may accelerate this.

When we can agree upon a fair distribution of national income, and set up economic controls that will bring about an approximately just distribution, then for the first time we shall begin fully to enjoy the advantages which modern science and engineering make possible for all people. Until then we shall have wars and political upheavals.

Kitten Motif for Use On Towels, Curtains



Pattern No. 5162

THESE seven, smiling little busybodies of kittens will put you in a very good humor, indeed. Each design for towels, for kitchen curtains, for the corners of a breakfast cloth, is about 6 by 6 inches and is done in cross stitch and outline.

To obtain transfer patterns for all seven kittens, sketches of stitches used, color chart for working the Kitten Towels (Pattern No. 5162) send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

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 NEEDLEWORK
530 South Wells St. Chicago, Ill.
Enclose 15 cents (plus one cent to cover cost of mailing) for Pattern No. 5162
Name _____
Address _____

St. Joseph ASPIRIN

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 10¢

Plain Flag
The red flag of Zanzibar has the unique distinction of bearing no emblematic design or distinguishing mark of any kind.

Willys

builds the economical Jeep

Light Truck
Passenger Car
Light Tractor
Power Plant

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

Up to the beginning of last year, B. F. Goodrich produced more butadiene-type general purpose synthetic rubber than all other plants in America, including those owned by the government. The first U. S. commercial butadiene-type synthetic plant was set up by B. F. Goodrich in 1929.

Black dberlet, frequently called "iron hats," are said to be the most popular exchange medium for rubber among the Indians of the San Blas region of Panama. No mention has been made of premiums for brown dberlet.

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

DON'T LET CONSTIPATION SLOW YOU UP

When bowels are sluggish and you feel irritable, headache, do as millions do—chew FEEN-A-MINT, the modern chewing-gum laxative. Simply chew FEEN-A-MINT before you go to bed, taking only in accordance with package directions—sleep without being disturbed. Next morning gentle, thorough relief, helping you feel well again. Try FEEN-A-MINT. Tastes good, is handy and economical. A generous family supply and economical. A generous family supply and economical. A generous family supply and economical.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



| Vegetable | Preparation Required | PROCESSING Pressure Cooker Minutes Pounds |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Asparagus | Wash, peel, cut 3 minutes, pack. | 40 10 |
| Beans, String | Wash, string, cut or leave whole, precook 5 minutes. | 40 10 |
| Beans, Lima | Shell, grade, wash, precook 5 minutes, then pack. | 55 10 |
| Beets | Wash, retain stems, cook 15 minutes, slip skins, pack. | 40 10 |
| Brussels Sprouts | Remove outer leaves, wash, precook 5 minutes, add fresh water. | 40 10 |
| Cabbage | Wash, pack, precook 5 minutes, pack hot. | 35 10 |
| Carrots | Remove outer leaves, wash, precook 4 minutes, pack. | 35 10 |
| Cauliflower | Remove outer leaves, wash, precook 5 minutes, pack. | 80 10 |
| Corn on Cob | Remove husk, precook 5 minutes, pack. | 80 10 |
| Corn, Whole-Kernel | Cut from cob, precook 5 minutes, pack. | 80 10 |
| Greens, all kinds | Wash, steam to wilt, pack loosely. | 60 10 |
| Parsnips, Turnips | Wash, pare, precook 5 minutes, pack. | 35 10 |
| Peas | Shell, grade (use only young), precook 3 minutes, pack loosely. | 60 10 |
| Pumpkin, Squash | Cut in pieces, steam or bake until tender, pack. | 60 10 |
| Sauerkraut | Pack cold, add salt, no water. | |

Vegetable Preparation and Processing (See Directions Below)

Home-grown vegetables are beginning to push their way out of the soil in your own Victory gardens. Perhaps, at first, you will be so delighted that you will want them all for the table, but soon will come the realization that you can "put up" most of your points for next winter if you can them now.

Because pressure cookers are unrationed this year, most homemakers will use them for processing vegetables. That is all to the good, for the use of the pressure cooker cuts down processing time, and insures more success in canning if properly used.

Non-Acid Vegetables. Before getting into the fundamentals of canning, we must understand the difference between acid and non-acid vegetables. Tomatoes are in the acid group, but the others, green beans, corn, peas, etc., are all non-acid, and require processing under pressure so that they will keep.

Fresh Vegetables. Selection of the vegetable for canning is one of the important steps. You will be much more careful of what vegetables you put up, if you remember these two points:

1. You get out of your can only what you put into it, i. e., if you can an old, withered ear of corn, then that's what you'll have when you open the jar.
2. Canning, at best, does not improve your food; it only preserves it.

Save Used Fats!

Short Route to Jar. Another old maxim that comes in handy during canning time is the one which goes, "two hours from garden to can." That means that you pick the vegetables from your garden and start canning immediately.

If you buy vegetables, get to the market early, and select those that come in fresh in the morning. Take them home and get them started on their way to the jar as fast as possible. Incidentally, if you are using your own Victory garden as a supply base for canning vegetables, be sure to pick them in the morning while the morning dew is still on them. Picking them later in the day, after the sun has dried out some of their natural moisture, will not give nearly as good results.



Preparation Required. 1. It's a good idea to wash jars first in hot soapy suds and check them for nicks and cracks: All canning equipment may be prepared a day ahead to have everything in readiness when canning actually begins. 2. Prepare vegetable as directed in chart above. In many cases precooking is recommended to shrink the vegetable and set the color.

Lynn Says:

Are you perplexed as to how many jars you should have for canning? How much will the vegetable make when "put up?" Here are some guides:
Asparagus—12 pounds yields 6 pints "stalk" or 2 pints "cut."
Beets—1 bushel makes 40 pint jars, cut in thin slices.
Corn—100 ears of Golden Bantam yields about 14 pints.
Greens—1 bushel spinach yields 13 pint jars.
Dandelion greens—1 bushel yields 15 pint jars.
String beans—1 bushel yields 17 to 20 quarts.
Tomatoes—1 bushel yields 16 to 20 quarts.

3. As soon as vegetable is prepared, get into the jar as soon as possible, otherwise flat sour may develop.

Packing Vegetable.

4. Most vegetables are packed to within one-half inch of the top of the jar. Exceptions to this rule are corn, peas and lima beans.

5. Liquid in which vegetable was precooked may be added to the jar except in the case of strong liquids such as spinach and greens.

Before Processing.

6. Wipe top of jar before placing on lid. Use manufacturers' direction in this case, as all lids differ, and your manufacturer knows what kind of tightening is necessary.

Save Used Fat!

Processing.

7. Process vegetable, using timetable given above. In using the pressure cooker, allow steam to escape for 7 to 10 minutes before closing petcock. Allow pressure gauge to come up to desired temperature before starting to count processing time. When processing time is over, remove cooker from range, then let pressure gauge come back to zero before opening.

Storage Tips.

8. Remove jars from cooker and lay on several thicknesses of cloth or paper. Do not tighten lid unless so directed by the manufacturer of the jar. Some jars should not be inverted. Here again, consult your individual directions.

9. Store in a cool, dark place. Make sure the jars are not in a draft.

Use of Vegetables.

Before tasting or using any home-canned vegetables, boil them in an open vessel for 10 minutes. This will kill any of the toxins which may have formed in the jars.

Non-dieting friends will like this: **Chocolate Chip Pie.**

- 1 baked pie shell
- 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatin
- ¼ cup cold water
- 1½ cups milk
- 3 egg yolks
- ¼ cup sugar
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon nutmeg
- ¼ teaspoon vanilla
- 3 egg whites
- 3 tablespoons sugar

Soak gelatin in cold water. Scald milk. Add slowly to beaten egg yolks. Add ½ cup sugar, salt and nutmeg. Cook in double boiler over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture coats a spoon. Add soaked gelatin and vanilla. Chill until slightly thickened. Beat egg whites until stiff. Beat in remaining 3 tablespoons sugar. Fold in gelatin mixture. Pour into baked pie shell. Chill until firm. Sprinkle with chipped semi-sweet chocolate.

