

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

Published Weekly in the Interest of Carrizozo and Lincoln County

8 PAGES

VOL. 35—NO. 49

CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1945

PRICE \$2 PER YEAR

PERSONALS

Ware Braxel of the Corona country was here Monday.

Beryl R. Lindsay of Nopal was here on business Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Lee of Corona were here Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Harris of the Claunch area were here Saturday.

Judge Bill Below of Ancho made this office a friendly call Saturday.

The mother of Orris Smith is in the hospital in Texas, so we understand.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Zumwalt of Nopal were shoppers in town the first of the week.

Pat Murphy of the White and Murphy ranch at White Oaks was in town Monday.

Mrs. B. H. Nickles, who teaches at White Oaks was a shopper here Saturday.

J. R. Blackshere of the Blackshere ranch in the Red Lake country was here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Rentfrow of their ranch across the Malpais visited Mrs. Edith Crawford Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lopez were week-end visitors at Albuquerque and Santa Fe, returning home Monday.

Messrs. McCintock, Dr. Turner, John Harkey, Gallischer, Hodgins, Ralph Petty and Tex Loughbrae spent Sunday fishing along the Rio Grande.

George Perry of Glencoe was here Wednesday in the interest of the benefit box supper and dance to be given at the Stetson school Saturday, April 7.

County Commissioner and Mrs. Marshall Atkinson of their ranch near White Oaks were here Monday; Mr. Atkinson attending a meeting of the board of commissioners while Mrs. Atkinson visited friends and went shopping.

Messrs. Grosenbacher, Pate and McGuffin of Corona were in town Monday and made this office a friendly call. These gentlemen are prominent ranch owners of our neighboring town and Mr. McGuffin aside from his ranch interests, is Justice of the Peace and also caretaker of the Corona Schools. Leaving here, Mr. McGuffin went to Hot Springs to take advantage of the baths for two weeks. Messrs. Grosenbacher and Pate returning to Corona.

E. H. Latham of Tinnie was in town Thursday. Henry Latham, his nephew, is a Japanese prisoner that has been liberated—and he doesn't care if he never sees or eats r-i-c-e again. Latham was a Jap prisoner 3 years. He now is at home in the Tinnie vicinity.

The big Pre-Easter dance given by the Ladies' Club of the First Church last Saturday night was a big success. Attendance was over 100 and the proceeds given here for a long time, which goes to show that good entertainment and management will accomplish much.

Comments

Lewis Burke

G. I. means Government Issue; strange as it seems.

Elmer Blurt (Al Pierce), the low-pressure salesman; Mister, how'd you like to see a pretty Snuggle-Bunny for Easter? Mister: What's her phone number?

Radio commentator from Okinawa Island, 350 miles from Japan—this is a vile place; hurricanes, mud, leprosy, rattlesnakes; next to the Japs, who are Public Enemy No. 1.

Headline—10,791 Japs killed in Philippine area.

Note: When the total amount of Nips destroyed reaches ten million, we'll be getting somewhere; everybody knows they breed like flies.

From the Reader's Digest: Divorce Bureau, Los Angeles—I can't imagine why my husband should ask for a divorce. He was home on leave last week-end and everything was OK—in fact we had marital Relations. Note: This is a \$64 question.

—It seems like the Soviets are going backward; why they were within a stone's throw of Berlin a short time ago, asserts G. Howard Hertz. Perhaps they're saving the big event for the Americans.

Hitler has teen-age girls and old men fighting alongside the Nazis. Getting to be a pretty pass having girls in the German army!

Note: Imagine a Yank soldier being "at war" with a pretty 18-year-old sweet young thing?

Bughouse Fables—The Nazis call the Yank soldiers blood-thirsty barbarians!

Call for Mr. J-e-f-f H-e-r-r-o-n-l—with apologies to Johnny on the Philip Morris radio program.

Famous Last Words: Roosevelt has asked for ONE vote at the coming World Conference while England gets SIX!

Treasury Announces Bond Maturity Date

Washington:—Secretary of Treasurer Henry Morgenthau, Jr., announced Monday maturity dates on securities of the Seventh War Loan drive which will open May 4.

They are: Two and one-half per cent bonds, June 15, 1972, redeemable at the option of the U. S. on and after June 15, 1967; two and a four per cent bonds, June 15, 1952, redeemable June 15, 1959; one and one-half per cent bonds, December 15, 1950; seventh-eights per cent certificates of indebtedness, June 1, 1945.

Big Fish Story

Colonel Jones, Jess Garrison and Wayne Withers went over to the Rio Grande last week and did some fishing at old San Marcial. Now Colonel is a very truthful man and we are tempted to believe him: said Colonel, "We caught one catfish weighing 36 pounds, another weighing 24 and the smallest weighed 23 1/2 pounds." Local fishermen, if you can beat that, come in with your stories. But be sure your stories bear the stamp for truth and veracity.

War Chief Byrnes Quits Job--Failed to Get Nomination for Vice President

(A. L. Burke)

To those who may wonder why War Chief James F. Byrnes has resigned, may be enlightened a little as to the cause of his turning over that plumb when his services are needed most.

First and foremost, Mr. Byrnes left the Supreme Court bench to take the appointment as head of the War Mobilization Committee because he was at that time, flirting with what he most desired—that of getting the nomination for Vice President on the New Deal ticket, which he prized more than anything else—but when the time came, he was turned down by the President in favor of the Tom Pendergast candidate, Truman. This broke his heart and it will be remembered that he repeatedly informed the President that he would resign as soon as he saw the way about to end; and that may have prevented him from getting the nomination.

Mr. Byrnes made a good Judge on the Supreme Court bench and at the same time it became known that he differed with the

President on certain acts which bordered on dictatorship.

The fact of the matter, as we see it, is that Mr. Byrnes was too clean for the position and there might have been some doubt as to whether or not, he could be handled as well as the Pendergast candidate. Be that as it may, at the proper time, the skids were put under him and he was dropped from the Christmas tree. Mr. Byrnes is from South Carolina and that accounts for his patriotism, as most people from that state have never entirely lost their sense of freedom.

Of late, he has been annoyed by the criticism over the midnight curfew and the extra burden placed on his shoulders, that of adding to his duties the re-conversion. Yes, sometimes the New Deal makes the mistake of appointing a man that afterwards proves to be too clean and that requires the effort of removing him. What Mr. Vinson will do, is that he MUST get under the blanket with the President and stay there, or lose his job—let us await with patience as to what the outcome will be.

U. S. Navy Recruiting Station at Roswell

Recruiting for the Navy will continue at full speed a rearrangement of substation areas it was announced by I. A. Paulsen, Specialist First Class, Recruiter in Charge of the Navy Recruiting Office at Roswell.

Under the change effective today, Chavez, Eddy, Lincoln, Otero and Lea counties will be covered by recruiters out of the Roswell office, Paulsen said.

He requested that anyone desiring information between trips contact the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station, Roswell, N. M. Recruiting officer will visit Carrizozo April 8, April 27, May 1, May 15, May 29. Morning for each date.

In our last issue we said that Sgt. Jack Harkey had gone overseas, but at the same time, he was here and will remain for the coming week with his wife and other relatives. Jack is stationed at Spokane, Washington. We are making this correction just to show how a paper can make a mistake of that kind, when it listens to a rumor instead of having an item verified.

