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CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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PERSONALS

Adolph Lobner of Jicarilla was a visitor in town Saturday.

H. M. Reddy of San Patricio was here on business Friday.

Leonard McKibben of the Silver Moon Cafe is ill this week.

The Misses Ida Dell Bunch and Betty Beck are in Albuquerque.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bragg of Parsons were visitors here Saturday.

Mrs. Fanny Sharill is waitress at the Depot cafe, Geo. B. court, prop.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lemon are enjoying a short vacation at Eagle Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ryberg and D. O. Jones of Corona were visitors here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. U. Finley spent a few days last week at their cabin on Eagle Creek.

Miss Mary Loulin is messenger or assistant to Miss Elsie Yobem, the Western Union operator.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lovelace of their ranch near the Malpais attended the Lyric Theatre Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wandell of Nogal were here Saturday. Mrs. Wandell presented us with a delicious cherry pie, and was it good!

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Peters will leave the latter part of this week for Raton, N. M., where he has been working for the past several years.

Hollis Jones is here this week from Tuscola, Texas, visiting his father and mother, Colonel and Mrs. Jones of the Standard Service Station.

Mr. and Mrs. Otho Lowe of Capitan visited relatives and friends here Friday. Mr. Lowe is a guard at the Fort Stanton Nazi camp.

A. J. Roberts is here from Tonopah, Nevada, visiting his sisters, Mesdames Harry Edmiston, Anna Roberts and mother, Mrs. Alice Roberts. John has an important position at the airport at Tonopah.

Mrs. W. M. Armstrong of Tucuman arrived here Friday and after visiting her mother Mrs. Maggie Pfingsten over the week-end, returned Monday, accompanied by her daughter Ramona, who had been visiting her grandmother for a short time.

Mrs. Pearl Sommersett, proprietor of the popular Pearl's Coffee Shop of Capitan, accompanied by her sisters Dorothy and Ogatha of Los Angeles, who have been visiting Mrs. Sommersett, were visitors in town Wednesday. They will be taken back home by Mrs. Sommersett this week.

Attention OddFellows

Members of the order are urged to be present at the next meeting to be held at OddFellows Hall Tuesday night, Aug. 1. Visiting members cordially invited.

H. E. Kelt, N. G.,
John E. Wright, Sec.

In the Service

Bill Kelt, Pvt. of the Signal Corps, is somewhere in England.

Lieut. Dewey Stokes, Jr. of Ft. Riley, Kansas, is here to spend his 7-day leave of absence which he will spend with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Stokes, Sr. Like many more of our Carrizozo boys, Dewey has made rapid advancement as promotion after promotion followed as he gained merited distinction.

Cpl. Maryin Jones was here on a 10-day furlough from Camp McClellan, visiting his wife and local friends. He then will report for duty at Fort Meade, Ga.

Lt. Harold Hoffman of the Pratt Air Base spent several days the first of the week visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hoffman and local friends.

Master Sgt. Joe McBrayer of Carrizozo is with the 8th A A F Composite Station in England. He serves as section head in the receiving and issuing section of the Air corps supply department. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McBrayer live in Carrizozo.

Water Tender Sc Herman E. Kelt, Jr. is on the USS Dunlap, a destroyer, somewhere in the Pacific ocean.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Forbus, Mr. and Mrs. Art Parsons and Sgt. Dyer Forbus of Hondo visited the Sheriff Stover family Wednesday. Sgt. Forbus is stationed at Ardmore, Okla., in the Air Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Allison, son Kenneth, Seaman 1-c and Miss Phyllis Evans of Coffeaville, Kans., and will visit with the Clyde Luckey family at Nogal for the remainder of the week.

Sgt. Albert Roberts, stationed at Albuquerque, spent several days here this week visiting his wife, relatives and friends.

Sgt. Henry Means, who is now stationed at Fort Bliss, was here for a few days this week, visiting his mother and relatives.

Agricultural Notes

by Carl P. Radcliff
County Extension Agent

Restrictions on farm slaughter of livestock have been removed. Any farmer may now, without a license or permit, slaughter livestock owned by him and deliver the meat derived therefrom.

Used army equipment will be made available to farmers and ranchers as follows: The Treasury Procurement Division, located at Denver, Colorado will inform the State AAA Committee of the material available. State allotments will be broken down into county allotments and purchasers will handle the transaction throughout the County AAA Committee.

Smear 62, a formula prepared and recommended by the Department of Agriculture, is very effective for the treatment of screwworm infestation. Smear 62 acts both as a healing agent to the wound and as a repellent.

Detailed information may be obtained by calling at the office.

Barber Jimmy Lucero has his tonsorial place of business newly kalsomined.

Dewey Family Group



Gov. and Mrs. Dewey, Tom Jr. and John.

Capitan American Legion Auxiliary

The monthly pot-luck luncheon of the American Legion Auxiliary of the Capitan met at the home of Mrs. Charlotte Pitts Fort Stanton on July 18, 1944. After a delightful luncheon the regular meeting was called to order by Mrs. Edna Laramie, President. Eleven members and two guests being present. The annual installation of officers was held and Mrs. Grace Burleson, Past District President, presided. The following officers were installed: President, Mrs. Ann Earling; Vice President, Mrs. Grace Murphy; Treasurer, Mrs. Velma Olson; Chaplain, Mrs. Ethel Howard; Sgt. at Arms, Mrs. Lydia Cloud; Historian, Mrs. Nell Cooper.

Mrs. Laramie presented Mrs. Earling a beautiful gavel, the symbol of her office and turned the meeting over to her. Mrs. Earling appointed her various chairmen for the year:

Chairman Membership and National News Edna Laramie, Americanism Carol Williams, Rehabilitation Grace Burleson, Child Welfare Swedlund, Publicity Helen Dukeshire.

At the recent legion convention in Albuquerque, Mrs. Carol Williams was appointed our new District President, also Mrs. Ann Earling was appointed Department Legislative Chairman.

Material is being arranged on the space west of the Electric Light Plant for the erection of the Locker-Refrigeration Storage Plant and work will soon begin for that modern service.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dale, Sr. and son Elmo of Alamogordo were here the last of the week.

Arthur Kudner Services Held July 20

Private services were held at the Oh-Bar-Oh Ranch for the interment of Arthur Kudner on July 20th. A special Memorial was built by Thomas James overlooking the ranch. This was a location personally chosen by Mr. Kudner as his final resting place many years ago, when he first purchased the ranch.

Rationing Eased on Farm Machinery

When the 1945 farm machinery rationing program went into effect last week, a dozen items went off the rationing list of farm equipment; Corn and cotton planters, row-type sprayers, potato graders, stationary balers, field ensilage harvesters, portable elevators, windmills, listers with planting attachments.

Market '43 Bean Crop Before August 31

To be eligible for the support price, growers must market their 1943 crop of dry beans on or before August 31. WFA officials warned New Mexico farmers this week.

Contractor J. F. Tom's services are so in demand that by people pulling and hauling him to and fro, that he can hardly keep clothes on himself to keep him warm, or should we say cool.

The Woman's Society of Christian Service met at the lovely ranch home of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Atkinson, this week. A more detailed account of the meeting will be given next week.

Comments

Lewis Burke

Supt. L. Z. Maulre pinch-hit for R. A. Walker, (who is in the Turner hospital suffering from the recent gas explosion) selling Lyric Theatre tickets—And a darn good job he did of it, too.

Unusual Ads

Ad in the Roswell Dispatch: I'm in no hurry; I have no place to go; and I DO make delicious tamales or chili con carne con frijoles—Gertrude's.

Ad in the Publisher's Auxiliary—Wanted, a printer, male or female, sober or drunk, hairy or bald. Must know the alphabet and the cases.

Ad in a Los Angeles paper—Beautiful young divorcee will share bedroom with handsome movie star.

Ad in the Albuquerque Journal—Wanted to exchange: Two good Democrats and two New Dealers, inquire at the Journal office.

Ad in an exchange—\$1000 reward will be paid by the Coffee Shop of Lake City, Florida, to any man, woman or child from any part of the world who brings the news to the proprietor that the war is over.

Ad in the Overbrook, Kansas, Citizen—A paper-hanger and two helpers available soon. Not first-class workmen, so kindly use good paper for a good job. We have a new shipment of the best. These mugs have never done a good job yet, and we consider hanging is too good for them. —Overbrook Lumber Co.

Bughouse Fables—Roosevelt wishing the Bull Moose Democrats the best of success.

Falstaff Oppenshaw (precisely while he's here) has written a poem:

Hitler's chickens come home to roost,
But his appetite doesn't quicken;
He's so filled up eating crow
That he has no room for chicken.

Says Dug Out by Root—We guess the reason the New Dealers don't want to change horses in the middle of a stream is because they have a one-horse party.

—Be seen' you in church.

Baby Flood Victim Found

The 8-months-old baby, last of the remaining flood victims of the flood tragedy south of town on the Polly switch was found Saturday morning by Sheriff Stover and Deputy Nick Vega. The little body had been covered with sand and debris from the first flood, but another flood last Friday night moved the covering and exposed the body so that it was easily located. All four bodies were taken to Duran for interment.

Sheriff Stover and Deputy Nick Vega wish to thank the people who aided in the search.

For Sale

Singer sewing machine in good condition. Inquire at this office. 2tp

Unfortunate Accident at Dabney Home

Friday morning after we had gone to last press and mailed out, James Gatewood, who had been doing some important work at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Dabney, accompanied by R. A. Walker of the Lyric Theatre, went into the cellar in search of paint, as we understood it. The lights being cut off in the cellar, one of the men struck a match to locate the paint. In some manner gas had been escaping and as the match lighted up, a terrific explosion occurred, blowing the cellar windows out and badly burning the men about the faces and arms.

The Fire Department responded to the call and extinguished the flames and saved the residence, perhaps from a total fire loss. There are two things regrettable about the accident, first the serious condition of the men and second, the despoiling of the Dabney home, which was nearing completion in being remodeled and is very beautiful. The two victims are still at the Turner hospital at this writing but are improving.

Big Barbecue to be Held at Ruidoso

Herbert Smith was here from Ruidoso Monday and from him we learned that the people of that popular resort will give a big barbecue on Sunday, Sept. 17. The event will be heavily advertised and many people will be there from all over the state. Look for the bills and other matter which will give all information concerning the affair.