Lemon Meat Loaf.

(Serves 5 to 6)

- 1½ pounds lean pork, ground
- 2 eggs, beaten
- ¼ cup cracker crumbs
- 2 strips bacon
- Juice and rind of 1 lemon
- 1 cup canned tomatoes
- Salt and pepper to taste
- ¼ cup milk

Combine the meat, eggs, cracker crumbs, seasonings and lemon juice and rind. Place in loaf pan and cover with tomatoes and strips of bacon. Bake covered in a slow (250-degree) oven for 2 hours. Remove cover and add milk and continue baking uncovered for ¼ hour more.

If you wish more detailed instructions on vegetable canning, write to Miss Lynn Chambers, Western Newspaper Union, 210 South Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. Please don't forget to enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply. Suggested by Western Newspaper Union.

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE



1974 14-46

Pretty Work Frock FOR being pretty while you work and completely comfortable try this buttoned-down-the-front dress with attractive yoke collar and bright bias-binding trim.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1974 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 39- or 36-inch material.

Most Popular! TOPS in popularity these days is the delightfully wearable and comfortable sun-back jumper



1979 12-42

dress with wonderfully molded waist and hip lines. To make us neat a suit as you've ever seen, just add the jacket!

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1979 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40 and 42. Size 14 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material.

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 20 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. Size

Name

Address

Movie Trick
In the film, "The Pride of the Yankees," right-handed Gary Cooper, who played the part of left-handed Lou Gehrig, was made to appear a southpaw in close-ups by reversing the initials of his club on his uniform, photographing him at third base instead of at first, and then reversing the negatives.



So Crisp!
Kellogg's
RICE KRISPIES
"The Grains are Great Foods"—K. Kellogg
• Kellogg's Rice Krispies equal the whole ripe grain in nearly all the protective food elements declared essential to human nutrition.

CLABBER GIRL
Baking Powder

WAR-TIME BAKING MUST BE GOOD

Your choice of ingredients is now doubly important... Choose the best... Then, guard against waste and be sure of results with Clabber Girl Baking Powder—Ask Mother, She Knows! It's economical, too, this baking powder that has been a favorite in millions of homes for years and years.

HULMAN AND COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA

Get TRIPLE BRACED TRACTION BARS AT No Extra Cost

and YOU WILL GET EXTRA TRACTION, BETTER CLEANING and LONGER LIFE, TOO!

EVERY FARMER KNOWS an unbraced corner fence post leans with the pull of the wire, weakening the entire fence.

Unbraced tread bars on tractor tires, likewise bend and weaken under heavy loads. They slip, lose traction, lose time and wear rapidly.

Traction bars on Firestone Ground Grip tires are triple-braced and have up to 215 inches of extra bar length per tractor. That gives them *extra strength, extra pulling power and extra long life.* And triple-braced traction bars clean better, too.

If you want tires that **pull better longer** buy Ground Grips—the tires made by Firestone, the pioneer and pacemaker in the farm tire field.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone with Richard Crooks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Howard Batlow, Monday evenings, over N. B. C.

Copyright, 1944, The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES

Mr. Extra Traction represents the Extra (For Length) that gives Superior Pulling Power to Firestone GROUND GRIP TRACTOR TIRES

FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

THE OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County, N. M.

L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Six months, in advance \$1.00

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

Advertising forms close Wednesday at noon. News columns close Thursday night.

MEMBER: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PUBLISHERS

For Sale: Lawn-mower. Has had very little use. Will sell or swap for gun, or what have you.

For Sale: Several thousand Bricks; broken bricks \$1.50 Truckload

For Sale: One of the best ranches - See Mr. Monte Reil M26-J16p

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

For Sale: Two 500 barrel steel tanks, one 100 barrel steel tank. Complete set of burners for Super-lex Frigidaire. Also wicks.

Elzy Perry & Sons: Water Wells Drilled and Repaired. 35 Years Service in Lincoln County.

ATHLETE'S FOOT: DON'T LET FUNGUS "DIO INI"

POS-LAM: Gall Bladder Sufferers Show CONSTIPATION

NEW! "BACTERIOSTATIC" FEMINE HYGIENE

SANATIVE WASH

Rancher's Camp Meeting

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

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

Scratching: For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, scabies, pimples and other itching conditions, use pure, cooling, medicated, liquid D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

In The Matter of Establishing a License Rate For Dispensers, Retailers, and Club Vendors of Alcoholic Liquors.

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED, by the Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, that all persons proposing to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors outside of the corporate districts in the county of Lincoln and who have qualified under the provisions of the Liquor Control Act, Chapter 61, Laws of New Mexico, 1941 Statutes Annotated, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and who have as a condition precedent hereto secured proper license from the Bureau of Revenue, Division of Liquor Control of the State of New Mexico, may apply to this body of County Commissioners through the office of the County Clerk, in Carrizozo, New Mexico, for license to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors in the following designations:

DISPENSER'S LICENSE for the sale of all alcoholic liquors, RETAILER'S LICENSE for the sale of all alcoholic liquors in package form, and CLUB LICENSE for the sale of all alcoholic liquors.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the said Board of County Commissioners hereby designates and prescribes license fees to be paid to the County of Lincoln as follows:

Dispenser's License \$250.00, Retailer's License \$200.00, Club License \$250.00.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the license tax period shall begin July first of each year and end June thirtieth of the following year and that the full amount of said yearly license tax fee is due and payable on the date of issuance of the license for the license year, or balance of year.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that any violation of the terms of this resolution shall be sufficient for the suspension or revocation of said license by this body.

DATED, at Carrizozo, New Mexico, on May 1st, 1944, none pro tunc. (C. Seal) Roy E. Shafer, Chairman, County Commissioners.

Attest: Felix Ramey, June 23-30 Clerk

PROFESSIONS

JOHN E. HALL, Attorney & Counselor at Law, New Building, Carrizozo - New Mexico

T. E. KELLEY, Funeral Director & Licensed Embalmer, Residence Phone 88, Carrizozo - New Mexico

Dr. R. E. BLANEY, Dentist, - Lutz Building - Carrizozo - New Mexico

LODGES

CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 41 - Carrizozo, New Mexico, A. F. & A. M. Regular Meetings 1944 Second Wednesday of Each Month

A. T. (Bert) Pfingsten, W. M., R. E. Lemon, Secy

CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 30, I. O. O. F. Carrizozo, New Mexico, A. L. Burke, Noble Grand, John Wright, Sec'y.

Special meeting nights Second Tuesday of each month.

Carrizozo Assembly No. 7 Order of Rainbow for Girls

Worthy Advisor - Dorothy Hoffman

Acting Sec., Margaret Myers, Mother Advisor, Miss Grace Jones

Meetings - 2nd & 4th Thursdays

COALORA REBEKAH LODGE NUMBER 15 I. O. O. F.

Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. Mamie Greisen, N. Grand, Birdie Walker, Secretary

CARRIZOZO - New Mexico

COMET CHAPTER NO. 29 ORDER OF EASTERN STAR Carrizozo, New Mexico

REGULAR MEETING First Thursday of each month.