Dictatorship Halted

One of the most flagrant pieces of attempt at dictatorship on part of the President was halted Tuesday, when the Senate turned down the Man-Power act measure of the chief executive by a vote of 46 to 29.

In his maiden speech before the Senate, Senator Donnelly, Mo., Rep., registered his vote with the following pre-fix: Said Lucas, "Senators using Johnson's argument, 'On the face of the war production record, I am compelled to vote against the oil and the vast amount of power it would place in the hands of one man'. Thus does the President lose his powers of dictatorship, gradually, yet surely. Let us hope that this is till America

Oddfellows Advance

All seats were filled at the regular meeting of Carrizozo Lodge No. 30 Tuesday night when side-liners witnessed the First Degree conferred on two candidates. There is plenty of work ahead for the degree team, in which some of the new members are taking part with much interest.

In the Service

Pfc Henry Latham, who had been a Jap prisoner was recently liberated by Gen MacArthur's Yank forces. In a telegram to his uncle E. H. Latham sent from San Francisco saying he will be home soon, Latham is a member of the ill-fated 200th Coast Artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Leslie of Capitan were shoppers here Wednesday. Their son Ben is a Nip prisoner in Japan.

Arthur Dow, Pfc, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gene Dow, has been assigned to a Landing Craft School (Navy). This makes 7 boys and one girl Josephine the Dows have in the service.

Alfred Martinez, who came here to attend the funeral of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Pino, left Wednesday for Shoemaker airfield, where he is stationed in the U. S. Navy.

We had our first look at the Purple Heart, awarded to Pfc Benny Sandvat, who was seriously wounded recently in Belgium. It is beautiful.

Bud Crenshaw, brother to Mrs. Lucille C. Patterson, is in Navy.

Pvt Bobby Mackey, brother of Mrs. Lloyd Vigil, deputy to Mrs. Lucille Crenshaw Patterson, county school superintendent, is in England taking special instruction.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maxwell of the Claunch vicinity have two sons in the service.

Pfc Carl E. Degner, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Degner, sr., is somewhere in the South Pacific. He is in the Navy.

Sgt. Charles Mackey is with the 1st Cavalry Division in the Philippine Islands.

Year-Round Suit Aids Bond Sales



Here's an all-season stand-by, a tailored model featuring new fashion notes—single button closing, deep-lapped seam and slim skirt. Made at home, it saves for War Bonds. Patterns at local stores. U.S. Treasury Department



Pvt. Ernest Z. Otero
January 25, 1945

Miss Nellie Otero, Dearest Sister Nellie: Just a few lines to let you know how I am. My health is fine, thanks to my dear God and I hope you all OK.

I received a package of cloth from Dad December. I was nappy when I received it, to receive all that cloth. Nellie, one thing I want you to do for me, to take good care of mother and Daddy and yourself and Lorna and Sally and brother Nellie I want you to send me some this if you can: figs, cookies, all kinds of candy, cheese, powdered milk, sweet cocoa, dry figs, raisins, cigarettes, sugar, gum, peanuts, jam, peanut butter, and take care of my car.

Your Brother Ernest,
Pvt Ernest Z. Otero,
U. S. Army.
Prisoner of War, Osaka, Japan.
Note—Pvt Otero is from Corona.

LYRIC THEATRE

R. A. Walker, Owner
Sunday matinee 2 p. m.
Night shows will start at 7:30.

Friday & Saturday
A DOUBLE FEATURE
"Dangerous Journey"
plus "Cisco Kid Returns"
Lots of action, chills and thrills in this program.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Dennis Morgan Irene Manning,
Bruce Cabot and Lynn Overman
in

"The Desert Song"
A Technicolor musical and the story of a desert tribesmen in battle led by a gallant mystery man
Paramount News and "Life With Feathers"

Wednesday—Thursday
Elyse Knox, Ann Gillis Sally Eilers, Richard Lane in
"A Wave, a WAC and a Marine"
A musical comedy with a marine to provide romance.
"The Immortal Blacksmith",
"Sportsman's Memories" and
"Fury in the Pacific"
This picture is sponsored for the benefit of the Crippled Children's Hospital

BOX SUPPER AND DANCE

Given by Stetson P. T. A.

AT

Bonnell Ranch
Saturday, April 7
Every One Come and Bring Your Box

Lee Vista Hotel

Mrs. J. Wesley Lee, Prop.
Corona, N. M.

MODERN ACCOMODATIONS
Next to Postoffice Moderate Rates

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

WELL MANAGED PEACE ECONOMY MUST BE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some gross misreading and misinterpretations have developed over a series of four column reports I wrote from south Atlantic war centers concerning the outlook and thinking of the people in all walks and works of life, their fears and discouragements.

Their attitude cannot possibly be misunderstood. It is reasonable, non-partisan, not a "viewpoint" but a general condition—simply this:

A—There is more cash in private hands than ever before in the history of any nation; more money in savings accounts; more cashable bonds. At the same time there is a greater demand for goods needed in every phase of living. If this piled-up cash could be used for the orderly purchase of needed goods, there should be no chance of depression or bad times for three to five years ahead.

B—Yet the people generally do not think about such things. Naturally they are inclined to look only at their own individual future problem, the soldier to his returning job, the war worker to a new job somewhere at how much money, the war community to how it will fare in reconversion, also the business man; the poor about inflated postwar prices, the rich about taxes, the teacher and white collar worker about his fixed income in a world of inflated prices, etc., etc.

No class can see security ahead, and as a result there has grown up a large number of people whose thinking about their own problems has led them to discouragement and disheartenment on the threshold of victory.

C—This discouragement should be dispelled by government action holding out prospects of security. These fears need not be realized because we have the ingredients for success—the cash and the demand, for goods. All we need is wise, sound handling of these ingredients.

D—to solve the problem, Mr. Roosevelt could well call in the brains of the country as he did for the war production job. He could organize national reconversion for labor, business man, farmer, etc., on a firm basis to inspire general confidence. He could organize economically to avoid inflation in prices and deflation in wages, for stability in both, altering his tax program, spending, lending and every other government policy toward the job at hand. This would restore a sense of security all down the line—and do the job.

The reaction to this simple analysis of observable facts and a constructive, rather obvious, remedy betrayed the confusion existing in the country.

One editor said this was a political attack upon the New Deal, trying to spread fear. The truth is the New Dealers are more discouraged than any other group, as witness their (Wallace) proposal to spend lend huge government sums for 60,000,000 jobs to handle unemployment.

Another editor considered it an attack upon the south, although the report said I had observed the same condition in public thought on a trip through the midwest a few weeks earlier and in mail from all sections.

Claims No Fear. A San Francisco editor said the condition could not be true of the Pacific coast because he had interviewed most of the people on his paper and found not one of them discouraged about their future.

I would go further and say that the average person who does not look ahead is in that same category, but that the leaders of every group from labor to capital must look ahead and do see these things. Newspaper people on fixed salaries would suffer as much as any other group from price inflation.

A Chicago financial editor said: "But look at the stock market."

Yes, look at it, and look at what it was in 1929 with inflated values that no one did anything about in time. And while you are looking, ascertain how many race track gamblers are playing stock-horses now that the tracks have been closed, without any thought of the future of the country.

I do not believe in pessimism. A man who allows himself to be either an optimist or a pessimist, in these critical times is only fooling himself.