ODT has notified its district offices not to accept new applications for light motor trucks.

Farmers may still apply for medium and heavy trucks.

Wanted to buy—Small house; inquire Outlook office.

LYRIC THEATRE

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

Friday & Saturday
Gene Autrey, Smiley Burnette

"Tumbling Tumbleweeds"

Cowboys ride the range in one of the biggest westerns Gene has ever made. More songs, more adventure, more fun.
"The Bear's Tale" and "Phillipine Sports Parade"

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings, Chas. Coburn in

"Princess O'Rourke"

A beautiful princess in exile seeking adventure.
You'll like it
News "Underground Report,"
"Bas, Bas-Black Sheep"

Wednesday—Thursday
Margaret Sullivan, Ann Sothern, Joan Blondell, Marsha Hunt in

"Cry Havoc"

Another story of the 18 army nurses during the last-stand days of Bataan.
"Shoe Shine Boy"

Dance American Legion Hall Carrizozo, New Mexico Saturday, July 29 Sponsored by the American Legion and the Auxiliary. Music by the Tularosa Bombardiers



NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

DEWEY WILL 'BRIEF' PROBLEMS BEFORE ACTING

CHICAGO.—Republican nominee Tom Dewey's method of handling a problem is first to have it "briefed." He designates one of his men to analyze both sides thoroughly, to set these down in writing, saying "On the one hand there is this factor," and "On the other hand there is this," he takes this evidence, discusses it with his counselors, then makes his decision.

EMOTIONALISM RULED

Perhaps people may well like to be guided in their lives by emotionalism and wholly human considerations, which may not be right, but for their leadership to assume such a principle would plunge all hope and faith for the future and tip even justice itself into the cauldron of philosophical fires. (Like the Hitler leadership of unreasoned torch bearing and hatreds.) I guess this is what interests me most in the new young leadership which is taking over the Republican opposition because the Wilkie leadership popularly failed. Perhaps I am prejudiced, because for nearly 14 years I have seen a government operate without "briefing," without judicial choices coolly arrived at, and I think this is why its economic solutions particularly have never worked out successfully. It got votes, but it never got the problem solved.

At any rate this is what makes Dewey tick. I suppose that intellectually Mr. Roosevelt would be classified as a politician. His decisions reflect that instinct. In his way he is superior to any public man I have met in 25 years of political reporting. To gauge the contrast which may be offered by Dewey, if elected, I have collected the evidences of his gubernatorial and convention workings on one hand and the other, not only from politicians assembled here but from the thinking men, and I can "brief" the candidate himself thus:

CLASSIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR

Intellectually Dewey must not be classified as a lawyer, or politician. Rather he is an administrator. As district attorney and governor he chose to lead a bright young band, and to rely upon them for the spade work but not as Roosevelt did, for ideologies. He leads them only in the sense that an administrator assigns work to them and makes the final conclusion from their work. He does not try to dominate the thoughts of his associates or press them to his viewpoint. This is evident in the fact that no one who ever worked for him has resigned (a remarkable record.)

Few men like work as he does. He remained behind after this convention to shake 3,000 hands the first night and to three out campaign details with the hundreds of leaders assembled here. He did not choose an outlying hotel, but remained at convention headquarters. He likes Bricker, who did much inside work on the platform in daily breakfast consultations with Senator Taft. His convention tribute to Bricker was not only an extraordinary consideration for a second man, but wise, and Bricker will no doubt be a vice presidential candidate in fact instead of the usual appendage.

Dewey's handling of the Jewish problem (which always calls for wise practicalism in a state like New York) is another primary example of his instinct for unprejudiced administration. It was his man who put the Palestine plank in the platform, for the first time any political party had mentioned it. Conspicuous also here in his behalf was Nathaniel Goldstein, his attorney general, whom he designated to preference to a personal friend. Efforts to bestir class antagonisms against him on this score will be difficult.

He has no advisers who guide his political thoughts. His friends are few, mostly neighbors, the Pat Hognans (New York businessman and college classmate) and the Rodger Strausses. They do not bother with politics, and apparently furnish his relaxation from same. His wife is a home-and-children type who will not be conspicuous either in the campaign or White House.

This "briefing" sums him up completely for me, answering the questions in my mind about him, and forecasts the type of campaign and government you may expect to be offered.

The passing of California's Governor Warren left no noticeable dismay around the Dewey headquarters. Most newsmen here guessed Warren thought he could not carry California and therefore had no place on the ticket. I suspect some personal reasons were more important, possibly some investments he has made have not been wise, and with six children to raise, he may not have thought he could afford a vice presidential campaign or tenancy. The war business will be protected if Dewey is elected.

Proposed National Agricultural Museum Would Tell Story of the Men Who Have Contributed So Much to Greatness of America: Her Farmers

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SOME day the United States may have a national museum, the purpose of which will be to tell the story of those Americans who, since this nation was founded, have contributed so much to its prosperity and to its standing as the greatest nation on earth. Those Americans are our farmers.

When that museum is built and put into operation, it will not be a place of static exhibits, a storehouse of ancient relics in glass cases with written or printed labels to explain their meaning. Instead it will be a "living museum" which presents graphically not only the history of agriculture's past but also the story of its present and its promise for the future.

The establishment of such a museum was forecast recently when the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary committee made a pilgrimage to Charlottesville, Va., there to visit the University of Virginia and Monticello and pay tribute to the man whom Claude R. Wickard, secretary of agriculture and chairman of the committee, characterized as the "Founder of Modern American Agriculture"—Thomas Jefferson. Another speaker on this occasion—and the man who made the proposal for a national agricultural museum—was Herbert A. Kellar, director of the McCormick Historical association in Chicago. Speaking on the subject of Living Agricultural Museums," he said in part:

Let us consider for a moment what should be the character of a National Agricultural museum. It should probably be located in Washington, or other appropriate place in the United States, housed in one or more large buildings, and surrounded with appropriate landscaping. Here, outdoors and under glass, should be shown in cultivation representative trees, shrubs, fruits, plants, flowers, and other vegetation of the United States. The outer walls of the buildings should present bas reliefs showing the evolution of agriculture in this country from the primitive Indian culture to the mechanized farming of the present day. On the inner walls should be placed large murals depicting famous agricultural events and scenes. Thus, might be found Eli Whitney experimenting with his cotton gin, Elkanah Watson holding the first agricultural fair, Cyrus Hall McCormick trying out his first reaper, or Lincoln signing the act creating the land-grant colleges.

Of equal interest would be the portrayal of different types of agricultural operations, such as the production of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane, rice and other field crops, the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and the raising of cattle and livestock. In addition to murals there should be a gallery of paintings of agricultural leaders, representing all types of activity. A theater should likewise be provided where lectures, music, plays, ballets and moving pictures of agricultural interest might be presented.

Dioramas and Operating Models.

The evolution of agricultural machinery, rural architecture, electrification in farm regions, transportation, milling, tanning, meat-packing, and other types of processing should receive separate attention in appropriate exhibits, including the use of dioramas, operating models and full-sized originals. The museum should develop a special library, include provision for publishing magazines, bulletins and books, house and operate a radio station, maintain close relations with the agricultural press, cooperate with the land-grant colleges, and possess a microfilm and photostat laboratory for reproducing copies of literature about the museum, as well as pictures of its exhibits.

An important part of the museum should be the exhibits devoted to the social aspect of agricultural development. The life of the rural people should be fully portrayed for each era and for all classes and places. The relation of agriculture to geology, geography, climate and soils, entomology, biology, chemis-



TRIBUTE TO THE "FOUNDER OF MODERN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE"—Members of the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary committee meeting in the rotunda of the University of Virginia. In the background is a statue of Thomas Jefferson, founder of the university. Seated directly behind the speaker at the microphone is Herbert A. Kellar, director of the McCormick Historical association, who outlined the plans for a national agricultural museum.

try and engineering also merit adequate attention.

The National Agricultural museum should serve as the headquarters of important national farm organizations and provide appropriate quarters for this purpose. This would add prestige to the institution and increase the opportunity for service.

An essential feature of the museum would be to establish close relations with educational institutions and organizations. On its part the museum should offer general and special courses in the form of lectures, seminars and laboratory research pertaining to various phases of the history of agriculture and of technology in this and other countries. These courses should be open to the public, and qualified students should be permitted to take them for educational credits. In addition, the museum should provide internships for individuals desiring to specialize in the history of agriculture and technology or to learn agricultural museum technique. In reciprocity, educational agencies should invite members of the museum staff to lecture and to give courses to the students of the institutions and to arrange for regular visits of students to the museum for the purpose of information and instruction. In all the activities of the museum its facilities should be developed to promote a better understanding of democracy, as illustrated in our agricultural development. These and like activities fully carried out would undoubtedly justify the designation of the National Agricultural museum as a Living Agricultural museum.

Establish Branch Museums. In addition to a National Agricultural museum located in Washington, there should be associated with it branch museums situated in different parts of the United States. These would be of such character as to merit the designation, Living Agricultural museums, to an even greater degree than the national institution. These branch museums should take advantage of the existence in numerous places in this country of notable sites of representative agricultural activities which flourished in a former day and for a considerable period. Where possible such activities should be recreated at the original locations. Among those which come to mind are the production of wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar cane, indigo, hemp, flax, vegetables, fruits, flowers, cattle and livestock, dairying, stock farming, maple sugar, turpentine and lumbering. As far as practical in each instance operations should be shown for several periods such as the colonial, post-revolutionary, ante-bellum, Civil War, reconstruction and early 20th century. Likewise, wherever earlier periods are shown, some attention should be given to present day operations to show contrast and evolution. Collections of physical objects, such as implements and machines, should also be assembled where pertinent to the particular activity.

The bonanza wheat farming of the Dakotas from the '70s to the '90s has long vanished—yet we know

where the Dalrymples were located and have information about them. The lumber camps of the same period in Michigan and Wisconsin no longer exist, yet we have voluminous records of particular companies and a few tracts of virgin timber are still standing. It would still be possible to acquire wheat land and timber, and to reestablish and operate a bonanza wheat farm or an old-time lumber camp.