All Visiting Stars Cordially Invited Lorene Smoot, W. M., Jeanette Lemon, Sec'y

J. L. GRAVES Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE Nogal, New Mexico

C. H. Murray "Guarantees Water" "Well Drilling and Repairing" "We Go Anywhere" Capitan, New Mexico

Buy More War Bonds Today

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

Notice of Appointment of Administratrix

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

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

Notice of Redemption of Bonds

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

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

These bonds shall be presented for payment at the office of the County Treasurer, Lincoln County, Carrizozo, New Mexico. Dated at Carrizozo, New Mexico, this 12th day of June, 1944. j16j7 John E. Wright, Treasurer, Lincoln County, New Mexico

In the Probate Court, No. 584 State of New Mexico County of Lincoln) ss

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

Notice of Hearing Petition For Determination of Heirship.

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

You, and Each of You, are hereby notified, and notice is hereby given that M. M. Penix has filed in the above entitled Court a Petition for Determination of Heirship, in accord with Sections 33-1213 to 33-1218, inclusive, of the New Mexico Statutes, 1941, Annotated, and the Court has appointed Monday, the 31st day of July, 1944, at the hour of 10:00 A. M., as the hour and day for hearing of objections, if any there be, to said Petition for Determination of Heirship and for determining the heirship of said decedents, the interests of each respective claimant to their said estates situate in the State of New Mexico, and the persons entitled to the distribution thereof, and to determine, if any, the amount of succession tax due the State of New Mexico.

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

The southwest quarter (SW 1/4) of Section 10, Township 1 South, Range 13 East, N. M. P. M., containing 180 acres.

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

Witness the Honorable Pauline Alfas, Probate Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof, this 12 day of June 1944. (P. C. Seal) Felix Ramey, j16j7 Clerk.

CHOICE Beers & Whiskies At Harry Miller's

Where Is The Best Place to Borrow?

It's certainly at your bank. Loans are part of the well-rounded financial service we offer. You can come to us knowing that we want to help you - that we must serve you constructively if we are to go forward as a progressive, community institution. When you borrow, think not only of immediate advantages but your future welfare. If you do, you'll agree that bank borrowing is best.

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

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Resolution

A good resolution for the New Year is to keep well dressed and to keep your clothes well cleaned and pressed - Let us help you to make this resolution good.

NU-WAY CLEANERS, Phone 81

Try Our FOUNTAIN SERVICE

Quality Drinks and Snacks

Novelties - Magazines - Scenic Postcards CIGARS and CIGARETTES OF ALL KINDS SILK HOSIERY for LADIES & MEN

PRESCRIPTIONS Carefully Compounded

Rolland's Drug Store Carrizozo, N. M.

TRAVEL BY BUS

"From The Pecos to The Rio Grande" Via.

Roswell-Carrizozo Stage Lines

DAILY SERVICE: Roswell - Carrizozo - Socorro

SCHEDULE: EAST Leave 5:30 A. M. Socorro 8:15 P. M. Arrive

W. R. Goldston, Owner & Mgr. Socorro, New Mexico

EL PASO - PECOS VALLEY

Motor Truck Lines El Paso, Texas

Dependable Express Service to Carrizozo from El Paso & Alamogordo

3 Times Weekly

NERVOUS, RESTLESS HIGH-STRUNG, BLUE FEELINGS

On "Certain Days" Of The Month? Do functional periodic disturbances make you feel nervous, irritable, cranky, sleepy, tired and "dragged out" at such times?

Then start at once - try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It's made especially for women. Taken regularly - it helps build up resistance against such distress. Thousands upon thousands of women have reported beneficial results.

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND



Roswell Merchants Extend Best

Wishes to Lincoln County Ropers Club Rodeo at Capitan July 3 and 4, 1944



Ride Em Cowboy
Central Hardware Inc.

**Hardware Stoves
Kitchenware**
Main at Third Roswell, N. M.

Best wishes for the Rodeo
Bond Baker LTD.
Wool Commissioners
211 East 4th Roswell, N. M.

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Groceries Meats
Vegetables Fruits Produce
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Stop and see us while Roswell
Wine Beer Liquor
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Harlan's
Purity Bread
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Western Auto Supply Co.
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See Our New Complete Furniture
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DR. T. E. BOGGS
Graduate Optometrist
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Technicians. Broken
Lenses Immediately Duplicated.
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Central Grill
Bobbie Sain, Manager
A Good Place to Eat
115 W. 3rd Phone 588

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HARRIS CAFE
Come to See Us for
GOOD FOOD
507 East 2nd

Ride Em Cowboy
**Rapp Transfer Company
and Storage**
Dependable Service. Pianos
and Refrigerators a Specialty
116 E. Third Phone 272

Ride Em Cowboy
Quality Service
PECOS VALLEY LUMBER COMPANY
200 S. Main, Roswell, N. M. Own Your Own Home
Building Materials, Builders Hdw. Wall Paper, Paint, Glass

Best Wishes for the Rodeo
**CAR PARTS
DEPOT**

Automotive Supplies and
Equipment
WHOLESALE
401 N. Virginia Roswell, N. M.

Ride Em Cowboy
**Batie's Grocery &
Food Store**
Groceries Meats
Vegetables
Fruits Produce
Across From the Post Office
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Phillips Products
One Stop Service
912 N. Main Phone 842J

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Geo. C. McFadden Co.
Wholesale Building Material
Exclusively
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Roswell Planing Mill
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Makers of Window and Door
Shades
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Ride Em Cowboy
W. B. HIGGINS
Chiropractor
314 N. Richmond Phone 376

Ride Em Cowboy
Brookshire Motor Service
Magnolia Products
Complete Service
700 N. Main

Ride Em Cowboy
El Capitan Hotel
Mrs. Gertrude Hill, Mgr.
Stay With Us While In Roswell
124 1/2 N. Main

Best Wishes to Capitan Rodeo
**GLOVER
PACKING
CO.**
Your Local Packer
Roswell, N. M.

Ride Em
Cowboy

Ride Em Cowboy
Quality Service
PECOS VALLEY LUMBER COMPANY
200 S. Main, Roswell, N. M. Own Your Own Home
Building Materials, Builders Hdw. Wall Paper, Paint, Glass

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L. U. Shaw
Groceries Meats Produce
406 W. 2nd Phone 350

Ride Em Cowboy
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Recapping Shop**
Tire Service

Recapping and Vulcanizing
200 E. 2nd Phone 1542M

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**HINKLE
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Wholesale
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Supplies
181 W. 2nd Roswell, N. M.

Ride Em Cowboy
**Floyd's
Auto Salvage
Yard**

We Buy Scrap Iron and Metal
Also Burned and Wrecked Cars
Parts for All Makes
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**O K Rubber
Welding Shop**

H. O. Conner, J. K. Fortenberry
Bring or Send us Your Tires
for Recapping or Repairing

408 E. 2nd Phone 581M

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**Mitchell
Implement Co.**

Farm Implements.

**J. I. Case Farm
Machinery**
120 H. Walnut, Roswell

Ride Em Cowboy
**Gilliland
Produce Co.**

A. A. Gilliland E. P. Herring
Wholesale Fruits and
Vegetables
221 E. 2nd

Best Wishes For a Successful Rodeo

The First National Bank
Roswell, New Mexico

Serving the Southwest for Over Fifty Years
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Ride Em Cowboy
ORR'S BAKERY
Orr's Vita-Rich Bread and Fine
Pastries
607 W. 2nd, Roswell

Ride Em Cowboy
**F. R. Stone
Machine
Shop**

**Precision Machine
Work**
Dependable Welding and
Blacksmithing
214 N. Virginia Phone 124

Ride Em Cowboy
**Nehi
Royal Crown
Bottling
Co.**

Sends Best Wishes to Capitan
Annual Rodeo
602 N. Virginia, Roswell

Ride Em Cowboy
**Roy V. Tyner
Trucks and Trailers**
Our Specialty

Welding Blacksmithing
Portable Welding Equipment
We Go Anywhere Anytime
423 E. Second

Ride Em Cowboy
**Dr. J. H. Crowder
Veterinarian**

Complete Veterinarian Service

**English Puppies
For Sale**

318 E. Alameda Phone 1577

Ride Em Cowboy
**Two O One
Taxi**

When in Roswell Ride a Two O
One Taxi—24 Hour Service
100 Mile Permit
Next to the Yucca Theatre

Ride Em Cowboy
**Nehi Royal Crown
Bottling Co.**

Royal Crown Cola
Best By Taste Test
602 N. Virginia
Roswell, New Mexico

Ride Em Cowboy

Ride Em Cowboy
Mitchell Seed & Grain Co.
N. S. L.