It may be true a great many war workers have only an amount set aside equal to one or two months' salary, and therefore must get jobs within 30 to 60 days after losing their war positions, or go on relief. They may have been spending wildly, but this phase also could be handled by an orderly program pushing this type first into the millions of jobs now crying for a worker in civilian life—stores, filling stations, restaurants, etc., released from the army should be tied in with national economic necessities.

American Life Insurance Celebrates Its 100th Anniversary by Adopting a New Actuarial Table Which Reflects Longer Life of Modern Citizen

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

NINETEEN forty-five finds American life insurance observing its 100th anniversary and—by way of celebration—it's beginning to operate under a set of actuarial tables. Until this year insurance companies have been "booking" life and death chances on the same basis as they were figured when the first American "life" policies were written away back in 1845. But this year they are discarding the old "odds table" and putting into effect a new one and that's a matter of prime importance to more than 70,000,000 Americans who own more than 125 billion dollars worth of life insurance.

As a matter of fact, the adoption of the new actuarial tables in American life insurance's centennial year is accidental and coincidental, rather than purposely planned. Nine years ago state insurance commissioners and mathematical wizards of the insurance companies recognized the fact that the tremendous improvements in medical science had made the old "odds table" obsolete. In the light of modern methods of prolonging human existence, a new set of life expectancy standards was needed.

But figuring out these standards and fitting them to rates—or fitting rates to them—wasn't a simple matter. For instance, they knew that you—if you are 30 years old—have a far better chance of living beyond that age than you did two decades ago. It was only a few decades ago that eight out of every thousand people died at that age. Today, thanks to more public enlightenment of medical matters and improvements in diet (including more knowledge of vitamin requirements) only two or three persons per thousand are dead at the age of 30.

Rates About the Same.

But even though the improvement in our life chances seemed to indicate much reduced rates, this was offset over the years by the deterioration of our interest rates and the increased cost of doing business.

The problem of adjustment was threefold: (1) rates according to improved life probability; (2) company income according to lowered return on investments; and (3) company expenses as compared to "the good old days" when breakfast cost a nickel and the company president drew a salary of \$30 per week.

The insurance commissioners had a major mathematical problem before them. For the latter two points—lowered earnings on invested funds and sharply rising costs of doing business—more than covered the slight break they showed on their books because the doctors were keeping us alive longer.

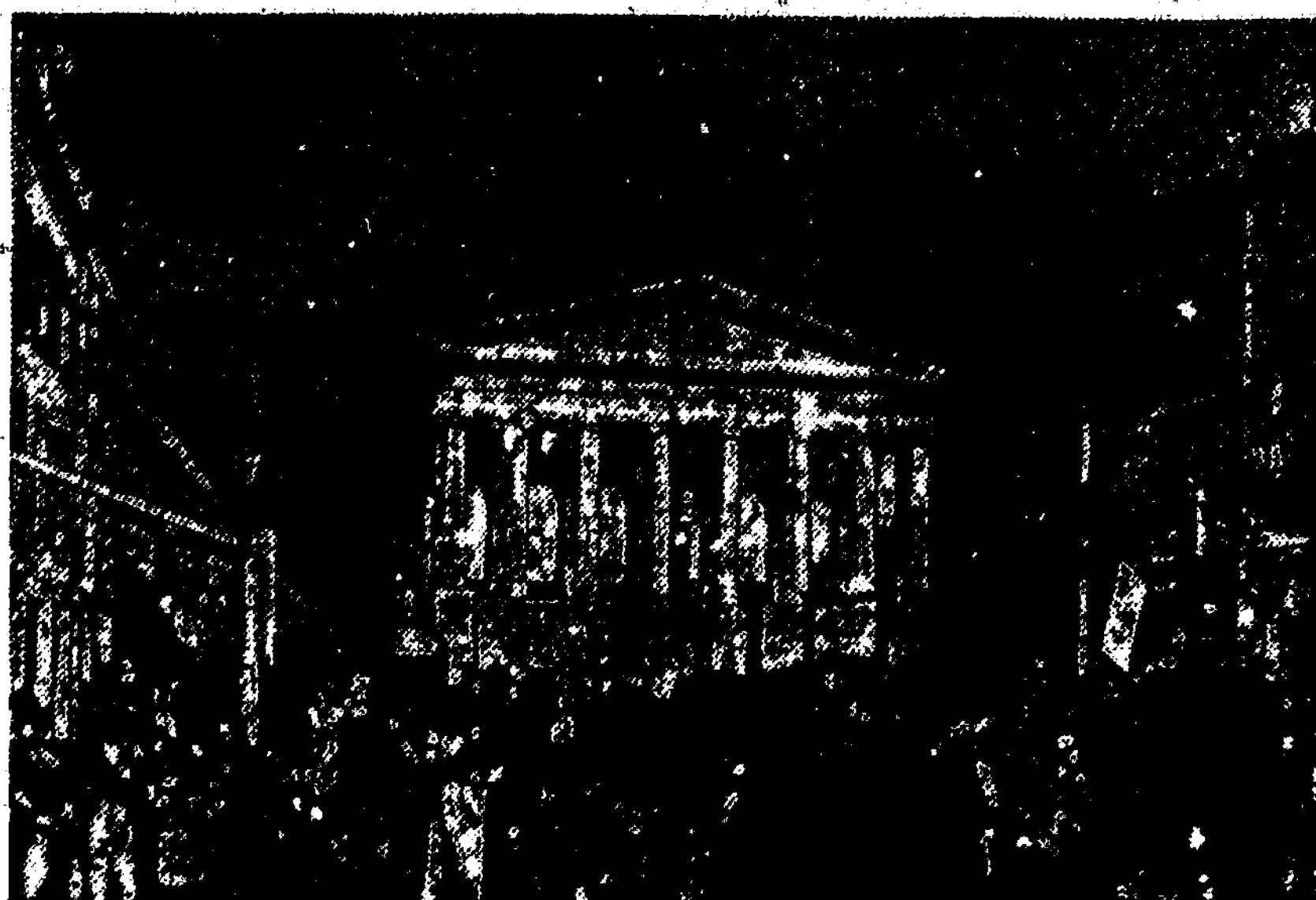
Nevertheless they went ahead. Alfred N. Guertin of New Jersey, was made chairman of a commission group to recommend the new "life" tables. Five other state commissioners sat with him. John S. Thompson, mathematician and vice president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company of Newark, N.J., was a committee member representing the Actuarial Society of America.

Sixteen states enacted the so-called "Guertin law," which means that the insurance companies doing business in those states can in 1945 adopt the recommendation of the Guertin committee into their future policies. The law became effective January 1 of this year on an optional basis but it becomes mandatory after three years, in December, 1949.

How It All Began.

Centuries before Messrs. Guertin and associates took on their herculean job, a Roman named Ulpianus devised an "odds table" for a few of his friends. Ulpianus was a lawyer with a flair for figures. As a matter of fact, his life expectancy charts were so good that they remained unchallenged from 220 A. D. for almost 15 centuries. Even as late as 1814, the Tuscan government used his figures.

Not content with Lawyer Ulpianus' findings, however, Edmund Halley, known as the English astronomer who discovered the famous Halley's comet, undertook the job of computing "modern" mortality tables in 1693. His method was the basis for present-day computations; namely that of using accurate vital statistics. Halley selected the city of Breslau (you've been reading about it in the war news from Silesia) for his guinea pig from 1687-92—observing



A view on Broad street in front of the Stock Exchange and Sub-Treasury (then the Customs House) in New York City in 1845 when life insurance had its beginnings.

births and deaths for a five-year period.