There are a number of well-known tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar cane plantations in the south, and cattle ranches, dairies and stock farms in the Middle West and West where original ownership of land has passed and original agricultural activities are now changed. Some of these could be acquired and reestablished to operate as formerly.

In other instances the ownership has changed, but the original landholdings have been held together and still produce agricultural crops, though not always the same as before. Westover and Curles Neck and Claremont on the lower James are plantations of this type. Again, there are a surprising number of famous holdings which even today are owned by the same families which were in possession a hundred or more years ago. Shirley, the Carter estate on James river; Folly, the Cochran plantation in Augusta county; Walnut Grove, the McCormick farm in Rockbridge county; and Berry Hill, the Bruce plantation near Halifax, all of which are located in Virginia, meet this pattern. The same is true of the Middleton estate on the Cooper river, and Hampton Hall, the Rutledge plantation on the Santee river, both in South Carolina. In Louisiana, Rose-down, the Bowman family estate and the Cottage, long-time residence of the Butlers, should be added. The list could be considerably enlarged. In other cases such as Mount Vernon, Washington's estate, Stratford, the Lee plantation, Monticello, the residence of Jefferson, and the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, memorial associations operate these places as museums, with major attention given to the main dwellings. The national park service operates Wakefield, the Washington house, and Arlington, the Lee residence, as well as other well-known places.

In keeping with the establishment of branch agricultural museums in various parts of the United States it would be appropriate to set up a Jefferson Agricultural Memorial association which might operate in connection with the Thomas Jefferson Memorial foundation at Monticello, Shadwell, Poplar Forest or other places directly associated with Jefferson. On one or more of these original Jefferson plantations two types of activities might be on display. One would be to carry out and reproduce the agricultural experiments recorded by Jefferson in his Garden Book and his Farm Book, including his development and trial of the moldboard plow. A second would be to relate these early enterprises to the latest and most advanced agricultural experiments of the present day. Set up side by side on the same plantation they would provide striking contrast between the early time and today and would indicate the evolution of agriculture in the United States.

Those who understand the great struggle between the small farmers and the big farmers, see in this freight rate situation just another phase of the conflict. By increasing the economic standards of the South, many small farmers would be enabled to operate more profitably, and enjoy more of the advantages of this modern age. On the other hand, by holding back the industrial growth of the South, many more small farmers would be forced to become hired hands on the growing plantations of the large farmers.

Thomas Jefferson Was America's First "Scientific Farmer"

Jefferson's ideas with reference to agriculture were far in advance of his day, declared James E. Ward, head of the division of social sciences at Clemson college in a talk on "Monticello: An Experimental Farm" at the meeting of the committee at Monticello. He was among the first to practice crop rotation. He was a scientific farmer and in arranging for his system of rotation he divided his cultivated lands into four farms of 200 acres each, and each farm into seven fields of 40 acres. The boundaries were marked by rows of peach trees. The seven fields indicated that his system of rotation of crops embraced seven years. He reduced corn to one year in seven and tobacco seems to have been eliminated entirely. He always stressed the maxim that where the soil is left bare the sun "absorbs the nutritious juices of the earth." Consequently, in his rotation system, he did not desig-

Let's Face Facts

USDA Report Biased Regarding Problem of Freight Equalization

By BARROW LYONS
WNU Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the guise of impartial and balanced analysis, the United States department of agriculture has just issued an extremely biased piece of propaganda, primarily in the interest of the railroads, but incidentally against the interests of the average farmer.

This propaganda is contained in the principal article of the June issue of the monthly release on the marketing and transportation situation, published by the bureau of agricultural economics. The article is devoted to interterritorial freight rate differences.

This report covers some of the points developed in studies made of freight rate discriminations against the South and West by two governmental bodies—the board of investigation and research and the Tennessee Valley authority.

The review is apparently an attempt to influence farmer opinion, and is in bad taste coming as it does when the Interstate Commerce commission has just completed final hearings in the freight rate equalization cases. It seems to be an attempt to undermine the determination of the South to obtain justice, for it raises broad doubts as to the wisdom of the South's position. In effect, it also casts doubt upon the position taken by President Roosevelt.

Important Data Omitted

Although the piece goes through the motions of weighing carefully all factors involved, its presentation leaves out of consideration the most important and relevant data, namely, portrayal of the conditions which have given the South its tremendous determination to remove the handicaps that have retarded its industrialization, and the importance to southern agriculture that these handicaps be removed.

But not only does the department of agriculture presentation omit important facts, it subtly distorts some of the data which it presents. For instance, it shows that first-class freight rates are 39 per cent higher in the South than in Eastern industrialized territory, and all class rates taken together 33 per cent higher, but then goes on to minimize the significance of these facts. It recites that average revenue per ton-mile in the South is only 5.5 per cent greater than in the East, without making it clear that this is due largely to lower grade freight carried on southern roads. Nor does it anywhere envisage the advantages which would accrue from lower class rates.

This intensely lopsided presentation suggests that the railroads may have influenced the department of agriculture, perhaps through the instrumentality of large agricultural shippers, upon whom they have been working hard to oppose the southern governors' conference.

The truth is that a majority of the people of the South, and many in the West, have come to the realization that without greater industrialization their sections cannot hope to have the same advantages in education and material culture as the people of the East and Middle West. Poverty, illiteracy, bad health, ignorance will continue to oppress a large percentage of the people of the South and West until average income is raised through development of industry. Until then local governments cannot give their people the same advantages as people in other parts of the country.

Other Sections Unhurt

In no way can the industrialization of the South and West hurt the farmers of those areas. By increasing average income, industry will increase the consuming capacity of the South and West for all of the things the farmer grows. It can mean only the development of richer markets nearer to the farms. Industrialization of one region never injures the farmers of another region, but only expands the markets for the things he ships.

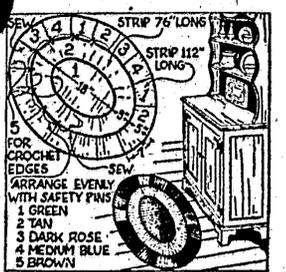
Even the big shippers, some of whom have been told that commodity rates might be raised if class rates were equalized, would not be losers, but would gain from increased prosperity anywhere.

True, progress has been made by industry in the South, even under the handicap of a 39 per cent class rate discrimination. Removal of this handicap would support one of the chief hopes we have of maintaining a high level of employment and income after the war.

ON THE HOME FRONT

with RUTH WYETH SPEARS

IF YOU like to knit here is a quick way to turn garments into attractive rugs. Cut or tear the rags into strips three-quarter inch wide. Turn in raw edges and use needles three-eighths inch in diameter. Knit the oval center first. Cast on four stitches and increase one at the end of each row until the depth of the work is four inches, then knit evenly for ten inches. Bind off one stitch at the



end of each row until you have four stitches left. Bind these off. The diagram gives the dimensions and colors for the bands that are sewn to this center oval. Cast on seven stitches to start each band. For the outside band, start with color three. Knit seven inches, then cut the fabric strip and sew color four to it. Continue. Use a large crochet hook and fabric strips to crochet around the oval and the outside edges of the bands. Sew together with double carpet thread following directions in sketch.

NOTE—This rug is from SEWING Book 4 which also contains complete illustrated directions for a knitted rag rug made in squares; as well as numerous other ways to use odds and ends of things on hand to make home furnishings and gifts. To get a copy of Book 4 send your order and 15 cents to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 18
Enclose 15 cents for Book No. 4.
Name
Address

Willys builds the dependable Jeep

V Light Truck
V Passenger Car
V Light Tractor
V Power Plant

Nets of Spider Silk
Giant spiders spin the silk which natives of the Coral Sea Islands in the Southwest Pacific use to make nets to catch fish.

SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER

About 153 million tons of agricultural products were moved from farm to market by motor vehicles in 1942, and even a greater amount is expected to be transported by highway this year. Shipments of this volume call for the use of a tremendous number of tires.

Only a small amount of rubber may reach us from the Amazon Valley, but herculean efforts are being made to get it out of the jungles, as is indicated by the report that Brazilian agencies have moved 20,000 workers into the rubber-producing country.

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER

SING A SONG OF KITCHEN THRIFT
SHRINK YOUR DIMES IN WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

FARM boys seem to get all the breaks, but if you think talent sprouts only amid alfalfa, what about the skipper at Paramount, or the "Beach Boy Who Made Good?" This begins the fourth year for the stocky and genial B. G. De Sylva, better known by his beach monicker "Buddy."

It was a big day for him as the studio gave him a luncheon. As executive producer he also does a bit of producing on his own. He knocked off personally in 1943, "For Whom the Bell Tolls," "Wake Island," "So Proudly We Hail," "Star Spangled Rhythm," "China," "Dixie," "No Time for Love," "Five Graves to Cairo," "True to Life," "The Major and the Minor," "Let's Face It," and "Road to Morocco." He was busy, but he showed up at the luncheon. His speech was brief: "The first three years are the hardest, I hope."



B. G. De Sylva

Then he looked worried, and rose. "There's a couple of letters on my desk I've got to answer," he said, and dashed back to the office.

Lets Gable Tell 'Em

That office expresses the De Sylva personality perfectly. It's comfortable, unpretentious, contains two pianos, and is a couple of feet below the floor level.

Over the fireplace is a framed "blow-up" of an excerpt from an interview with Clark Gable, clipped from some newspaper. It goes as follows:

Interviewer—"Glancing down your movie record I note that you have been among the top ten box-office champions for eleven years. That mark is unparalleled in film history. To what do you attribute your amazing record?"

Clark Gable—"Any success I may have achieved is due to M-G-M's wisdom. The studio picks my stories, casts my pictures and selects my directors."

Interviewer—"Without help from you, do help you?"

Clark Gable—"Without help from me."

So when some young upstart walks into Buddy's office all ready to make demands for personal say-so on stories, co-star, director, etc., it's a bit unnering to have to stand and read that Gable quote.

Nobody knows why De Sylva works so hard, least of all himself. Equally mysterious is why he took the job in the first place. De Sylva was a song-writer, drawing royalties from 500 songs. He had done musical comedies, three running simultaneously on Broadway—"Panama Hattie," "Du Barry Was a Lady," and "Loulou's Purchase."