Feeds Seeds Grain Stock and Poultry
Supplies Range Pellets
601 N. Virginia, Roswell, N. M.

Ride Em Cowboy
KATY'S CAFE
When in Roswell
Eat With Us

Jimmie Burrier
118 N. Main Phone 637
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Ride Em Cowboy
Herbert Burton

Maker of
**Fine Hand Made Boots
and Shoes**
Shoe Repairing
Mail Orders Given Strict
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Roswell, N. M.

Ride Em Cowboy
**Valley Potato Chip
& Candy Co.**

Valley Potato Chips
Always Fresh
210 E. 5th, Roswell

Ride Em Cowboy
**St. Mary's
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Best Wishes To The
Rodeo
South Main

Ride Em Cowboy
**Price's Sunset
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Protected Dairy

Products and Ice Cream
209 W. 2nd, Roswell

Ride Em Cowboy
Maddux Monument Co.
Correctly Designed Monuments
are Products of Careful, intelli-
gent study. They have balance,
distinction and meaning; they
have beauty that will endure.
The best is none to good for our
customers.

ROSWELL and SILVER CITY

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

FOUR FREEDOMS AND RADICAL IDEOLOGIES
 WASHINGTON.—The unresolved conflict between the Four Freedoms and radical ideologies which is apparent behind the confusing political news from abroad is also conspicuous behind much domestic news and interpretation.

The Leftist journals are currently campaigning for the Beveridge proposed "way of life" in Britain, with the critical demand that it also be pursued here. They think that it is what the Four Freedoms mean, assumption by the state of more complete authority over the lives of men economically, fixing their wages, their employment, their security rather than encouraging the individual to do it himself on his own initiative. That is the kind of peace and postwar planning they want.

But we have campaigned this war through to a point near victory on the basis of bringing liberty and democracy for the individual both here and abroad. In their thinking now not as confused and as far wrong as it was a few months ago when they were campaigning for a quart of milk a day and labor wage standards to be fixed throughout the world?

What is liberty? What is democracy? What is freedom of the individual? If we do not first decide that, how can there be anything but confusion about postwar planning?

TOO IDEALISTIC?

To me, an individual enslaved to a state economically by taxation or otherwise, is no less a slave than if controlled politically. In a dictatorship, his life is no more free than the conscience and ability of the man who happens to be running the state at any given time.

If he has a democratic form, he is still no more free than by what ever degree his president and congress are free from domination by minority class groups and interests. In the religious sense, he is not free if he is dominated by any class group either. Domination by one religion or by atheism is equally far from any democratic ideology.

The radicals see this, but this part of it only. How can they expect anyone to believe domination brings economic freedom when they see so well it does not bring religious freedom? They could not consider the world politically free if it was dominated by one world imperial power, at least no one else would. One-way domination never yet has achieved freedom or liberty or democracy in any way.

What we would like to have to complete freedom for all peoples in all ways, economically, politically, religiously. This always has proved too idealistic a goal for the world to achieve entirely, but by whatever further progress we make in that direction, the peace will be successful. By whatever measure we compromise it, the peace will fail.

We were drawn deeper into what measure of collectivism we already had before this war only to meet failure. The ideal was not voluntarily expressed as the proper way of life. It was not what we wanted. It was what we had to take. Entering the war, we assumed the additional collectivism only for war.

Our course in that direction should be pursued in the postwar peace only to whatever extent it will bring true justice to the individual. The star of individual freedom should never be eclipsed one inch by collectivism as our ideal.

Our success in this war was not due to collectivism but to voluntary democratic cooperation by all hands. To whatever extent labor sacrificed its right to strike, it expects to get that right back, and so with all of us.

DEMOCRATIC COOPERATION
 Internationally we did not win by collectivism either, but by truly democratic cooperation. One nation did not dominate the military decisions of how to proceed with the fighting. This democratic way is working well against a nation which practiced collectivism and preached subservience of the individual to the state.

These are rudiments of simple common sense for peace. If we wish to dispel confusion and plan our way, we must first define our words and understand our goals. We must decide that, internationally or domestically, the star of real liberty must be maintained as indispensable.

We must abhor collectivism as an ideal, and compromise with it reluctantly and temporarily only to the extent truly necessary to bring justice to the individual. We must abhor economic domination, totalitarianism, dictatorship, and remember always that an individual enslaved to the state by any means whatever will have no more liberty and democracy than the fluctuating goodness and justice of that controlling force.

Men do not take well that kind of power either as heads of worlds or of any subdivisions of society.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Yanks Advance on Two Fronts As German Resistance Stiffens; B-29s Blast Steel Mills in Japan

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



Top American military leaders are pictured during their visit to the Normandy beachhead. Left to right: facing camera, Adm. Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States fleet; Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the army; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, and Rear Adm. Alan G. Kirk.

THE INVASION: Steady Progress

Supported by the greatest air fleets in battle history, Allied forces continued to expand their beachhead area in Normandy in the face of stiffening resistance on many fronts. U. S. forces to the northeast of Cherbourg surged past Montebourg, which was still being contested, and captured Quineville on the east coast of the Cherbourg peninsula. Hammering to the west across the peninsula on a 10-mile front, the Yanks met stiff resistance from crack grenadiers of the fifth German tank division thrown into the Normandy fighting.

A communique from General Eisenhower's headquarters said that steady progress had been made west of Carentan across the base of the Cherbourg peninsula and between the Elbe and Vire rivers toward St. Lo, key junction 15 miles southeast of Carentan.

Battle Westward

All along a 10-mile front, units of the American Fourth division and the 29th Air Borne division were battling westward against strong resistance in a drive to pinch off the peninsula, and with it the prize port of Cherbourg.

Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had thrown approximately 700 tanks into the fighting on the eastern sector and appeared to be using far more infantry than the German command intended to use for the defense of one comparatively small section of the invasion coast.

Despite early successes on the invasion front, a word of warning came from Secretary of War Stimson who said that Allied troops in Normandy soon must face fiercer counter-blasts "than any we have ever met." At the same time he predicted they would smash ahead until France is liberated and Germany crushed.

While the troops on the Normandy coast were fighting off the German counter-attacks on land, residents of England itself were dealt a serious "anti-invasion blow" when a fantastic stream of pilotless Nazi bombers rained fire and explosives across the island. This was Hitler's long-awaited "secret weapon" and no attempt was made by the British authorities to minimize the effectiveness of these robot, radio-controlled bombing plane attacks.

CONVENTIONS: In Chicago

As the advance guard of the Republican party convention delegates began arriving in Chicago, political dopsters had all but awarded the Presidential nomination to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, but friends of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio would not let their candidate be counted out without a battle. They said that the contest for the nomination would go to the convention floor.

Bricker sources could not see a first-ballot victory for Dewey. However, the New York governor entered the convention with more delegates actually pledged to him than any other candidate, including Governor Bricker.

Officials in charge of arrangements for the Chicago meeting revealed that the candidate selected would probably make his acceptance speech from the convention floor on the day after his nomination.

Meanwhile the Democrats announced that Gov. Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma would keynote their convention scheduled for July 19, also in Chicago.