His tables were the precursor for many others—such as the English tables of 1762. But all such improved tables over the last two centuries failed to keep pace with medical science.

Our first actuarial brainchild was called the American Experience table, which was brought into usage right after the Civil war. With minor changes it has continued to be the accepted base for computing life and death chances up to the present time.

Meanwhile the M. D.s were busily engaged in making our American Experience figures look sick. Their success in keeping the lower age groups alive longer is directly responsible for this major effort to reframe the basic structure of all life insurance in the United States. Just by way of proving the point, in 1900 the U. S. average age was 49.24. A couple of years ago it stood at 44.62.

When it all began back in 1845, this was a hunky young nation. But many of its luckiest young citizens fell victims to one disease or another, diphtheria and tuberculosis being the most active.

Many Hazards.

Even as late as 1900, more than 40 out of every 100,000 people succumbed to diphtheria. Today it's only one per 100,000. Europe's black plague of the early 17th century wasn't much worse a scourge than the horrors of pulmonary tuberculosis over the last century. Statistics for 1900 show that this killer took 173 out of every 100,000. Today less than 40 per 100,000 die of the disease each year.

For these reasons, coupled with all the other hazards of living a century ago, the old boys scratched their heads twice before insuring their fellow men promiscuously.

When Ben Miller bought the first life policy issued by Mutual Benefit Life Insurance in Newark in 1845, there were many "don'ts" tied to the policy. Ben bought \$1,500 worth of insurance on his life at a premium of \$51 a year with the provision that: (1.) He didn't die on the seas; (2.) he didn't leave the country; (3.) he didn't go south in the summertime; (4.) he didn't (without consent) join the army; (5.) he didn't cut his own throat to improve his wife's finances; (6.) he didn't expose his insured and valuable carcass by duelling; (7.) he religiously avoided the gallows or guillotine. . . . and so on for quite some distance in slightly more technical verbiage.

Ben, it might be remarked, was one of the hardier sort, for he lived to collect his own insurance at the age of 90!

While the early directors of insurance companies had no worries about clients being killed in an automobile or airplane, the 1845 citizens of Pres. James Polk's nation of 27 states were liable to find themselves without a scalp if they took the "covered-wagon" trail west.

Life insurance companies also could discount the probability of the "insured" dying from heart failure because of the then modest 15 million dollar public debt. Perhaps it is worth noting that over the years the increase in heart disease (and it has increased considerably) is in ratio to the government's debt to the people—now at the quite immodest figure of almost 300 billion, a very large hunk of which is held by the same insurance companies.

If as you read this, you've been hoping to find that now insurance rates will be lower because the doc-

tors are keeping us alive longer, you'd better read on.

At first glance it would seem that under the new mortality table, life insurance rates will be cheaper, but that is not true. John S. Thompson, vice-president and mathematician (actuary) of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance company, speaking for all life insurance companies, tells why. He says:

"Policies now in force will not be affected, nor is it expected that policies sold in the future will be. That is because the amount of interest life insurance companies can earn on their invested funds has dropped sharply in the last few years, and their operating expenses, wages and taxes, have increased.

Fewer Investment Chances.

"The cost of life insurance depends upon three points: (1) the number of claims paid on policyholders who die in a given year; (2) the yield or earnings from investments of reserve funds; and (3) the cost of operating the company.

The war has sharply decreased the field for profitable investments, he points out. War industries are financed by the government; and the building industry, once a big field for loans, is now dormant. Thus insurance companies which formerly earned from 4 to 6 per cent on their funds, now earn only slightly more than 3 per cent. From 40 to 50 per cent of insurance company funds are invested in war bonds at an average yield of about 2 1/2 per cent. And many companies have guaranteed a 3 per cent return to their policyholders. That is why insurance rates cannot be reduced.

It was a dead clinch to earn the good old 6 per cent back in 1845 and a lot more, too, even though Mutual Benefit's records show that Robert L. Patterson, founder and first president, and his directors, scorned the possibility of paying big dividends by "grubstaking" a few of the gold-seeking '40ers. Sound, conservative investments were made to protect widows and orphans. But, conservative as the investments were then, they paid handsomely as compared with today.

Money Earns Less Than 2%.

Shortly after the turn of the century, returns on invested money tightened up considerably. All this is readily reflected in overall returns to policyholders. Between 1914-1923 Mutual Benefit policyholders were getting about 2.1 per cent on their dollars paid in. The 1923-1943 picture was still trending downward to about 1.7 per cent per annum.

It was vastly different in 1845. In those days the company president drew \$1,500 per year—just about the price of a fair cook or housekeeper on today's market. The top insurance salesman wasn't allowed to earn more than \$3,000, all other earnings going back to the company till. The rent bill was \$25 per month. One of the ranking "assistants" drew the good (in those days) salary of \$300 per year.

Today the taxes, alone, on a building occupied by one large insurance company exceeds 10 million dollars per annum. And the charwomen on the 31st floor would laugh at an offer of \$300 a year. Even the elevator boy would sneer at the same salary Robert Patterson was paid in 1845.

Now you know why insurance is going to continue to cost just about the same as it has in the past. As a group, we're living a lot longer and there is less risk in insuring us. But, as a group we cost a whale of a lot to handle and the days of fancy interest returns are over.

Star Dust

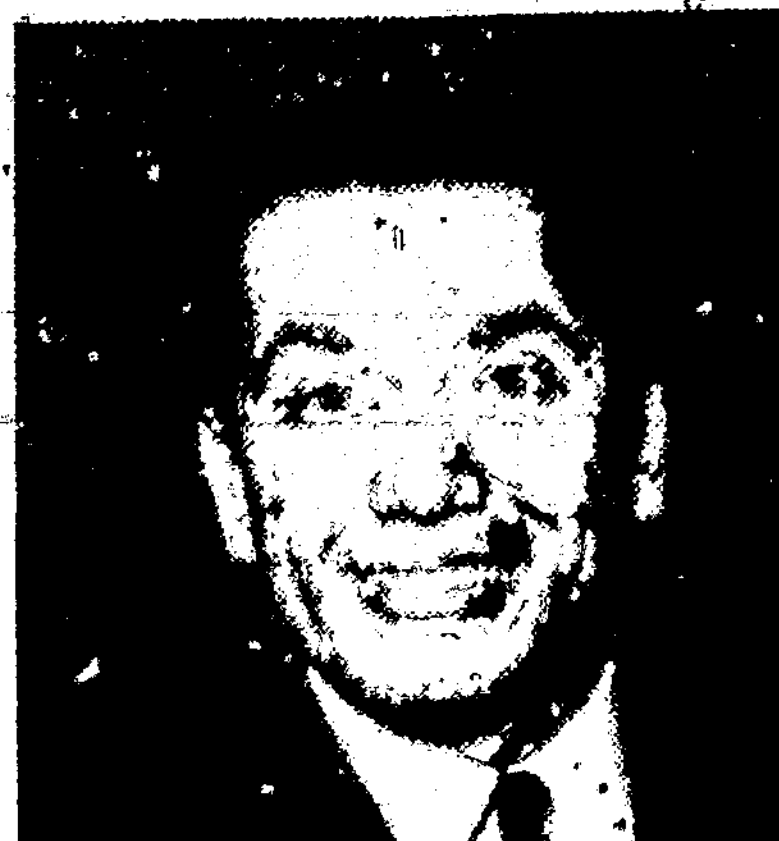
STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

PRESTON FOSTER has 20th Century-Fox over a barrel regarding his motorcycle. A clause in his contract says he mustn't ride it while he's working in a picture—but from the first days of "Thunderhead—Son of Flieka" he rode it into the studio and nobody said a word. He hadn't enough gas to drive his car from Newhall every day, so the ban on the motorcycle was lifted. He took Rita Johnson on a death-defying ride around the studio to celebrate—Rita's one of the leads in the picture—and afterward she commented "No wonder the studio doesn't want him to ride that thing. With him a motorcycle isn't a means of transportation—it's a lethal weapon."