"I just wanted to see if I could put it over," De Sylva explained.

Likes It That Way

The truth about De Sylva is that he finds film-making an adventure, exciting, and keeps him doing five things at once. It's a show business.

He ducked into a small neighborhood theater one night and looked at "Oom Paul Kruger," an old German propaganda film that knocked the British. It was interesting, but untrue. He emerged with an idea. Why not do a yarn and tell the truth, tell what was wrong with Germany? The idea crystallized into "The Hitler Gang," well directed by John Farrow.

In making it, De Sylva, the ex-songster, coped with some of the most relentless drama ever filmed. He let himself in for months of agony. The thing had to be true. The scenarists did the yarn, and turned over the script to five lawyers. Every word, every line, date and incident was checked.

Strides to Main Line

De Sylva was born in New York city, but often forgets it because he has been around Southern California since he was two. He spent a summer at Catalina as a lifeguard. He bought a ukulele, wrote "Avalon," and skidded into a musical career. In a "Vernon Country Club" he sang one of his own pieces, "N'Everything," which Al Jolson sang in "Sinbad." For that song Buddy got \$20,000 and followed it with "I'll Say She Does."

In short, though a comparatively young star, De Sylva has been entertaining America for 28 years. He doesn't want to do anything else.

Now he's about to sign a new contract doing only three pictures a year instead of the 24 he supervised last year. And as he said to me, "It sounds to me like a vacation with pay."

Here's Another Way

When an actor in "Tomorrow the World" said to Director Leslie Fenton, "Look, Fenton, I feel the scene this way—do you mind if I do it that way?" "Sure," said Leslie, "roll 'em." After the take Fenton took the film out of the camera, placed it neatly in a can and gave it to the actor, and said, "Okay, you've had your way. Now let's do it mine." ... Marlene Dietrich telling friends she'll go overseas again this summer before making another picture.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS by Lynn Chambers



Pleasant Thought for Pie-Hungry Families! (See Recipes Below)

Pies Aplenty

Pies are good eating, even in the warmest weather. And better still, there are pies for every season and every mood.

For summer you may like juicy, luscious berry pies, their gay colorful fillings peaking out of a lattice crust. Or you may take the easy way and prepare chiffon pies, light and airy as a feather, with crumb crusts that require no baking. Whatever the type, you're certain to enjoy them.

Full of the goodness of golden peaches is this fruity pie:

- 4 cups sliced fresh peaches
- 1 cup sugar
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 tablespoon butter

Fill pastry-lined pan with fruit mixture, sprinkling the peaches with sugar and flour mixed. Sprinkle with cinnamon and dot with butter. Cover with a top crust and bake 10 minutes in a 450-degree oven and 30 minutes in a moderate (350-degree) oven. Serve warm.

Any of the berries may be used in this pie as the basic recipe is the same. Try it several times with blueberries, raspberries, blackberries or loganberries:

- Fresh Berry Pie.
- 1 quart fresh berries
- 3/4 to 1 cup sugar
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2 teaspoons quick-cooking tapioca
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon butter

Fill pastry-lined pan with berries. Sprinkle with sugar and flour. With half of the berries in the pan, cover with tapioca, then with remaining berries, cinnamon and butter. If the berries are dry, sprinkle with 1 or 2 tablespoons water. Cover with top crust and bake in a hot oven 10 minutes and in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

Blueberry Pie: Substitute 1 1/2 tablespoons lemon juice for cinnamon.

Citrus Chiffon Pies are as cool as ocean spray. They are made so quickly, require no baking, and are made-to-order summer desserts:

- Lemon Chiffon Pie.
- 3 egg yolks
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
- 1/4 cup lemon juice, strained
- 4 tablespoons lemon-flavored gelatin
- 1/2 cup boiling water
- 3 egg whites
- 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar

Beat egg yolks with a spoon in top of the double boiler. Stir in one-half the sugar, then salt, rind and fruit juice. Cook over boiling water 10 minutes until mixture thickens and coats the spoon.

Stir hot fruit juice or boiling water into flavored gelatin. Beat with the hot custard. Cool thoroughly until set.

Don't waste leftover biscuits by making them into crumbs. They're pleasing escorts when served toasted with peanut butter or citrus marmalade.

Fruit cups are best when chilled thoroughly. Try this combination: Cooked prunes, canned yellow cling peaches, orange segments, peach syrup, honey and lemon juice.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menu

- Sliced Salami and Bologna
- Cottage Cheese-Chive Salad
- Green Onions Radishes Celery
- Muffins with Raspberry Jam
- Lemon Chiffon Pie
- Recipe Given

til mixture begins to set, then break up while making meringue. To make meringue, beat egg whites until fluffy and gradually add remainder of sugar. Carefully fold meringue into filling and pile into crumb crust. Place in refrigerator until well set, about 2 hours. Serve cold.

Lime Chiffon Pie: Use lime in above recipe in place of lemon. Green coloring may be added to intensify the color.

- Cornflake Crust
- 4 cups rolled cornflakes
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/4 cup sugar

Roll cornflakes fine. Melt butter in pie pan, add sugar and crumbs and mix thoroughly. Press evenly and firmly around sides and bottom of pie pan.

Like custards? Then you will enjoy grandmother's old-fashioned custard baked right into the flaky crust:

- Grandmother's Custard Pie.
- 3 eggs (or, 6 yolks)
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
- 2 1/2 cups milk

Beat eggs slightly, add sugar, salt, nutmeg and milk. Pour into a chilled pastry-lined pie pan. Bake in a hot oven 15 minutes, then in a moderate oven to finish. Bake until a silver knife inserted into the custard comes out clean.

French Apple Pie. Fit into pan and flute edges. Chill, fill with apples, fill with 9-inch pie, use 4 cups sliced apples, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and 1 tablespoon butter. Then sprinkle with crumb topping:

- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1 cup flour

Bake 45 minutes to one hour until apples are done and topping is delicately browned. Serve warm.

Want Good Pastry? An old saying goes that "A pie is as good as its crust." No truer words were ever spoken. Unless the crust is short, tender and flaky, the juiciest berries or most luscious fruit can do nothing for the pie. Here are the rules:

1. Keep all ingredients and bowls well chilled.
2. Don't work over the piecrust. The lazier you are, the better the crust.
3. Use a minimum of water for moistening.

Two-Crust Pie Pastry. (Nine-inch)

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 4 to 6 tablespoons ice water

To make pastry, sift flour once, add salt and then sift again. Mix one-half of shortening into flour and cut into mixture finely. Add remainder of shortening and cut into flour until mixture has the appearance of coarse meal.

Blend lightly, using just enough water to hold mixture together. Roll on floured cloth and fit to pastry tin.

One-Crust Pies. The method for making one-crust pies is similar to the two-crust type, but the ingredients are as follows:

- 1 cup flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup shortening and 2 to 3 tablespoons ice water.

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

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

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 30

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GIDEON'S FAITHFUL FEW

LESSON TEXT—Judges 7:4-7, 15-21. GOLDEN TEXT—There is no restraint to the Lord to save by many or by few.—1 Samuel 14:6.

Man power is said to be the secret of victory. Our nation is concerned about the shortage of man power in critical manufacturing centers. The armed forces are calling for more and more men and women.

That will all make it a little strange to study and teach the lesson for today, for here is the story of a crucial military campaign in which the leader, Gideon, was told by God to cut down his forces. This happened again and again, until he had less than one per cent of his original force, which was none too large, humanly speaking.

What singular thing was going on? God was at work and He did not want Israel to look to the arm of flesh, but to Him.

Three questions are raised and answered in this interesting story:

I. Quantity or Quality? (7:4-7). The Lord is looking for men to do His work, but He cannot use men who are afraid or careless. This was the lesson Gideon learned, and it applies to our day as well.

When Gideon started out he had 32,000 men (Judg. 7:3). Not willing that they should glory in their own strength and knowing that many of them were cowards at heart, the Lord told Gideon to let those who were afraid, go home. When the mob had left there were only 10,000 left.

How sad it is that so many are "fearful and afraid" (v. 3) when it comes to going into battle for the Lord. They sing cheerily, "Stand up, stand up for Jesus, ye soldiers of the cross; let courage rise with danger," etc.; but when the bombs of Satan begin to fall, or the bugle calls for an advance into the enemy's territory, they have disappeared to places of comfort and safety. What good are such soldiers? The Lord told Gideon to send them home; perhaps the church should do the same.

Then came the second test which appears in our lesson. Those who took the comfortable and easy way to drink (v. 6), were not alert and ready. Down went the number to 300; but these were men who were ready to obey, who were alert and courageous.

The church needs to learn that large numbers are not the answer to her problems. God is interested in numbers, be sure of that, but He is more concerned about quality than quantity. Let us get more people who are truly regenerated into the church, and not just more people.

II. Man's Power or God's Power? (vs. 15-19).

Strange as was the plan for recruiting, the plan of battle was even more unusual. Lights, broken pitchers, and trumpet blasts are hardly the accepted weapons of warfare, nor does the method sound like military strategy.

This was no time for questions, for logical arguments, for the usual organization of war, for now God was about to work. He was ready to show His power quite apart from the ability of man, and He had a right to work as He would.

Wise and blessed is the church which knows that there comes a time when the thing to do is to put plans aside and let the Lord work. No one will question the value of organization and proper church "machinery," but we need to ask ourselves whether we have not become so organized that we impede the work of God.

Observe on the other hand that it was "the sword of the Lord and of Gideon"—not just the sword of the Lord. God is all-powerful. We must not hinder His glorious working. But He works through men, do not forget that! He used Gideon, and He used Gideon's little band.

God's power must accomplish God's work, but that power flows out to the world through yielded and obedient men.

III. Running or Standing? (vv. 19-21).

The enemy "ran and cried and fled." The sword of the Lord and of Gideon had put them to rout. Well may the enemies of God be terror-stricken when He begins to work through His servants.

All this was done "by faith," for we find Gideon's act of turning "to fight the armies of the aliens" listed among the exploits of faith (Heb. 11:34).

Now, see what Gideon's host was doing while the enemy ran (v. 21). "They stood every man in his place." No need for frantic hurry with them, no fear, no excitement.