PACIFIC: Action Here, Too

U. S. citizens got a breath-taking indication of the mighty striking power of their vast armed forces when within ten days of the European D-Day, terrific blows were dealt the Japanese on the opposite side of the globe. Day before the new Super-Flying Fortress bombed Japan proper, a powerful navy sea and air force blasted the outer defenses of the island off Saipan in the Marianas to prepare the way for the landing of American troops on that strategic Japanese base only 1,500 miles southeast of Tokyo.

To wrest Saipan from the Japanese, Americans had a job which combined the worst factors of Tarawa and Guadalcanal. For like at Tarawa they had to land over a well-defended coral reef and like on Guadalcanal, the Jap had himself well entrenched in good fortified positions which extended all the way across the island. When the beachhead on Saipan was established there was still a long way to go but word from Adm. Chester W. Nimitz' headquarters indicated that the Yanks were advancing.

Initial reports listed moderate casualties while the official bulletin revealed that: "Virtually all heavy coastal and anti-aircraft batteries on the island were knocked out by naval gun fire and bombing."

While these no longer worried the Americans, they knew their test would come in the inner jungles as they faced the Jap artillery, mortar and machine gun fire.

Super Raid

From secret bases in China, not from an aircraft carrier this time, American planes dealt Japan proper a smashing air blow, when a squadron of the new Super Flying Fortresses bombed Japan's homeland. Tokyo radio said industrial areas of Moji and Shimonoseki were hit.

Only a dribble of official news came from American sources on the raid but announcement of aerial task force attack of the giant B-29's indicated that they flew from the China-Burma-India theater land bases. This raid also revealed the formation of a new air force, the 20th, which would serve the United Nations cause as a roving, globe-circling task force much like a naval fleet. This air arm will not confine itself to attacks on Japan but is "able to participate in combined operations, or to be assigned to strike wherever the need is greatest."

Before any official announcement of the targets was made by the army, a report in congressional circles hinted that Tokyo itself was one of the main objectives.

ITALY:

Allied Drive Continues
 German defenses on a broad front 50 to 80 miles above Rome were shattered when Allied Fifth and Eighth army troops drove north in a plunge which netted them hundreds of prisoners.

German resistance had cracked all the way from the Tyrrhenian coast around the northern end of Lake Bolsena and down to Terni, 70 miles east of the Allied advance coastal columns.

The enemy was in full retreat from the entire Adriatic sector. Their retreat was so fast that speedy Eighth army flying columns were unable to contact Nazi rear guards. Even fresh German reinforcements, hastened from the north to halt the Allied advance, were routed after joining the Nazi 14th army in a furious three-day battle.

PRICE CONTROL: Parity for Farmers

Under terms of the bill extending the price control-machinery of OPA as passed by the House, processors who fail to pay a parity price for any farm commodity would be allowed to charge only 90 per cent of the OPA ceiling for the finished article.

(Parity is a price calculated to make farm purchasing power equal to that prevailing from 1909 to 1914.)
 Farm leaders had the support of the administration in putting through the measure in this form after the controversial cotton ceiling adjustment provision had been knocked out of the bill as passed by the senate.

This cotton provision and the parity issue were the main problems between the house and senate conferences.

Once in the President's hands the bill still faced the threat of a veto because of amendment to it which would throw all OPA regulations open for legal tests in the regular federal district courts.

WOUNDED YANKS: Death Rate Cut

Of every 100 American soldiers wounded in battle, 97 are saved, according to Maj. Gen. Norman Kirk, surgeon-general of the U. S. army. The navy has an equally impressive record. In World War I the death rate of the wounded was 8 per cent. Now it is less than 3 per cent.

Abdominal injuries are among those most often fatal, resulting in death in 25 per cent of the cases. This, however, is a great improvement over 25 years ago, when 50 per cent died. Penetrating chest wounds are now fatal in less than 25 per cent of cases, while in the first World War more than half the men so wounded succumbed. A still greater advance has been made in treatment of head wounds. Now only 4 per cent die, as compared with 14 per cent in the last war.

Umberto of Italy



Closeup of Crown Prince Umberto of Italy taken after all Italian powers had been vested in him by his father, King Victor Emmanuel, who abdicated after the Allies had taken Rome.

PROGRESS: In Bond Drive

Treasury officials announced that in the first two days of the Fifth War Loan drive, individual buyers purchased almost a half-billion dollars worth of bonds. Goal for individual buying in this drive is six billion dollars.

At the same time the treasury translated bond purchases into equipment various sums would purchase for the army and navy. Bonds bought now will pay for more and better equipment than a year ago.

For example:
 A heavy bomber, listed at \$500,000 last year, is now available for \$250,000.
 A fighter plane costs \$50,000 as compared to \$150,000 a year ago.

SECOND SCANDAL: At Pearl Harbor

A second Pearl Harbor scandal, revealing neglect and delay in the army's defense preparations prior to the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941, has been reported to congress by a house subcommittee on military affairs.

Responsibility was pinned directly upon Col. Theodore Wyman Jr., district army engineer at Honolulu. Hans Wilhelm Rohl, California contractor, who sought naturalization in 1941, 28 years after coming to the U. S. from Germany, was named as Colonel Wyman's collaborator. The report stated that Wyman constantly discriminated in awarding \$125,000,000 in contracts to Rohl's firm. Rohl was to have built a permanent aircraft warning system. The contract was let on December 7, 1940. Rohl was to complete the job in six months. One year later the job was only partially completed. The subcommittee reported that the approach of Japanese planes would have been detected if the system had been operating.

Colonel Wyman and Rohl were frequently companions on wild drinking parties, the report stated.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS:

More than 12,000,000 families would like to buy alarm clocks, a survey conducted by the census bureau for the War Production board during April indicates. The study was made among 4,500 representative families to guide the W.P.B.

The survey covered demand for 56 household articles. It showed that the percentage of "satisfied buyer demand" ranged from 86 per cent for sewing thread down to 56 per cent for wash boilers and lawn mowers.

Washington Digest

U. S. First to Experiment With Use of Air Troops



Demonstration Arranged by General 'Billy' Mitchell at Kelly Field in 1928; Officers 'Not Impressed.'

By BAUKHAGE
 News Analyst and Commentator.

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 Washington, D. C.

When the story of the present war is written, the outstanding logistical novelty—the feature which differs most from the methods employed in the movement of fighting units in previous wars—will be the use of airborne troops.

Already the airborne units have been revealed as vital factors in the invasion landings, where they have been used on a scale which dwarfs anything heretofore from the first widely publicized Russian experiments in 1930 to the German invasion of Crete or the remarkable achievements of smaller units in Burma.

Since it is taken for granted that the United States is going to carry the major burden in the later phases of the invasion, it is a matter of satisfaction to know that the idea of transporting troops by plane was first developed by the United States army.

No one will be surprised that it was that stormy petrel of aviation, Gen. "Billy" Mitchell, whose wings beat so futilely against the hide-bound brasshats of his day, who is credited with arranging the first demonstration of troop transportation by air.

The report of his first fruitless demonstration is buried so deep in the war department files that I can only quote from lay sources concerning it. But it seems that in 1928 ten bombers parachuted from a Martin bomber onto Kelly field in Texas. With them went machine gun equipment. All landed safely and in three minutes after they hit the ground the machine gun was assembled.

Officers who observed the "stunt" (which is what it was then considered) were not impressed. That is, the American officers. Some Russians were present. They made notes, and some two years later their paratroopers were descending to earth to the "ohs" and "ahs" of American movie audiences.

Germany observed but went to work in silence, with the results with which we were made painfully familiar from the days of the invasion of Poland on. But "Billy" Mitchell's idea slumbered in the files and he did not live to see its renaissance here four years ago.