John Conte, who's back at his post as master of ceremonies of the Frank Morgan radio program, accomplished a lot during his six-months absence. He had his first



JOHN CONTE

featured role in a picture—"Lost in a Harem," with Abbott and Costello—in which he played opposite a handsome gal named Marilyn Maxwell; and they were married a short time after the picture was finished.

Barbara Brown gave up the role of Robert Hutton's mother in Warner's "To Young to Know" because of illness; when she recovered they cast her in the same picture, this time as the woman who adopts Hutton's baby.

A wedding performed on September 26, 1923, was reenacted down to the last detail for "Captain Eddie." On the screen it duplicates the news pictures of the original ceremony almost exactly. Even the signs on the back of the car the bride and groom drive away in are the same. Fred MacMurray and Lynn Bari are the actors; the original participants were Adelaide Frost and Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker.

Like a lot of us, Frank Ross is tired of those Hollywood searches for "unknowns" that end with a Hollywood personality getting the role. He's really searching for an unknown beauty for the role of "Salome" in "The Robe"; he gets mail by the ton, but looks at every photograph himself. Attractive girls between the ages of 16 and 25 still have a chance.

Audiences gasp and laugh at a scene in "It's a Pleasure" in which Sonja Henie goes up to Michael O'Shea's apartment in an elevator, because the elevator operator looks so much like Frank Sinatra. His name is Dave Willock, and he says he's lost a good many movie parts because of his resemblance to "The Voice"; resemblances like that have wrecked more than one Hollywood career.

Florence Lake, who has practically made a career of playing Edgar Kennedy's wife in his RKO comedies, has been cast for a comedy role in "George White's Scandals of 1945." Just for a change, this time she plays a mother—not Kennedy's either.

Ingrid Bergman has a "gismo"—marine lingo for an "oscar." The bronze statuette of a marine was awarded to her by Leatherneck, the official publication of the corps, as the top actress of 1944, and it's a trophy to be proud of.

Dick Long, Hollywood high school student, not only landed the role of Claudette Colbert's son in "Tomorrow is Forever," but his screen test was so good that he was given a term contract with International Pictures, instead of a one-picture contract.

ODDS AND ENDS

The Warner Bros. picture based on the story of Sgt. Al Schmid, blinded marine hero of Guadalcanal, has a new title—instead of "This Love of Ours," it will be called "Pride of the Marines." . . . Florence Halop, radio actress currently appearing in "David Harding—Countess," is the sister of Bille Halop, one of the Dead End Kids, now with the army signal corps in France. . . . Kathleen Norris makes her bow as a writer of radio daytime serials; the popular novelist is writing "Bright Horizons," the serial starring Joan Alexander and Dick Kollman, on CBS.



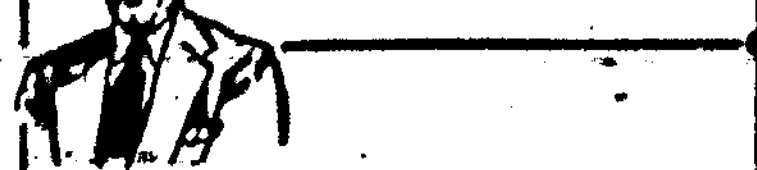
POST'S Raisin Bran

GOLDEN FLAKES OF WHEAT AND BRAN COMBINED WITH SUGAR-SWEET TENDER RAISINS

delicious NEW breakfast idea
Taste it... and you'll agree. Post's Raisin Bran is a magic combination! Made from real Post's 40% Bran Flakes, plus seedless raisins that stay tender, thanks to Post's exclusive Tender-Sured process. Ask your grocer for Post's Raisin Bran today.



SNAPPY FACTS ABOUT RUBBER



One government synthetic rubber plant, operated by the B. F. Goodrich Co., in 14 months produced in synthetic rubber the equivalent to the rubber yield of approximately 14 million rubber trees during the same period.

Four lumber companies subscribed to the cost of building a 50-mile private road for hauling logs from an Oregon forest. The road is entirely on private ground and free from all state and local regulations, and trucks can be operated there on license-free.

Shoes made with new non-marking synthetic rubber sales are among the new items in the rubber footwear field.

Save used fats for The Fighting Front

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

Save Used Fats for The Fighting Front

Are You a "Mrs. Moody"?

Low Moods Are Often Related To Constipation

Yes, depressed states and constipation often go together! Take Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets). Contains no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NR Tablets are different—act different. Purely vegetable—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, yet gentle, as millions of NR's have proved. Get a 25¢ Constipation Box. Caution: Take only as directed. NR TO-NIGHT, TOMORROW ALRIGHT

ALL-VEGETABLE LAXATIVE

Nature's Remedy

NR TABLETS-NR

ONE WORD SUGGESTION FOR ACID INDIGESTION—

"TUMS"



A view of the Brooklyn Bridge from the Wall Street Ferry in 1900.

Easy to Make Your Upholstered Chairs

THIS pair of chairs, so much at home in a Victorian setting, would be just as appropriate in a modern room. They are comfortable too, and anyone who can nail together a box can make the wooden frame. Scrap or even old boxes will do, for this foundation part is entirely covered.

With the frame finished, the lady with needle and thread and a few tacks will probably take over. The



padding is easy—just cotton batting basted to muslin over the seat and back. The cushion may have a cotton filling or may be filled with feathers or kapoc. The rest is a simple covering job.

NOTE—Pattern No. 250 gives large diagrams for all parts of the chair frame with construction steps, padding and covering clearly illustrated. A bill of materials giving lumber estimate, amount of padding and covering materials is included. To get Pattern No. 250 enclose 15 cents with name and address direct to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 10
Enclose 15 cents for Pattern No. 250.
Name.....
Address.....

Who Won the War?

The arrogance that has always permeated the German army was typically expressed in the fall of 1918, says Collier's. Before the armistice, its general staff had already started the lie that it had not been defeated by the Allies, but by the German people at home.

The troops that later returned to Berlin marched through the Brandenburg, victory gate and down the Siegallee, or Avenue of Victory, as though they had conquered the world.



SOOTHES YOUR THROAT
below the gargle line

Each F & F Cough Lozenge gives your throat a 15 minute comforting treatment. Really soothing because they're really medicated. Used by millions for coughs, throat irritations or hoarseness resulting from colds or smoking. Only 10¢ box.



COUGH LOZENGES

Mother says: PAZO for PILES
Relieves pain and soreness

There's good reason why PAZO ointment has been used by so many millions of sufferers from simple Piles. First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried parts—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment tends to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perfumed Pile ointment soothes simple, thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.

Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores!

WOMEN '38 to '52'
are you embarrassed by HOT FLASHES?

If you suffer from hot flashes, red cheeks, palpitations, dizziness, a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try this great medicine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It relieves such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound keeps nature. It's one of the best known medicines for this purpose. Follow label directions.



Get into Action For Full Victory!

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers



Morale Builder... Juicy, Colorful Pie
(See Recipes Below)

Dessert Appeal

There are some foods that just naturally make for a good, homey feeling. There's pie for one. The family likes to see the preparation and then smell the good and finally, taste the juicy sweetness of berries or fruit nestling against a tender, flaky crust.

Fondness for pie goes back a long way and has not abated even during rationing and shortages of sugar and fruit. It's a good dessert with which to top off the meal which has been light or a little shy of appetite appeal.

Then, too, there are cakes that fill the need for sweetness and cater a bit to the appetite. Fortunately there have been developed recipes which are low in sugar and easy to make.

A good pie or cake, baked once a week, will give the family a sense of well being and hominess that is so important in these days of rush and activity. Select one of the following recipes especially designed for wartime eating:

- *Cherry-Rhubarb Pie.
- 1 package frozen red tart cherries or 1 cup canned
- 1 package frozen rhubarb or 2 cups canned or fresh
- 1 cup juice
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca

Combine all ingredients and place in an unbaked pie shell. Top with full crust, crisscross or cutout crust. Bake at 400 degrees F. for 15 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate (350 degrees) and bake 30 to 40 minutes. Meringue topping may be used on the pie if desired. It should be piled on after the pie has baked, then baked for 15 minutes longer in a moderate oven.

- Chiffon Pie.
- 1 1/4 cups sugar
- 1/2 cup flour
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/4 cups boiling water
- 1 lemon
- 1 orange
- 3 eggs
- 1 unbaked pie shell.

Mix the flour and sugar together in a saucepan. Stir in boiling water and cook, stirring constantly until thickened. Add slightly beaten egg yolks, the juice and grated rinds of both lemon and orange. Cook until thick, then cool. Pour filling into the crust and pile high with meringue made by beating the egg whites with 1/2 cup granulated sugar and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Bake in a slow oven for 15 minutes.

Pecan pie adds a rich, hearty finishing note to the meal. Part of its

Lynn Says:
Sugar-Easy Sweets: When you want a good icing for a cake, sprinkle chocolate bits over top of warm cake and allow to melt in broiler and run over the sides. Beat two egg whites until stiff and fluffy and whip in 1 cup of jelly. Colorful icing. Powdered sugar can't be beat for angel food or sponge cakes. Sift it on the cake through a cut-out doily to get a pretty pattern.

Beat egg whites stiff and add honey gradually to them. One-half cup of honey for 1 egg white is the correct proportion.

For plain yellow cakes there's little better than creaming 2 tablespoons of butter with 6 tablespoons of brown sugar and 1/2 cup of chopped nuts. Spread on warm cake and broil for 5 minutes.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menu.

- Baked Trout with Tomato Sauce
- Seven-Minute Cabbage
- Mashed Potatoes
- Waldorf Salad
- Toasted English Muffins
- *Cherry-Rhubarb Pie

*Recipe given.

sweetening is corn syrup, so little sugar is required. To prevent crust from becoming soggy, let the unbaked crust chill thoroughly in refrigerator before baking.

- Pecan Pie.
- 1/2 cup butter or substitute
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 cup light corn syrup
- 3 eggs
- 1 cup shelled pecans
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter, add sugar, syrup and beaten eggs. Mix well, add pecans and vanilla and pour into an unbaked pie shell. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

A pie that is becoming increasingly popular is this cottage cheese pie because it uses inexpensive ingredients for both crust and filling. The spicy, lemony flavor is delicious and the texture of the cheese filling is light and fine-grained:

- Cheese Pie.
- 12 to 15 vanilla wafers, rolled fine
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons butter or substitute

Press the cheese dry and put through a sieve. Add the melted butter to it. Dissolve cornstarch in milk. Beat eggs, add sugar. Combine the mixtures, then add rind and juice, salt and dash of cinnamon. To make crust mix crumbs, butter and sugar. Press on bottom and sides of pie plate or spring form, keeping 1/2 cup mixture for the top. Bake the pie in a moderate oven for 35 to 40 minutes.

- Honey Nut Cake.
- 1/2 cup butter or substitute
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup honey
- 1/2 cup water
- 2 1/4 cups sifted cake flour
- 4 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup chopped nuts
- 4 egg whites

Cream butter, sugar, honey. Add alternately the sifted dry ingredients and water. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites last. Bake in two nine-inch layer pans in a moderate oven for 30 to 35 minutes.

The nicest kind of icing for this cake combines the texture of creamed sugar and butter (or substitute) and the flavor of mocha, which may be left over cold coffee:

- Mocha Icing.
- 6 tablespoons butter or substitute
- 1 egg yolk
- 2 cups powdered sugar
- 2 tablespoons left over coffee
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cocoa
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter thoroughly, add egg yolk. Sift sugar and cocoa together and add alternately with coffee. Spread between layers and on top of cake. Cakes made with honey taste better if they are allowed to mellow for several days before serving. Store, covered with waxed paper, under a cake cover, or in a large sized cookie tin so that it does not dry out. When baking honey cakes, it is best to grease the pan, cover with waxed paper which is greased before pouring in the batter.

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 April 8

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THE BOOK AND THE FAITH

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 145:10-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—The word of the Lord endureth forever.—I Peter 1:25.

Christians are the people of one book—the Bible. They read and use other books, but the book is God's Word, and everything else must be in accord with its teaching.

In this blessed Book they find the only revelation of God's saving grace. Other attributes of God may be found in the book of nature: There we find that God is powerful, orderly, wise, etc., but nowhere in nature is it written that God can save a man from his sin. We find that only in the Bible, God's written Word as it reveals Jesus Christ the Saviour who is the Living Word.

I. The Eternal Glory of God's Kingdom (vv. 10-13).

The kingdom of God refers to His reign over all things and beings, but with special reference to those who are willingly subject to Him and eager to live for His glory.

Everything in God's creation is to be lifted up in praise of that kingdom. All His works shall praise Him. They reveal Him in part, but even that limited revelation is glorious. The man who cannot see God in nature is indeed a dull clod. The heavens declare His glory and the earth shows forth His handiwork (Ps. 19:1).

Greater and more precious in God's sight is the praise of His saints. Dumb adoration is acceptable only from a dumb creature. We, His saints, are to speak His praise, to "bless" Him (v. 10). We are to spread abroad among all men (v. 12) the news of God's greatness and goodness.

"His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom," and thus it at once takes its place as so superior to what men call kingdoms as hardly to be mentioned in the same breath. There is no limit to God's kingdom either in its extent or its duration.

How stupid then that some, yes many, foolish men and women set themselves up in rebellion against God. That is the height of all folly and leads only to disaster. How wise are those who yield their lives to His control that their little span of life may find rich meaning in the One who endures forever.

II. The Abundant Provision of God's Mercy (vv. 14-16).

We are all completely dependent on the mercies of God for everything that we need for life—physical, mental, and spiritual.