God works that way. Remember the children of Israel at the Red Sea? The water ahead, and Pharaoh's host to the rear. What to do? "Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." (Exod. 14:13). Perhaps the word is coming to us just now—Trust God rather than the power of man! Stand still and see what He will do, for His own glory!

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE

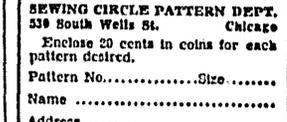


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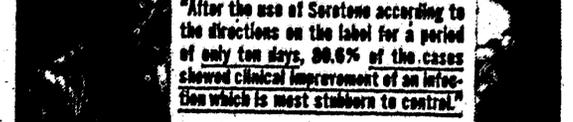
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Published Weekly in the interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County, N. M.

A. L. BURKE, Editor and Publisher

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Certificate of Dissolution of Lincoln County Motors, Inc. (No Stockholders' Liability) The Lincoln County Motors, Inc. (No Stockholders' Liability) a corporation organized under the Laws of New Mexico; and a duly executed consent in writing that said corporation be dissolved; and this Commission being satisfied that all of the requirements of Section 54, 501, New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Compilation of 1941, relating to the voluntary dissolution of corporations have been duly complied with;

Now, Therefore, upon the filing with this Commission of an affidavit showing that this Certificate has been published as required by law, the said corporation shall be dissolved.

The principal office of the said corporation in this state is in Carrizozo, and the name of the agent in charge thereof and upon whom service may be made is Clifton Zumwalt, Carrizozo, New Mexico. (22586)

In Testimony Whereof, the State Corporation Commission of the State of New Mexico has caused this certificate to be signed by its Chairman and the seal of said Commission to be affixed at the City of Santa Fe on this Fourteenth day of July, A. D., 1944.

(Seal) Don R. Casados, Chairman
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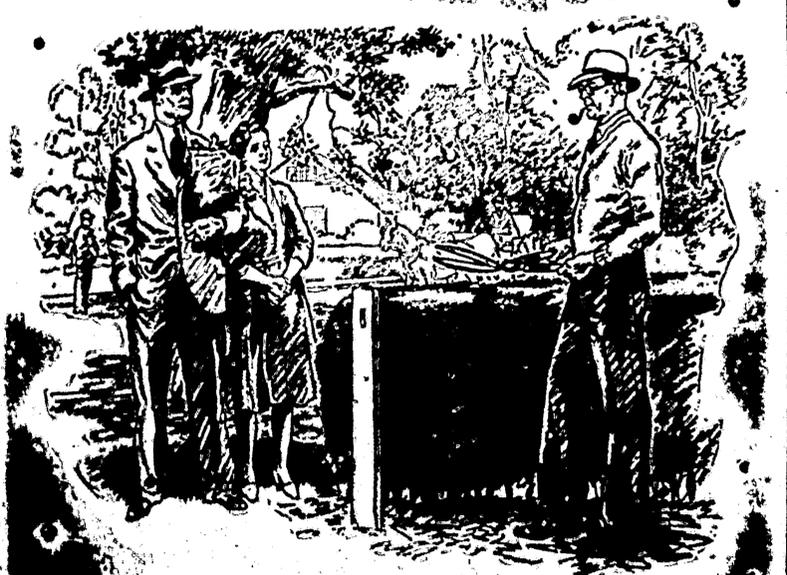
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vice, classes for all.
7 P. M., evening worship.
7 P. M., Wednesday, prayer
service. Come.

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

Rancher's Camp Meeting
The committee of the Ran-
cher's Camp Meeting Associa-
tion 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 cordial-
ly invited.

**NEW! "BACTERIOSTATIC"
FEMININE
HYGIENE**

now finding great favor
among women...

Many doctors urge the regular use of
ouches for women who want to be
refreshingly clean — for women
troubled by offending odor, itching
or discharge.

Some products may be harmful
germicides which burn, harden and
damage sensitive tissues. But NOT
Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash!
Instead—Pinkham's Sanative Wash
is an effective "bacteriostatic" (a new
modern trend).
It not only discourages growth of
the more vulnerable bacteria but
cleanses, deodorizes, relieves minor
irritations and discharge. Despite its
great strength—Pinkham's Sanative
Wash has a beneficial effect on deli-
cate membranes. Inexpensive!

Lydia E. Pinkham's
SANATIVE WASH

Elzy Perry & Sons
Water Wells Drilled
and Repaired.
35 Years Service in
Lincoln County.
Glencoe — New Mexico

"Good Soldier"

**Good soldiers...
the WAC**
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

The proudest title
in the Army

IT CONSISTS of two simple words.
Yet every soldier who's worth his salt covets it.
This title is simply:
"Good Soldier."
It isn't just happenstance that so many women
in the WAC have earned this title—the proudest
in the Army.
For wherever Wacs are working, both here and
overseas, there you find a job well done. And done
with a spirit so gallant and fine that high Army
officers everywhere say of the WAC...
"They're soldiers. Good soldiers!"

Making strategy
maps for combat

Checking pilots to
and from war zones

FOR FULL INFORMATION about the Women's Army Corps, go to your
nearest U.S. Army Recruiting Station. Or mail the coupon below.

U. S. ARMY RECRUITING STATION
P. O. Building, Room 225, Roswell, N.M.

Please send me, without any obligation on my part,
the new illustrated booklet about the Wacs...telling
out—about the jobs they do, how they live, their training,
pay, officer selections, etc.

NAME _____ (w)

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ PHONE NO. _____

Please answer "yes" or "no" to each of the following questions:

Are you between 20 and 50?

Have you any children under 14?

Have you had at least 2 years of high school?

**NERVOUS, RESTLESS
HIGH-STRUNG, BLUE FEELINGS**

On "Certain Days"
Of The Month?

Do functional periodic disturbances
make you feel nervous, irritable,
cranky, fidgety, tired and "dressed
out"—at such times?
Then start at once—try Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to
relieve such symptoms. Pinkham's
Compound is made especially for
women. Taken regularly—it helps
build up resistance against such
distress. Thousands upon thousands
of women have reported benefits!



Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Buy more war bonds

**Mining Location Blanks
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Carrizozo Outlook Office**

Silver Moon Cafe

The public invited to try our enticing
meals and lunches

Sandwiches Pies Good Coffee
All Night Service

Mr and Mrs. Leonard McKibben

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Germany Admits 'Grave Situation' As Allies Continue to Advance; Study World Oil Marketing

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.)



France—Surprised by sniper while on patrol, U.S. Doughboys make for ditch and prepare to return enemy's fire.

SECOND FRONT: Hedgerow Battle

Beautiful in peace, treacherous in war, the hedgerow fields checking Normandy's picturesque countryside were the scene of some of the bitterest fighting of World War II, with desperate Nazis using them to conceal their rifles, machine guns and artillery to impede the relentless advance of the American doughboys.

Farther to the east, Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's British and Canadian forces girded for a large-scale assault against strong concentra-

Shortly after he had told his son, Capt. Quentin Roosevelt, that "the old machine is pretty well worn out," 58-year-old Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., son of the immortal "Teddy," quietly succumbed to a heart attack in an army tent on the Normandy battlefield, where he had been assistant commanding general of the 4th infantry division.

tions of German armor in the plains below Caen, while enemy units continued to jab into their flanks to unsettle their positions.

As the Allies edged forward in northern France and received a continuing stream of reinforcements, came allegedly direct from the U. S., American and British aviators were swooping down on German communications lines in efforts to disrupt the flow of enemy reserves and supplies to the flaming front.

German Soil

No longer able to maneuver freely on the vast spaces of Russia, and with its back to its own homeland, the German army on the northern sector of the eastern front found itself confronted with the problem of being forced to stand up and fight or allow the Reds to carry the war into their own country.

As the Russian army became the first Allied force to approach the threshold of Germany, bitter fighting continued to rage before the enemy's "Gothic line" in northern Italy, where the Nazis again took advantage of the high mountain country to slow up the Fifth and Eighth armies advance to the rich agricultural and industrial regions beyond.

As the Germans fell back toward their East Prussian border in the north, German propagandists made no bones about the critical situation, declaring that the time had come for the complete industrial and military mobilization of every man in the Reich capable of working or bearing arms.

PACIFIC: Spotlight Shifts

The spotlight in the ever widening Pacific warfare shifted back to northern New Guinea, where 45,000 desperate Japanese sandwiched between U. S. beachheads all along the coast, repeatedly attempted to break through the iron ring being forged around them.

In the islands farther to the north, U. S. warships and planes continued to pepper the important stepping stones to the Japanese mainland, with Guam below captured Saipan the major target.

Despite the ferocity of their attacks in New Guinea, the position of the Japanese forces was hopeless, with Yanks occupying large patches all along the 600 miles of coastline to their west, and other Allied forces firmly entrenched to their east.

AGRICULTURE: Bumper Crops

Overcoming machinery and manpower difficulties, U. S. farmers are expected to turn in bumper crops in 1944, the department of agriculture reported, with the wheat harvest anticipated at an all-time high of 1,128,000,000 bushels, 119,000,000 over the former top of 1915.

Prospects were reported good for all grains, with the corn crop expected to approximate 2,980,000,000, the fifth largest in U. S. history. Although near record harvests were predicted for hay, fruits, vegetables and soybeans, and a 20 per cent increase in truck produce for the fresh market is anticipated, the department looks for smaller dry beans and peas, peanuts and potato crops.

Harvested acreage was set at 355,000,000 acres for the 52 principal crops, largest since 1932, and 2 per cent over last year.

Unloading Trouble

Latest problem to arise as a result of the manpower complications resulting from the war, is the unloading of grain cars at wheat markets, with permits needed for shipments from 11 points in the southwest.

With no less than 22,000,000 bushels of wheat standing in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas because of the unloading situation, it was predicted that about six months would be required to move the crops from these states and Colorado instead of the usual 60 to 90 days.

Large crops and insufficient rail cars were said to be contributing factors to the terminal crisis, but, except for bad weather, there is no threat of grain spoiling in the fields.

Rare Twins



In one of the rarest cases in medical annals, Mrs. Frederick D. Smith of East Port Chester, Conn., (in picture) gave birth to twins 11 days apart, with a 4 pound, 12 ounce girl following a 4 pound, 7 1/2-ounce boy.