Nazi Refinements

These facts have been forgotten by most people who probably think that the Russian experiments were the first. The Germans picked up and improved the Russians' technique, working out their paratroop plans as a part of the developments of their then peerless Luftwaffe, whose threatening shadow moulded European diplomacy before the outbreak of the war.

The German paratroopers demonstrated their real value in the blitz against the low countries. It was not until April of 1940 that the United States troop carrier command, which carries troops in transport and gliders, was organized. Now it is larger than the whole of our air force of three years ago.

The airborne force, created a few weeks earlier, is now numbered in entire divisions, as we know from German reports, and includes tens of thousands of fighting men and technical personnel.

The British paratroopers were used effectively as far back as 1942 and they made the first contact with German troops in North Africa in November of the same year.

The U. S. airborne forces are made up of both paratroop and glider forces. They are separate from the troop carrier command which transports them, just as the foot soldier is distinct from the seaman who carries him from shore to shore.

The paratroopers (a part of the airborne forces) alone serve frequently as aerial commandos, seizing enemy airports of suitable terrain where the troop transports or glider planes cannot yet land.

The Paratroopers

When operations require large numbers of men and more complicated equipment, such as those performed back of the shore defenses and even much farther inland in France, paratroopers are supplemented by the troops landed from transports and gliders. This frequently means that the paratrooper

must capture or prepare air strips for this purpose. Allied airborne troops were used effectively at the landing in Sicily, where General Montgomery said they shortened the campaign by at least a week. They also proved of great value in New Guinea.

The full extent of their performance in the invasion of Europe has yet to be revealed, but we have General Eisenhower's own word as to their value and his praise has been unstinted.

The chief function of the soldier of the air—until recently has been the destruction of enemy communications and installations such as ammunition and supply dumps, dynamiting bridges and wrecking railway junctions behind the lines. Now they are prepared to engage the enemy in large-scale operations which reached major proportions for the first time in France. Preceding the Normandy landings, one of their jobs was to prevent destruction of certain points like bridges and other installations which the troops advancing from the beachhead wanted to make use of later. In this case, they had to take the bridges from the enemy defenders and then hold them against counter attacks of the local reserves, armed with tanks and field artillery, until their own advancing ground troops or air reinforcements arrived.

Such action is possible because jeeps, one-ton trailers, howitzers, heavy and light calibre machine guns, mortars, mines, and other equipment including food, medical supplies, water, and of course ammunition, can be transported by the troop carrier command. The troops have food and ammunition sufficient for about three days sustenance without replenishment.

The pilots of the troop carriers are trained under most difficult conditions and must have an extra share of courage and intelligence. They fly slowly and about their only escape from the speedy fighters is to skim the hilltops, dodge the haystacks, keep as low as possible in valleys, or between obstacles like trees and buildings which serve as protection.

Glider Pilot's Job

Although the glider pilot has no engine to worry about, he must know meteorology, navigation, aerial reconnaissance, photography, maintenance and radio communication. He must learn to land quickly and near trees or other obstacles where the troops can take cover; one means of making a quick landing is purposely to snag a wing on a tree trunk or the bottom of the plane on rocks. The men inside are protected by a steel framework.

And then when the pilot lands, all he has to do is fight his way back to his own lines with the rest of his one-time passengers. Like them, he has to know all the commando knows.

Some of the tales which have already gone into the growing saga of the airborne forces are marvelous. One is told of an adventure which took place early in the invasion of France.

A glider, its towline cut, was suddenly left in the dark of the moon. Some light is necessary for a landing, of course. In the period when the moon was clouded, there was nothing for the pilot to do but to keep on descending. He did and landed unexpectedly but on very smooth terrain. The troopers quickly debouched and sought cover as they are trained to do. But there was no cover. They found they were on the wide, flat roof of a building. They found an entrance through the roof and cautiously crept down the stairs. To their surprise, they discovered they were in a building full of German soldiers and which housed the German headquarters for that area. But the Americans were armed, and needless to say the Germans were somewhat surprised. They surrendered without much trouble.

However, it is not always as easy as that and since it is an axiom of military history that for every new arm of offense, an arm of defense is developed, we may expect fresh obstacles to be created which these youngest sons of Mars will have to meet as they grow older.

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

PAIN DETECTOR: An electrical device, said to be able to detect diseased organs of which the patient is unconscious, was demonstrated at the convention of the Gastro-enterological association meeting in Chicago. Dr. Lester Morrison of Philadelphia read a paper on the machine, and explained that it operated by the "viscerogalvanic reaction" of the patient.

FACTORY WAGES: In April earnings of factory workers on an hourly basis reached a new high at \$1.067 per hour, the National Industrial conference reports. Because of a shorter work week however, total earnings were somewhat lower, being \$48.08 on the national average, down 7 per cent from March. Average work week was 45.2 hours in April.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

More than 2,000,000 dozen essential items of infants' and children's wearing apparel will be produced during June, July and August, according to the W.P.B.

Rumanian authorities are having so much difficulty equipping their army that all men called into service are instructed to bring along two changes of underwear.

Release of an additional 12,000,000 pounds of dried prunes from the 1943 production to civilians has been authorized by W.P.B.

The number of persons working on farms in the United States on April 1 was about 3 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

QUEENS DIE PROUDLY

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THE STORY TRUS 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 in Old 99 before the Fort could get off the ground. The step by step escape to Australia is described, and how Christmas day is spent by U. S. flyers in Australia. But Kurtz is worrying about two Forts on a mission. Radio report comes from Schaezel saying he'd be in after dark with one body aboard and have ambulance ready. General Keeson lands on Bachelors Field and orders all bombers moved to Java at once. Kurtz reaches well camouflaged field in Java, with load of bombs. Describes social system of the Dutch.

CHAPTER VIII

"Next day we headed out over the Java Sea toward Borneo and, following instructions, found a likely looking river, dropping down to low altitude, and began following it back upcountry, and then, just on schedule, we made out Samarinda Field in the late-afternoon sunlight in spite of its camouflage. And it was the best job we'd ever seen, better than Malang. We'd had practically no time for camouflage at all in the Philippines. But here the Dutch had hewed this field out of the teeming jungle—uprooted the stumps, leveled it off, planted it with grass, and then covered it with wooden sawhorses that would knock the stuffing out of any plane that tried to land through them. Only when you circled the field, out came a crowd of natives on the run—I suppose they were wild men of Borneo the Dutch had tamed. They would remove the sawhorses only from that particular runway you were supposed to use, and the minute your wheels touched the ground they'd start recovering the runway behind you.

"Right away we went to pilots' meeting, where we lined out the mission for Davao Bay.

"The Japs, we knew, seldom flew at night, but we were flying in a V of V's. Jim Connolly, George Schaezel, and I made up the third flight, which, I might point out, is the dirty spot, because in those days you could expect most Jap attacks from the rear. Then we started that long climb for altitude—which means safety for the Fortress, a hell of a big and vulnerable target near the ground.

"But while we are still climbing, George Schaezel is lagging. Engine trouble, we later found out. George drops out entirely, which leaves Jim Connolly and me alone to handle the dirty spot.

"Presently the formation levels off, and then ahead of us we see an enormous black mass of weather in what is left of the dwindling twilight. It's laid out horizontally right across our path—starting at about 12,000 feet, it seems to go on up forever.

"So what do we do? Our orders are to keep in formation, so we can all hit Davao at the same time, and not go over dispersed at intervals, where the Zeros, rising at the first alarm, can slaughter the stragglers.

"But if we go into this cloud bank, maybe it goes on for miles and we'll lose each other inside of it, and never be able to assemble for the attack.