Consider the food for the body. God opens His bountiful hand and every living creature is provided with the food necessary for its sustenance. How this is accomplished is a mystery and a marvel to us, but God is able to do it. Centuries ago men were fearful that the earth could not produce enough food to keep the increasing population of mankind alive, but God sees to that even when He has to do it in spite of man's waste and destruction.

However, life is not just material. There must be a satisfying of man's spiritual nature. He needs someone to save him from his own sinful weakness, to deliver him from his sorrow and affliction. Who can do this but God? And He does it (see v. 14).

How does He do it? Through the ministry of His Holy Word. Therein man finds salvation and satisfaction. The Bible is the light that shines upon his way. It is his comfort in sorrow and his strength in temptation. It exhorts and encourages, convicts and cures.

How endless and how overflowing is the mercy of our God. Let us "wait upon" Him, knowing that He is not only mindful of our need, but eager to do for us more than we can ask or think.

III. The Saving Power of God's Grace (vv. 17-19).

The Lord, who "is nigh unto all them that call upon him" (v. 18), is able to save because He is "righteous in all his ways and holy in all his works" (v. 17). Only a just and holy God can deal with sin, and yet only a merciful God would provide redemption; but in our God mercy and truth meet (Ps. 110: 1; Ps. 103). He is both "just and the justifier of him that believeth in Jesus" (Rom. 3:26).

He it is who is near to all that "call upon him in truth" (v. 18), and surely it is such a calling on the Lord which is in mind in Romans 10:13, where we read that "whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

Notice that God's nearness, His salvation, and His fulfillment of the desires of man are for those who call on Him and who "fear Him" (v. 19). This is not a matter of magical use of a name, or an outward profession of faith. It must come from the heart, and when it does, God responds.

So we find God's word to be the source of our instruction concerning those things which can make us wise unto salvation (II Tim. 3:16). It is the Book of our faith!

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Start Day Right in This Frock Matching Dress and Hat for Tot



8763
34-52

Pretty House Frock

YOU'll look pretty and very efficient in this smoothly fitting house frock with scalloped front closing. Use gay floral prints, pink and white or blue and white checked gingham, or crisp polka dots. Trim with bright jumbo ric rac.

Pattern No. 8763 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 38 requires 4 1/2 yards of 35 or 36-inch material; 3 yards ric rac for trimming.

Dress and Hat for Tot

AN ADORABLE warm weather ensemble for a sweet young miss. She'll be sure to like the swinging skirt and the bodice lacing on the dress. The little hat is easy to make—it opens out flat to launder.

Pattern No. 8766 is designed for sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 dress requires 1 1/2 yards of 25 or 25-inch material; pattern, 1/2 yard; bonnet, including self lining, 1/2 yard.

Pinless Coiffures

The elaborate coiffures of the women of Ball require no hairpins, bobby pins, nets or clips as they are held securely in place by their twists and knots.

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Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
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Name.....
Address.....

MARY MARTIN
star of "True to Life," a Paramount picture, is one of the many well-groomed, well-informed Hollywood stars who use Calox Tooth Powder. McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Bridgeport, Conn.

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CORN FLAKES

"The Grains Are Great Foods" — Kellogg

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

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

Easy Raised Muffins a Welcome Change
Make them with Fleischmann's yellow-label Yeast—the only fresh yeast with more EXTRA vitamins.

RAISED CORN MUFFINS

1 1/2 cups corn meal	4 tablespoons melted butter
1 1/2 cups milk, scalded	or margarine
2 teaspoons salt	1 cake Fleischmann's Yeast
3 tablespoons brown sugar	1/2 cup lukewarm water
2 eggs, well beaten	
3 cups sifted flour	

Stir the corn meal very slowly into the scalded milk. Mix in salt, brown sugar and melted butter or margarine. Cool to lukewarm. Dissolve Fleischmann's Yeast in lukewarm water and add to lukewarm corn-meal mixture. Add eggs and flour; beat well. Fill lukewarm muffin pans half full. Cover and let rise in warm place, free from draft, until light, about 1 hour. Bake in moderate oven at 275° F. about 30 minutes. Makes 20.

Get FREE! Clip and paste on a penny post card for your free copy of Fleischmann's "The Bread Market." Dozens of easy recipes for breads, rolls, biscuits. Address: Fleischmann's Breads Incorporated, Grand Central Annex, New York 17, N. Y.

THE OUTLOOK

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Six months, in advance \$1.00
One year, in advance \$2.00

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

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

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CHURCHES



Methodist Church
Church School 10.
Preaching Service 11.
Youth Fellowship 6:30.
We are here to serve. Will you do your part?
You are welcome; come and worship. John Loudin, Minister.

CHURCH of CHRIST
Sunday services:
Bible school, 10 a. m.
Worship, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Midweek Bible study, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Preaching at Capitan each Sunday at 8 p. m., in own church building.
Preaching at Nogal 7:30 p. m.
You are welcome to all of our services.

First Baptist Church
O. L. Oldham, Pastor
9:45 S. S., classes for all.
11 A. M., morning worship.
7 P. M., church training service, classes for all.
8 P. M., evening worship.
7 P. M., Wednesday, prayer service.

Change of Location
Assembly of God Church moved to location block east of court house.
Sunday School, 10 a. m.
Preaching, 11 a. m.
Evening service, 8 p. m.
Friday evening Young People and prayer service, 8 p. m.
John A. Deweber, Pastor.

Santa Rita Church
Sunday Masses in Carrizozo
First Mass 7 a. m., Second Mass at 9 a. m.
Rev. Salvatore Giovanni, Pastor.

Notice
The Mancha Shoe Shop has moved to the R-11 building across from the post office, formerly occupied by Lita's Cafe

Buy more war bonds.

Acid Indigestion
Relieved in 5 minutes or double your money back
When excess stomach acid causes indigestion, heartburn, gas, sour stomach and bloating, there is a simple, safe, effective remedy. It is called "Acid Relief" and it is the only medicine that gives you instant relief. Buy a bottle today. It is the only acid relief that is 100% guaranteed.

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Relieved
RHEUMATIC PAIN
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"I have used ALLENRU for several months. I could hardly walk on account of my knees. But now those pains are relieved. I can go like a race horse now," Mort Shepard of Ohio.

Don't be a victim of the pains and aches caused by rheumatism, lumbago or neuritis without trying this simple, inexpensive recipe you can mix at home. Two tablespoons of ALLENRU, plus the juice of 1/2 lemon in a glass of water. Your money back if not entirely satisfied. Just 35¢ at all drug stores. Buy ALLENRU today.