DRAFT: Depends on War

Future induction of the over 30 group depends entirely upon the course of the war, Selective Service Director Lewis Hershey declared, in discussing present draft policies calling for the induction of all possible able-bodied men under 26, and all men between 25 and 29 not necessary to an essential industry.

In revealing that there were 4,217,000 4-Fs, selective service officials told a congressional subcommittee that one-third of the U. S. population was physically or mentally unfit, and recommended a program of public clinics tied in with private doctors, to improve civilian health.

In commenting on draft policies, Hershey said that unless the military situation should take unforeseen turns, maintenance of the size of the present army would continue to determine induction calls.

POPULATION: Big Shifts

As a result of military and civilian migrations in the U. S. between 1940 and 1943, the south and west gained more than 4,000,000 inhabitants while the north-central and north-eastern states lost approximately 2,000,000.

Twenty per cent increases were noted for Arizona, Florida, Nevada and California, with the latter state alone, with its great shipbuilding and aircraft industries, showing a boost of 1,559,135.

Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota lost more than 10 per cent of their populations, but New York showed the greatest numerical decrease, with 620,339.

TURKEYS

So that servicemen will be assured of plenty of turkeys for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years, the War Food Administration has ordered that all birds produced and marketed within 24 states and parts of three others, shall be reserved for army and navy purchasing agents until the necessary quantity is obtained. Last year supply services bought 35,000,000 and it is expected that this year they will want even more to satisfy festive doughboy appetites.

Washington Digest

Cooperation With Mexico Big Boost to Agriculture

Bilateral Exchange of Information, Facilities And Personnel Does Much to Boost Farm Output.

By BAUKHAGE, News Analyst and Commentator.

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

In a few weeks now, international cooperation will probably be the subject of heated political debate. The opponents of this benevolent concept will, having exhausted other arguments against it, probably end up with the usual statement that "cooperation between nations might be all right in theory but it won't work."

While this controversy is going on up and down the land, a number of scientific gentlemen, who won't lose their jobs if the administration changes here in Washington, and who pester themselves not so much about votes as about pests, will be calmly reading the reports of an international organization which has already proved that it does work.

The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture meeting in Mexico City will have concluded its second session by that time. It is making a lot of progress but preceding it was another meeting; the United States-Mexican commission, reports of whose session have not yet been made to the department of agriculture but interested officials know that when they are made, they will record definite, practical progress. They know this because they know that this commission has already furthered cooperative projects which have resulted in the saving of many dollars to both the United States and Mexico, to say nothing of promoting good will in each country through mutual assistance. The commission has furnished concrete examples of international cooperation which prove that it is both possible and practical.

Today, more cotton blossoms are unfolding under the Texas sun, more American fruit has the assurance of ripening and fewer cows will perish of tick fever because of Mexican-American cooperation—to mention a few of the many positive achievements attained when wise men sit down together to work toward their common good.

The story of this particular effort really begins back in July of 1942 at the first meeting of the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture. At that meeting, energetic Senor Mario Gomez, Mexican minister of agriculture, took Secretary Wickard by the lapel, and said, in effect: "The Americans all have come agricultural interests in common. But Mexico and the United States have many."

New Projects

That started something which was continued by a long correspondence between the two countries furthered by American Ambassador to Mexico Messerschmidt and Secretary Wickard. Plans were laid for morganing various projects on which there had already been some cooperation and others which were in the making.

As an illustration, let me mention two projects which are supported by both governments. Carrying out these projects by the department of agriculture has required no extra appropriations from congress. It is merely an extension of already approved programs for getting (gratis) assistance from the Mexicans. In doing it, there has been a bilateral exchange of information, facilities and personnel.

Take the largest project which has to do with the pink boll worm. This story starts in Egypt where the wicked foe of the cotton plant may have been flourishing since the days of the Pharaohs, for all I know. Anyhow, the worm turned up in Mexico in about 1911, having sneaked across the Atlantic from the banks of the Nile in infected seed cotton.

By 1916, the boll-worm family had grown and some of the more ambitious members decided to migrate again. They took wing and flew across the Rio Grande into the United States. Measures were taken against the pest and it never got out of control in the main cotton area. But in the Laguna area in Mexico, it has a firm hold and southern Texas is threatened. Naturally, the United States wants to keep all pests out of the United States and the best thing to do about it is what the Mexicans want most to do—destroy them at the source.

So, American experts from the department of agriculture have taught their Mexican colleagues what we

know about eradication: the fall clean up of the infected stalks, the sterilization of seeds before they are shipped out or planted and other measures. We, on the other hand, have had the facilities of an office in Monterey, Mexico, where we are assisted in the study of the life and habits of the pest at first hand and improving our techniques in fighting it.

Mexican Fruit Fly

Another large project is directed against the life, liberty and evil pursuits of the Mexican fruit fly. That suits, flourishing in western Mexico, has not disturbed us as yet but co, has not disturbed us as yet but preventive measures are being worked out and the Mexicans have learned to sterilize their own fruit so that it can safely enter the United States.

As a result of the joint efforts and studies, an obliging wasp has been imported from Panama, which likes nothing better (in fact likes nothing else at all) but these fruit flies for breakfast, dinner and supper. The wasp has been introduced into Mexico as a "predator." The meaning of that title, you can figure out for yourself.

Other projects might be mentioned but this is not meant to be a technical article, it is merely the record of one kind of international cooperation which has been made effective with the admixture of a little patience and some wisdom.

Great strides have been made in agriculture in Mexico in recent years and side by side with this growing progress and increased efficiency has developed a feeling of mutual confidence on the part of the two nations which have shared their experiences.

Minister Gomez is more than a political appointee. He is a trained agriculturist. Under him are many trained men, a large number who have attended American universities, notably in California. Mexico's department of agriculture employees are far less subject to political whims than formerly.

Mexican agriculture is progressing and turning to the United States for advice and counsel. A veritable parade of Mexican agriculturists passes through the office of P. M. Amice, of the Latin American division of the bureau of foreign agricultural relations. Most of them speak English. If they can't, they can still pool their experiences, thanks to trained interpreters.

This arrangement is not a war baby. It started before the war and an effort is being made to emphasize the common problems which exist in peace time so that the program will rest on a more permanent foundation. Of course, some of the war time ventures are embraced in the work of the United States-Mexican commission—like the rubber growing projects, but the more profitable, solid and permanent arts of peace are the basis of the whole cooperational program.

War-Time Restrictions

If you think the government's war-time regulations are too severe in this country, look over this list of things you can be prosecuted for in Great Britain these days:

Not washing your empty milk bottles (dairies are as short on soap). Trying to cut ahead a line of people waiting for a bus.

Throwing a crust of bread into the garbage bin.

Going to the seashore (the south coast of England and sections of the coast elsewhere are military areas). Buying clothes without giving up coupons. (A shopkeeper who tries to sell clothes without coupons is involved in the black market. Soon or later, he finds himself in court along with many of his customers.)

Being consistently late to work in the morning.

Changing your job (without having the ministry of labor's permission). Driving to work (it is an offense to drive to work along a route served by buses or trains, however crowded they may be.)

Throwing away a piece of string (it is needed for salvage).

Selling an American lend-leased alarm clock. (Only workers who have to get up between midnight and 5 a. m. are given these permits.)

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FURNITURE

FULL LINE UNPAINTED FURNITURE. Nursery furniture, spring-filled living room sets, bed-vanport sets. Your old set re-styled and re-upholstered or sets built to order. Mail orders filled. Write us your needs. DENVER APPLIANCE CO. Denver Colo.

CLINIC

Kidney, Bladder and Prostate Glands (for teaching purposes). A limited number of non-paying patients will be accepted to August 15 for diagnosis and treatment. Patients requiring hospitalization will bear that expense only. Reservations must be made in advance. For particulars write to Division of Urology, Rocky Mountain Clinical Group, 1800 Lincoln, Denver 4, Colo.

Portable Vice—Drill

Portable Vice and Drill now obtainable. Repair your machinery on the job, without dismantling. Literature free. W. F. Etkins Tool Company, Box 385, Floydada, Texas.

FARMS

For Sale: 480 a. Calif. apple land. Some orchard. Paid up ditch. Power power vault. Write Lincoln 8. Forward, Mantion, Calif.

Cattle Ranch Wanted

I want a good cattle ranch that will run up to 600 head. Give full description and best price and terms. P. O. Box 2507, Denver.

RANCH LAND

1,200 a. of summer pasture, fenced, timber, streams, springs, carry 600 head cattle or 2,000 sheep. \$4.25. Box 855, Waldenburg, Colo.

AUTO ACCESSORIES

GAS TANK GUARD. Prevents siphoning of gas. Fits all cars. 50c. J-CO., BOX 40. Des Moines, Iowa.

CATTLE

FOR SALE—BREDDED, ranch-raised registered bulls from 10 to 20 months old. Write or visit our working cowboys. Separate Conventions for women and men. \$1 membership and larger donations by Clubs and Societies. Blanche Sailer, Box 50, Millers, Box 610, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

HELP WANTED

FIRST-CLASS mechanic or combination mechanic and body man for steady employment by an old established concern. Extra good wages, ideal working conditions, low rent, good schools, plenty of good fishing and hunting in season. Call, write or phone McCurdy Chevrolet Co., Thermopolis, Wyo.

MISCELLANEOUS

A Woman has launched New Third Party: United Statesmen of America. We hold the First Principles, nation's war. Separate Conventions for women and men. \$1 membership and larger donations by Clubs and Societies. Blanche Sailer, Box 50, Millers, Box 610, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

First to Anger

"It is he who is in the wrong who first gets angry."—William Penn.

END CONSTIPATION THIS NATURAL WAY!

Millions now take Simple Fresh Fruit Drink instead of Harsh Laxatives!

It's lemon and water. Yes!—just the juice of 1 Sunkist Lemon in a glass of water—first thing on arising. Taken first thing in the morning, this wholesome drink stimulates bowel action in a natural way—assures most people of prompt, normal elimination. Why not change to this healthful habit? Lemon and water is good for you. Lemons are among the richest sources of vitamin C, which combats fatigue, helps you resist colds and infections. They also supply B and P. They alkalize, aid appetite and digestion. Lemon and water has a fresh tang, too—clears the mouth, wakes you up! Try this grand wake-up drink 10 mornings. See if it doesn't help you! Use California Sunkist Lemons.