"The leader decides we'll fly to go around it, so, turning, we fly parallel to it. But it seems endless, and after flying for forty-five minutes, we see that in this attempted detour we've wasted precious gasoline—our margin of safety to get to the target and get home is down to almost zero.

"Which means we can't go on.

"We returned to Samarinda, landed, gassed up, and then without any rest or sleep started to take off again for Davao at midnight. This time we were sure we wouldn't miss.

"Again we run into thick fog," went on Frank, "when we go up next night. My co-pilot Collin and I fly alternately—our eyes smarting and streaming from the strain and staring through the windshield at those formation lights of the planes ahead, not daring to lose sight of them for fear we will then be lost and alone in the night. As dawn breaks I see Broadhurst's Fortress by the number on its tail. It is too late to go on into Davao, just two of us, so we turn and start mournfully back to Samarinda.

"At one o'clock in the morning we again took off on the long flight to the target—between four and five hours. For the first few hours we were lucky. The clouds were well stratified and we flew between two layers of them, so we didn't have to fly both weather and instruments.

"This time we arrive at the previously agreed point where we are to make that 120-degree turn and come directly in on Davao, and as we swing up and over for that sharp bank, I get my only glimpse of the target, which ordinarily the pilot never sees in detail. From where he sits he can only see the sky and the distant horizon ahead. It's the bombardier who can look straight down and a little ahead, who pulls the plane in over that tiny pinpoint to be attacked. But now I'm about to see it for myself—just one look when my wing is cocked high in the air.

"And then I get my only glimpse out of the tilted side window, the city still asleep, the upper Bay of

Davao silver in the first dawn light, and then—oh, lovely, lovely sight—a big boat sitting well offshore surrounded by a protecting circle of destroyers, all of them motionless, not a wisp of smoke coming from a funnel. We've caught them asleep with no steam up, the Japs are snoring—like so many Pearl Harbor brass-hats—this is what we've been waiting for!

"But now comes a change. Over my interphones I hear Stone, bombardier of the lead plane, calling to Combs, who is leading us.

"Do you mind if we change over, sir?" he asks. "I see our real target now."

"We've now roared in almost to our bomb-release line, but Combs agrees. We bank up and change over, now heading apparently for lower Davao Harbor.

"Peering out of the window on the bank, I get one glimpse of it and now understand the reason for the change—the most tremendous concentration of ships I ever saw in my life. Everything, big boys, cruisers of all sizes, transports, submarines, destroyers, gunboats, bunched in there dotting the water so thick we couldn't possibly miss—but now we're on our bomb run, and I'm steadying the plane down to go on the FOL. (Pilot's direction instrument.) To you it's just one of many wavering needles on this big instrument panel. But it's hooked up with the bomb sight in the compartment



Up came a pretty blonde Dutch nurse in a Red Cross uniform.

below. The bombardier has his sensitive fingers on those controls, keeping the target ahead framed in the cross hairs. Every time he moves them a fraction of an inch, the change is registered in that PDI needle on my instrument panel. I can't see the target, of course, but if I follow the needle I can't miss it.

"Now our nerves are tightening up. I glance fleetingly ahead and see Cecil Combs in the lead plane, going over the target. Since we're bringing up the rear, Cecil is about nine miles away, and his big Fortress looks about the size of a wren. That sky ahead is filled with dirty soot-gray ack-ack puffs, making a spotty layer above him. The Japs on the ground have cut their fuses just a little too long to pick off Cecil, but I know that in a very few seconds more I'm going to get a closer view of this ack-ack. I pray Cecil's bombardier won't miss, although he's too far ahead for us to see his bombs leave. 'Damn it, Stone, now lay 'em down the alley, boy.' But that kid won't miss; he's one of the best bombardiers in the business. Now he's laying his train, Pearl Harbor style, on those Japs, who are lying there without steam up—only again I'm raging. Here we are, with a Pearl Harbor setup for a target, but only ten of us, while the Japs hit Hawaii with many scores.

"My navigator has laid aside his tools in the compartment below, and now comes crawling up through the trapdoor to squeeze back through the bomb bays, between the rows of bombs and gas tanks, into the radio compartment, where he'll man a machine gun against Jap fighters.

"There's no interphone talking now except between gunners. We've broken radio silence—the hell with it now. We see them down there and of course they see us up here. Anything we can do to bring the formation in right is okay. So now the earphones crackle with the excited cross talk of machine-gunners, all peering out their windows on the lookout for Zeros.

"I take a quick glance out of the side window to make sure I'm not ahead of Jim. I've got to stay even with him so my gunners can protect his tail and his gunners can protect mine. And I wonder how in

hell that first flight has done, but don't dare look up to see if Combs has turned off the target yet. I must stay glued to that needle—my co-pilot is glued to it too, giving me the corrections on my run.

"It must be as carefully timed as a violin duet. My bombardier below there needs the gentle touch of a violinist on his controls and I must follow with equally gentle pressures on the rudder. If he gets excited, and in correcting an error, moves his controls too far, then, following that weaving needle, I'll push a pedal too far and we'll throw the Fortress out of her groove.

"I'm almost praying he won't do this. 'Come on, boy,' I mutter to him, 'don't let it run down your leg, now—don't overcorrect!'

"Now I take the risk of just one glance away from the needle through the windshield to see the second flight just going in on its bomb-release line. The ack-ack fire, which for the first flight was too high, is now breaking below the second flight. That means they'll see they've bracketed us, and next time they make a change in fuses down below—about the time our third flight is going over—they'll have us square.

"Just then I hear a gunner shouting over the interphones:

"Fighters, coming up at nine o'clock! I can't see them yet—wonder where they're coming from. Maybe off a carrier. Then why didn't we make a run on that? Maybe Cecil did, and missed. Maybe my bombardier sees it and we are making our run on it. No, I think, they're probably off the ground. The Japs have probably got the countryside around Davao laced with landing strips by this time—the enterprising little so-and-sos.

(Lay your watch down on the table in front of you. At twelve o'clock the hour hand points straight ahead. At three o'clock it points to the right. At nine o'clock it points to the left.)

"Now my own gunners are talking: 'They're coming up in a long, slow spiral, like horns out of a nest—coming up so straight you can even see their bellies. I get the first rumble of the antiaircraft fire as the ship stutters. A quick glance ahead shows the puffs are right on our level now.

"Then I get mad again. Because it said in our schoolbooks that the Jap antiaircraft fire couldn't hit anything above 18,000. Here we are, laying it to them from almost twice that altitude, and they're putting it right back up to us.

"Then I get a feeling of exultation. Because down under us and not far ahead now is that Jap Pearl Harbor setup—big ships with stone-cold boilers. Now they must be running frantically around the engine rooms trying to stoke the fires and get steam up, knowing while they're hurrying that it's too late—just as they knew at Pearl Harbor, but all you can do is hurry, so you do it anyway. Well, we've got them where we wanted them, even if there are only ten of us—got them where they had Old 99 just about a month ago.

"Then I jump, for the ship quivers from a burst of fire from our own .50-caliber guns. Then quickly another and another. Zeros coming up, banking to come in and rake us with their fire? But when nothing is said of them over the interphones, I know my boys are only firing little bursts to warm the oil in their guns, making sure the guns won't jam when we are really hit by fighters.

"Suddenly the plane's nose lurches upward and to the left, and hardly have I straightened her out onto even keel when she tries to make another twist. It's the blast from the ack-ack fire—invisible billows of air sent out by each explosion, and now it's as rough as though we were bouncing in a Model T over a Missouri dirt road three days after a rain.

"At my side my co-pilot, who has been looking out through the windshield, hollers: 'Jim's bombs are on their way.' I don't dare take my eye from the needle.

"Just then I get the click from my own bombardier. Our bombardier doors are open now—I feel the slight drag on the plane, and with my rudder correct for it, and then that double click on the interphone which means he's telling me: 'Ship level, Frank, please.' And I don't answer except with my feet so firmly but gently on the rudders, giving him that absolutely level bombing platform he has to have if we're to hit the target.

"And at last the precious amber light glows on my instrument panel, which means he's now actually flicking the bombs off, one by one, and I keep my feet so softly on the rudders that they hardly touch, so as not to give the tiniest sideways throw to the bombs. Up in the cockpit we hold our breath. We know down below the bombardier is flicking them off—four 600-pounders at half-second intervals.

"Then as he calls, 'Bombs away!' at that split second we quit working for the Government and begin to work for our wives and families. Because that means the last bomb has left the plane and we can now close the bomb-bay doors, and our objective is now only to get home safely.

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 2

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ENTERING THE PROMISED LAND

LESSON TEXT—Joshua 1:1-9; 23:1-5. GOLDEN TEXT—Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest. Joshua 1:9.

The forward look is typical of God's people. They are always to go on. They are to be like Israel, to whom came the word, "Moses is dead," but "now therefore arise and go"—under a new leader.

Our lessons for this quarter center around the experiences of Israel from Joshua to David, a period rich in historical data, much of it with most helpful spiritual application. It affords a real opportunity for effective teaching.

Moses was now dead, but that only brought forth

I. God's Provision of a New Leader (1:1, 2).

God buries His workmen at the end of their day of labor, but God's work goes on. The people had become attached to Moses and had learned to trust his leadership (even though they often murmured). With his death we might have assumed that there would be a letdown, but that was not in God's plan.

The Lord works through men. He gives them abilities and uses them for His glory—often in a way which astonishes them and others. But let them not become proud, for God has someone to take their place when they are gone. They are not indispensable.

Sometimes people talk as though all the great leaders of the church had died, or were dying. Yet God has some obedient men who are ready to step into the gap.

Joshua was ready, when God was ready, and he stepped into leadership.

II. God's Promise of Victory (1:3-5).

The promise given to Moses was still good. God's promises are always good. They are the only really stable thing in a trembling universe. The question is, Are we ready to accept Him at His word?

If our love were but more simple, We should take Him at His word; And our lives would be all sunshine In the sweetness of our Lord.—Faber.

They were to step out by faith. The land was promised to them only as the sole of their foot should tread upon it. Israel never took out the full promise of verse 4. They lacked faith. Do we?

God honors those who believe Him and who move forward by faith to plant the foot of spiritual conquest in new territory. Some are doing it now. Are we?

The enemies of God's people were many and mighty, but they were not able to stand in the way of God's people when they were moving forward for Him. Here again, Israel failed. They did not drive them out, because they did not take God at His word. The application of that truth to us is obvious.

III. God's Plea for Obedience and Courage (1:6-9).

"Be strong and of good courage." There is a side to the believer's character which calls for submission, for turning everything over to God, for being sweet and spiritual. All that is good and very desirable, but it can never be substituted for that other side which shows virile courage and fearless abandon to the cause of our God.

Joshua was made to realize—as we must too—that serving God (and especially in a place of leadership) calls for a measure of high courage unsurpassed in any other pursuit of man. It takes all there is of a man to be a real follower of Christ—be sure of that!

This courage, however, is not to be confused with a foolhardy bravery which is reckless and unintelligent. No indeed, for it is based on the observance of God's law (v. 7).

Note (v. 8) the importance of meditating upon God's Word. This (which is really a lost art in our day) means so absorbing the principles of the Word that our very lives are conditioned by them, and we are made ready to meet every problem in the light of its teaching.

IV. God's Purpose for the Future (23:1-5).

Passing all the great and stirring experiences of Joshua, we have now a glimpse of his closing days. He was counseling the people regarding the future.

It is the mark of a great man that he looks beyond the end of his own short existence and plans for the future. Many there are who are not concerned about what happens once they are gone. They have no vision, no concern about the continuity of life, in fact they come and go almost like the beasts of the field.

What about the future? Joshua reminded them that every blessing they had received, every victory they had won, everything had come from the hand of God. There and there alone was their hope for the future. And it was their hope!

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

I NEVER thought Rita Hayworth could act until I saw her in "Cover Girl." Neither, I might add, did a million other folks. The little lady did all right. Before that she put verve into her lovemaking and sparkle into her dancing, and that was that.

Now something new has been added. She acts too.

It's somewhat confusing that this should come about in a musical, of all things. Not much is expected of leading ladies in musicals. But it happens there were several acting scenes written into "Cover Girl," and Rita stood right up to them when they came along.

And from what Rita has told me no one was more surprised than little Marguerita Carmen Cansino herself. Despite the Shakespearean forebears on her mother's side of this half Latin from Manhattan, of her ancestor, Joseph Haworth, who tramped with Edwin Booth, Rita had never made serious pretensions to being a dramatic actress.

Showing Her Metal

Rita's new picture, "Tonight and Every Night," with its setting a London theater that never misses a show throughout the great blitz of 1941, is a vehicle highly surcharged with drama, along with the traditional gaiety of show folks and the romantic speedup that is a phase of the war. And that, my friends, will call for real trouping.

Rita's marriage with Orson Welles did something for her, even if it was only being cut in halves by him during his magic show. Orson is like a whirling dervish—never still and always thinking about some new angle either of politics or show business.

But I really believe it was more Gene Kelly's influence than Orson's when it came to her acting in "Cover Girl." It was Gene's big chance, and he worked like a galley slave morning, noon and night. Not only with his own part but with every other part in the picture. Such unselfishness and diligence is bound to have its reward.

Family Background

Mamma Cansino (nee Haworth) wanted Rita to be an actress, of course. Papa Cansino wanted her to grow up to be a dancer.

So now both parents are happy. Rita was born in New York, October 17, 1918. Her father was born in Seville, Spain; her mother in Washington, D. C. Rita's two brothers, Eduardo Jr. and Vernon, are both in the army.

She started dancing with her father at the age of four, made her professional debut with him at six.

She was quickly retired, however, because the Cansino act was so agile and robust they were afraid little Marguerita might get in the way and get hurt.

On Her Way

At 14 Rita really joined the Dancing Cansinos. Two years later she was dancing with her father in Hollywood movie road shows. This led to a two years' engagement at Agua Caliente Casino, outside Tia Juana.

During that time she commuted to Hollywood to do a dancing turn in "Dante's Inferno." The picture failed, but not Rita.

Her real chance was with Warner Baxter in "Under the Pampas Moon," and her first good part was with the late Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan in Egypt."

Not long after that she moved to Columbia and adopted her mother's family name, plus a "y" to simplify its pronunciation.

'Cover Girl' Did It

Her fan following dates from a small role with Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." Soon after that Ann Sheridan refused to do "Strawberry Blonde" with James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. Rita stepped in, and her stock flew up. After that it was the Spanish charmer in "Blood and Sand." Then a co-starring role with Fred Astaire in "You'll Never Get Rich." Following that, "My Gal Sal" and a repeat with Astaire in "You Were Never Lovelier."

But it remained for "Cover Girl," with its sincere tale of a hooper from Brooklyn, to really put her on top. And now it's time out until another "Cover Girl" or a little "Man from Mars" makes its appearance, and maybe later on—history.

A Delayed Reward

Harold S. Bucquet, who'll direct "Without Love," didn't need the backing of Katharine Hepburn to get him the job. He's been turning out fine pictures for years. . . . Barbara Stanwyck broke all the Hays laws, including the ban on sweaters, in "Double Indemnity." It's a knockout picture. She chooses her parts for variety. In that, she murdered her husband. In her next, she played a sympathetic mother, and now she's doing comedy.



Rita Hayworth

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