QUICK RELIEF FOR SUMMER COLD MISERY

When nostrils are clogged and hot weather increases misery, reach for cooling Mentholum. Speedily it (1) Helps thin out thick mucus; (2) Soothes irritated membranes; (3) Helps reduce swollen passages; (4) Stimulates local blood supply, right to "stuck" area. Every breath brings relief! Jar, tube, 50c.

MENTHOLATUM

MEXSANA SOOTHING MEDICATED POWDER

WNU-M 30-44

SAVE YOUR SCRAP TO HELP GAIN VICTORY ON METAL, RAGS, RUBBER and PAPER

HIGHLIGHTS . . . in the week's news

BUSTLES: Something faintly resembling the old-fashioned bustle has made its appearance in the New York fashion shows. It's only a little bulge, it's true, sometimes in the form of a stiff bow, sometimes a series of faint ruffles in the center of the back, but it's a legitimate descendant of grandmother's day. So far it has only appeared on afternoon gowns and cocktail suits.

COCOA: The tight situation will soon be relieved by the arrival of 667,000 bags of cocoa beans from Africa. The new Brazilian crop will soon be coming in, dealers say. Recently manufacturers of cocoa products have had to reduce their grind to 78 per cent of the 1941 base quantity for civilian use, but they can now go on a full schedule again because of the new receipts.

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

The national tuberculosis control program was set in motion by the new Public Health Service act signed July 3.

The Vichy home radio has broadcast an announcement urgently requesting people who write and speak English very well to apply for positions on the network.

The Japanese Domei agency has informed its clients in occupied East Asia that Germany's air weakness in Europe is truly mysterious. That's putting it mildly.

Five hundred delousing stations are being planned in Romania to combat typhus.

QUEENS DIE PROUDLY

By W. L. White W.M.U. FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: Lieut. Col. Frank Kurtz, pilot of a Flying Fortress, tells of that fatal day when the Japs struck in the Philippines. Eight of his men were killed being for shelter and old 79, with many other Fortresses, was demolished before it could get off the ground. After escaping to Australia, what is left of the squadron flies to Java, where they go out on missions over the Philippines. The bombardier takes up the story and tells of a flying trip to Brunei, Egypt, Iraq, India and Java. A battle in the clouds in which swarms of Zeros attack an E model Fortress is described, and in which the Zeros seem to second best. Seven Zeros are shot down.

CHAPTER XII

"We've already lost altitude waiting for the Major (we'd boxed him in so he couldn't stay with us and the Zeros wouldn't tear him to pieces), and he seems to have developed engine trouble. We're down to 23,000 feet. And I'm the lead bombardier.

"But now the whole plan is again altered; I get it over the command radio. We're to lay them in chains across this target. So I set up the bomb sight again, put the cross hairs on that cruiser.

"It is a perfect run. I even have time to take my eye off the sight, and fire bursts at two more Zeros as they attack from the front. They start way out ahead, to the left and a little below us. Now, coming on in at me, they cross over and up, toward the center of my fuselage, their guns pounding, and then slip on back and dive straight down and away.

"I get one because he misuses. "Then I jam my eye back onto that bomb sight. Everything is riding pretty—the cross hairs right where I want them, the bombs about ready to be released.

"A second before the bombs leave my plane, I see that Jap cruiser starting to turn (he's figured our bomb-release line to the hair). He's turning toward us as I watch the bombs go down. By the time they arrived, the cruiser is three-fourths through a turn of 180 degrees. The first bombs are falling short—three of them. Now mine come—two direct hits on the cruiser, the other two going over. The plane back of me gets some direct hits. My left wing man's string is barely in front of the cruiser, my right wing man's string is barely behind it—the damned thing seems enveloped in bombs churning the water, and debris flying above the foam. Boy, that Japanese captain just turned the wrong way!

"But now our formation swings and heads for home, Zeros still swarming around us, and we're still losing altitude to stay back to protect the Major, who seems able to use barely enough throttle to keep her in the air. After forty minutes the last Zero drops away; they're short of gas and aren't chase us any further.

"Presently, over the command radio: "Robinson to Skiles. Go ahead." "Skiles answering."

"Radio the base at Malang to have an ambulance ready. We have two badly wounded men aboard."

"We wonder who they are. One is probably the tail gunner, since we saw Robinson's plane taking so many tracers there. The other must be their radio operator, or else they could have sent their own dot-dash message back to base.

"Meantime our radio operator is telling Malang to have the ambulance out. Our plane is now leading the formation. Major Robinson's just behind us. We've drifted slowly down to 4,000 feet altitude, protecting Robinson. Then, all of a sudden, Robinson's plane swoops down beneath us about 1,000 feet, and the incline sends it scooting on out in front of us, heading a little toward the coast of Borneo. Is Robinson going to beach her? And now over the command radio:

"Skiles to Robinson. Is there anything wrong?" our pilot asks.

"But there is no answer. We watch. Now Major Robinson is making a gradual turn, as though to rejoin the formation. But halfway in the turn his plane starts nosing over, goes into a dive, goes faster—straight down at the sea. We watch, holding our breath. Just before he goes in, his tail elevator blows off. The poor guy must have had the stick clutched back into his stomach trying to pull out of that dive, and the terrible air pressure on those elevators ripped them off. There's a huge splash—same a spiral of black smoke, and a widening circle of yellows, reds, and black, which is burning gas and oil on that topaz-green water.

"The second after it hits I call Lieutenant Duphrane on the interphone.

"My God, Duke," I said, "did you see that?"

"Yes," he said. "And then in a minute he said, 'Thank God those Japs didn't see it.'"

"The formation circles above the dead Queen. We circle until the fire dies away, peering down at the widening disk of oil. But there is no sign of anything else on the surface.

"Until then it hadn't seemed like a battle—just a game. But now I feel like someone had kicked me in the guts. There were guys on there I'd drunk with. We'd sat around and lied to each other. I'd seen it happen, but I couldn't believe what

I saw—it seemed like a bad dream. "When we landed, all the crew assembled for the critique, each member dictating just what he had seen to the officer. That's when I was credited with three of the eight Zeros we knocked down. After the critique no one had much to say. We were all thinking about what we saw happen.

"They told us to go to the barracks and get some rest. But an hour later I found that the whole crew had, one by one, drifted back out to the plane—cleaning guns, improving gun positions, doing things we'd suggested back in the States but no one had ever got around to doing. Throwing away those small inadequate ammunition cans, and rigging the guns so you could set a whole box of ammunition in there, figuring ways of putting more guns in the nose—50-caliber ones that really pack a punch. And cussing hell out of the bottom turret. It has remote control—you look through a mirror and everything is backwards, and you have to know exactly where the plane is going before you can line the sights.

"We'd found out our machine-gun oil would freeze at high altitudes, and we were figuring how to clean and oil the guns so they would best



Boy, that Japanese captain just turned the wrong way.

operate up there. You couldn't tell the officers from the men (remember, we had no maintenance crews in Java; we did all the work ourselves) and my pilot had his coveralls on, installing an extra oxygen outlet in the tail. After seeing what had happened to Robinson's tail gunner, he figured if his tail gunner got wounded, another man in the crew could go back there and they would both stay on oxygen.

"The E of course was a big advance over the D. But any new model will have little things wrong that you never find out until you take one up and fight it.

"All through Java we did it all ourselves—the officers right along with us, helping load bombs and checking valves. We flew in weather out there you wouldn't drive out to the airport in back here. But the Japs were flying it too; they'd come in striding and we'd have to jerk our old mutts off the ground quick."

"Anyway," said Frank Kurtz, "we had stopped the Japanese there in Macassar Strait for a while. The little Dutch Navy helped, but mostly it was American air power. We'd sunk quite a gang of them, so the rest had to go home and lick their wounds, realizing they couldn't move in on Java until they had air control. This meant they would have to clean us out of our advance fields in Borneo and the Celebes. It wouldn't be hard, for the Dutch had no troops to speak of on these islands. Everything had had to be withdrawn to hold Java. But it took time for the Japs to take over our little advance bases at Samarinda and Kendari, and being new to war, we foolishly thought Time was on our side. We were thinking of those thousand planes. We hadn't learned that Time in war is a treacherous ally who favors anyone who will use him.

"But meantime Colonel Eubank had hauled me down to the ground for a while to do a different job. Too many wars were going on. The Japanese were running a pretty good one, but against them were the American Air Force, the Royal Dutch Air Force, the American, Dutch, and Australian navies, all of us running wars of our own.

"Finally it was agreed that every night they'd deliver to me in Surabaya a safe-harb message, giving the position of every American ship in those waters. We'd swap information about operations, so everyone would be pulling together. It

was a liaison job, and since I'd have to deal with Navy men so heavy with rank and gold braid on their sleeves they looked like they'd had their arms up to the elbows in scrambled eggs, the Colonel gave me a set of captain's bars, so I could talk up to them. Presently I was dealing with everyone—the Dutch and the British, too.

"The Dutch, for instance, were begging for help in Sumatra. It's that long island which parallels Malaya, pointing down in the direction of Java. The Japs weren't in Singapore yet, but already they were swarming across the narrow seas from Malaya trying to grab the oil refineries at Palembang. So the Colonel sent the Forts."

"We got to Palembang the last week in January," said Sergeant Boone, the gunner. "The Dutch there were certainly swell to us. There is a huge refinery in the town, and they took us to a club sponsored by Standard Oil Company—a palace. All the club members would drop around to be sure the Air Corps had a place for the night. A Dutch officer took the rear gunner and myself to his quarters. He'd married an American girl, so he spoke good English. We had on only greasy coveralls, but he took us right into his quarters—all air-conditioned and mosquito-proofed. The native couple they had as cook and houseboy gave us the first home-cooked meal we'd tasted since the war.

"The Dutch officer was a fine-looking big blond guy. He brought out clean pajamas for us, and some of his uniforms we could wear for dinner. He was depressed. Early in January he had evacuated his wife and child to Java—for safety, although that seems queer to say now. He himself was staying behind, in command of native ground troops, to defend those refineries. He hadn't heard from his wife. You could see he was very much in love with her. Also that he didn't think much of the military setup they had in Sumatra, so he doubted that he would ever see her again.

"He'd been back on a visit to Holland just before the Germans came in. Since then he'd had only one letter from his mother—smuggled out. She had had a couple of German maids from over the border. They made good servants for the heavy work, but just before the surprise invasion they'd been called back to Germany. It was the same, she said, all over Holland. So no wonder, he said, that the Germans knew the name of every Dutch officer in Holland. The morning of the invasion, the Gestapo would knock at the door, and when the officer opened it, would shoot him down in cold blood. This was why, he explained, the Dutch Navy was so incapacitated for officers. He was very bitter. He was in wonderful physical condition—been leading native troops through the jungles. Said his wife was high up in the Java mountains and hoped she was safe. Next morning we left on a mission and never saw him again."

"We came up a little later," said the Bombardier, "and by the time we got there, the Japs were moving into the river's mouth; just below Palembang. The weather was overcast—a ceiling of 2,000, so we had to work down below that. None of us liked it, because a Fort is a hell of a big easy target so close to the ground—never built for that. As we came in, so close to the ground, our radio operator called Skiles on the interphone.

"Captain," he said, "oxygen doesn't agree with me, but I'm willing to begin chewing it any time now," and I broke in, "You can say that again."

"Captain Northcott was leading the mission—six planes we were, and when we sighted the target he called over the command radio, assigning our flight to a transport on the left.

"It was a monster, a huge Maru liner which I've seen as a luxury cruise boat tied up to the San Francisco docks. Suddenly she cut loose a hell of an antiaircraft barrage at us, all coming from this one transport—a regular Fourth of July at three o'clock in the afternoon. It was like looking down into a cone of fire, with this transport at the tip, and smoking red-hot rivets, they seemed like, whizzing up at us. They were rocking us around when suddenly we shuddered violently and almost went over on our back. An ack-ack shell had burst under one wing near the fuselage. Big pieces of it tore a huge hole just where the wing joins the fuselage, and one embedded itself just a few inches from Captain Skiles.

"We were already on our run, almost at the release line, and the jar had thrown out the bomb sight—it was completely inoperative. But I'd done some practice low-altitude bombing at Muroc back in the States, so I said the hell with a bomb sight—I'd guess at it. I was good and mad at the shaking-up we'd got. 'All right, you . . . here they come!' I hollered, and dropped four in rapid succession. They landed in a cluster about twenty-five feet from the transport. The other four I released more slowly. We'd come down to 1,000 feet now, and that's low.

Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

By VIRGINIA VALE

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

SAYS Teresa Wright, "I was bewildered and lonesome when I first came to Hollywood, but I had a job to do, and did the best I could." A swell job it was, too, and now she's doing another one; making a screen comeback. After 18 months' absence from pictures, due to illness, she is currently appearing with Gary Cooper in International Pictures' "Casanova Brown," and will be starred in two other pictures before very long. After making a hit in two Broadway successes—and refusing a Hollywood contract be-



TERESA WRIGHT

cause she felt she wasn't ready for it—she made four outstanding pictures, won an "Oscar" for her work in "Mrs. Miniver," and was starred in her fourth one.

At Paramount they claim that Lucy Tarr is the homeliest girl in Hollywood, and Lucy doesn't care. She's been signed for the role of a hillbilly in "Murder, He Says," starring Fred MacMurray. "I've got a job out of my looks," she boasts.

Ted Donaldson, ten-year-old now completing the role of "Usagi" in 20th Century-Fox's "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," is to get his first starring role in Columbia Pictures' "Rusty." It's a new sort of boy and a dog story, telling of the reformation of a vicious Nazi-trained dog by a boy. Young Donaldson scored a personal triumph in "Once Upon a Time," with Cary Grant and Janet Blair.

Some of our top radio commentators will be seen by the general public for the first time in Ralph Staub's Screen Snapshots subject, "Show Business at War"; he's signed up 30 of the leaders, including Louis P. Lochner and Raymond Gram Swing.

Bob Waterfield, UCLA football star recently given his honorable discharge from the marine corps, has been signed by Warner Bros. for an important role of a paratrooper in "Objective Burma," starring Errol Flynn. Waterfield may make a career of motion pictures instead of returning to the gridiron, as previously announced.

Hedy Lamarr, George Brent and Paul Lukas will be co-starred in "Experiment Perilous," Miss Lamarr's first appearance on the RKO lot. And that's quite an assignment for the girl—remember, Lukas won the Academy award for the best performance last year.

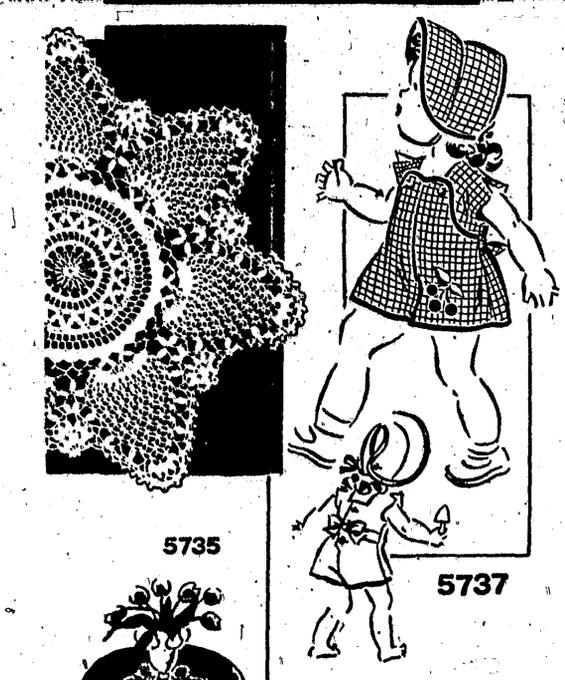
One of the oldest and most popular radio shows, the National Barn Dance, soon entering its eleventh year of continuous network broadcasting, has been engaged to appear in person at two midwest state fairs this summer. The entire cast will put on their traditional show at the Wisconsin state fair in Milwaukee on August 26, and at the Indiana state fair in Indianapolis on September 2.

NBC has a fine new series replacing "American Story." Twelve dramatizations, called "They Call Me Joe," tell the story of the contributions to America made by the various national and racial groups represented among our servicemen. Through the cooperation of the war department, the programs will also be heard by service men and women overseas.

The war department's morale service division, ASF, through the cooperation of CBS, will broadcast the science and geography programs of CBS' "The American School of the Air" to millions of service men and women stationed all over the world, starting October 9. Programs will be heard on battle fronts, troop transports, hospital ships, submarines and in general hospitals in the U. S.

ODDS AND ENDS—Betty Hutton began campaigning for that Texas Guinan role three years ago, when she was first signed by Paramount. . . . The Les Tremaynes hold weekly sowing conclaves at their San Fernando Valley ranch. . . . Inspired by the success of "Able's Irish Róis," Anne Nichols is preparing a sequel to it—thinks maybe it will be called "Able's Irish Offspring." . . . Twelve Welsh folk songs will be used in "Bette Davis' "The Corn Is Green" they'll be sung by choral groups carrying in size from 20 to 30 voices. . . . John (Passing Parade) Nesbitt never lives in any house more than a year; he's an architect and designs his houses

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Probably the only church window in the world that shows a man smoking a cigar is that at Cranley, England, which contains a stained-glass portrait of Winston Churchill.



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PRESS COMMENT

"We believe the war cannot now be lost... we are not so sure about winning the peace, but neither are we convinced a Democratic administration can win it more effectively... We, therefore, want Thomas E. Dewey to grasp this foreign policy issue with both hands, as on a parity with the domestic issue of sound and progressive government, and we believe it is the duty of thinking Republicans to support him in this."—San Francisco Chronicle.

"Dewey is not just smart; he displays hard sense and alertness. He is stronger a few days after than he was when, at the Convention's end, he had delivered his admirable speech accepting his nomination."—Detroit News.

In the meantime, the Dewey-Bricker team has the glamour of youthfulness about it. It has energy, resourcefulness and determination."—Charlotte, North Carolina, Observer.

PRESS COMMENT

"Never has there been such unanimity behind a candidate. Last night most of them had their first chance to see him (Dewey) and observe this new leader at first hand.

"The answer came in a strong and telling speech. It would be difficult to find a parallel for its hard-hitting eloquence in Convention oratory. It found its unity in an insistent realization of where the immediate task lies... In a sense, what he said was less important than what he was. It was above all else a task of leadership—of those intangibles which make a man stand out from his fellows, that render him unique, that make men turn instinctively to him for direction."—New York Herald Tribune.

"The Convention took him (Dewey) because the people back home wanted him, and the people back home wanted him because they believed he was competent and stood for the fundamentals they believe in."—Kansas City, Missouri, Star.

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Camp Meeting

The Sixth Annual New Mexico District Camp meeting of the Church of the Nazarene Convention at Angus, July 27 to Aug. 6. Rev. Lon Woodrum of Kansas City, Mo., is the Camp Meeting Preacher. Rev. and Mrs. V. L. Wilson are the young peoples workers. A large attendance is expected. The public is cordially invited.
C. C. Calhoun, Capitan, N. M.

Bro. C. L. Smith, Evangelist of Socorro, N. M., will conduct a ten day meeting for the Church of Christ at Carrizozo, beginning July 22 through July 31. Night services will begin at 8 p. m. Bro. Smith is an able speaker, and the members of the Church of Christ urge you to come hear

him. The church is located two blocks west of the Paden Drug Store.

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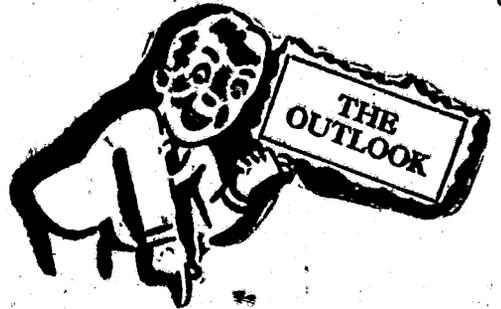
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