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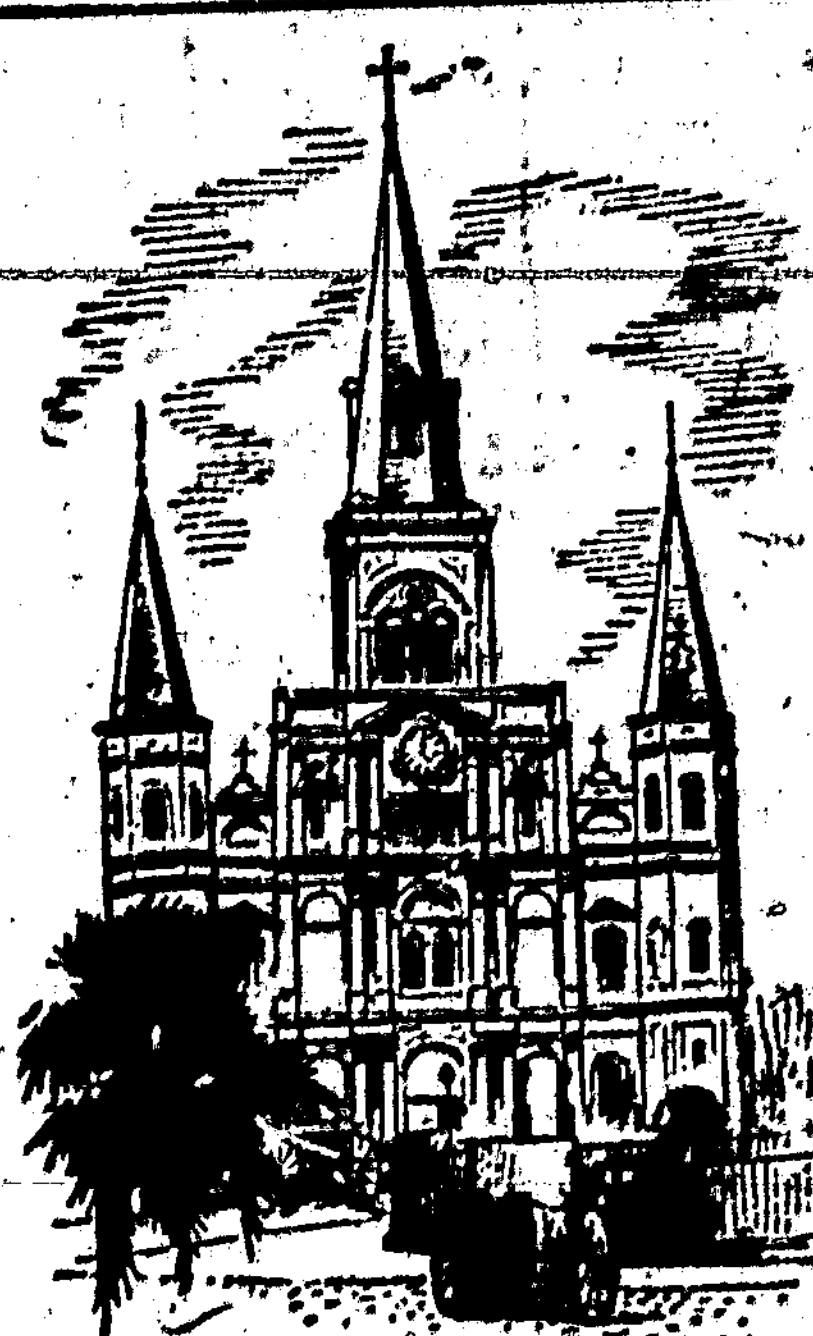
No hunting, wood cutting, or trespassing; persons doing so will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

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Se prohibe cazar catta lens las personas que violen esta disposicion seral oas igades conforme a la ley.
H. A. Paehles.
Nogal, N. M.

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For quick relief from itching caused by eczema, athlete's foot, rashes, pimples and other skin conditions, use our special medicine. It is the only medicine that gives you instant relief. Buy a bottle today. It is the only medicine that is 100% guaranteed.

Bonds Over America



ST. LOUIS CATHEDRAL

When first swept the city of New Orleans in 1788, Don Andrea Almonaster, a truly great philanthropist, saw to it that some of the city's finest buildings arose from the ashes of their historic predecessors—the Cabildo, the Presbytere and the St. Louis Cathedral. Liberty creates and encourages such men. It's the spirit that inspires Americans to buy War Bonds to equip their service men who fight all enemies of individual freedom. America will always have Almonasters to give their fellowmen a lift in dark hours if enough War Bonds are purchased and held to keep those service men in munitions.

Golden Key Night Club

Two Miles East of Capitan, N. M.
Dances Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
WILLY J. HANSEN, Proprietor

LOOKING AHEAD
By GEORGE S. BENSON
President—Harding College
Stary, Arkansas

Booby Trap

In public speeches, in published articles and in this column since early January, 1944, I have been calling attention to the "booby trap" in America's wartime tax laws. Now, as our fighting men press harder upon Berlin, the industries that support them are drawn closer to the trap. Most war contracts will be voided on V-Day but taxes and payrolls must still be met.

Corporations pay income tax each year on the previous year's earnings, just as personal income taxes were paid prior to 1944. In 1946, firms will be taxed on 1945's earnings. But if war ends (terminating war contracts) this year, 1946 will be the year of change-back, of costly sales and few. Problem: How to hire more men and pay 1945's taxes with small earnings or none?

Apple-Polishing?
Any time a voice is raised in the interest of American business, any time a writer suggests that corporation tax laws need revision, somebody accuses him of apple-polishing or grinding the axe of big business. But right is still right. Prosperity in America depends on full employment; full employment depends on business expansion, and business expansion depends on wise tax provisions.

Firms that have used their war-year profits expanding production for victory are not to be blamed. They are solvent. They will have adequate working capital due their Refund Bonds are cashable and after their Carry-back credits on excess profits taxes are allowed. But when will this be? As the law is written now, years will pass before the money comes.

Keep Jobs Alive.
After a man has starved to death, food does him no good. Neither will money due a firm help its employees after bankruptcy. What war-production firms need is money when they need it; to hire men, to buy machinery for peacetime work, to save useful enterprises and avoid wholesale unemployment in their communities. Laborers and farmers and small-town merchants have the most at stake.

William L. Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, surely was looking through the lenses of Labor when he wrote Robert L. Doughton, chairman of the Ways & Means Committee of the House of Representatives, urging the passage of amendments to make Refund Bonds and Carry-back funds promptly available to industry at plant re-conversion time.

Labor Leader Says
"Analysis of a large number of companies shows that... they have had to use their tax reserves for current operations, so that when war ends they... can not reconvert to peacetime operations and employment of men... We strongly urge that these provisions be amended in a manner which your Committee believes will make refunds available immediately at the time war production of these companies has stopped."

Mr. Hutcheson's letter reached Mr. Doughton's desk only shortly ahead of one like it from William Green, president of A. F. of L. Are these labor leaders apple-polishers? Not they are far-sighted thinkers serving the interests of working men, and they know how. They are not recommending huddle for Luddite men. They are intelligent! promoting postwar jobs and prosperity for the United States.

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We're glad that in spite of war shortages you can still get Smith Bros. Cough Drops. We'll be glad to ship them to you in bulk at everybody's needs. Smith Bros.—Black or Menthol—5¢

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Leave Roswell: Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Leave Carrizozo: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
S. B. GOLDSTON, Manager Phone 16

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

Buy War Bonds TODAY For Future Needs

NU-WAY CLEANERS, Phone 81

Bonds Over America



FORT RALEIGH

Seven English expeditions invaded Roanoke Island between 1584 and 1591. Fort Raleigh blockhouse marks the site of the first English settlement in America. Amadas and Barlow took possession of the continent for... Walter Raleigh there July 1, 1585. It's wide open shore now, too. For the effective patrolling of U. S. submarines, planes and ships—and the Coast Guard shore patrol—many landing parties could use beachheads in this war. War Bond funds help supply these patrols with dependable weapons.

Loan Center For You

Perhaps you don't need to borrow right now, but some day a loan may be just what you require.

When that time comes, you need go no further than our bank for the type of credit you're after. Here, business loans, secured loans, home loans, repair loans and personal bank loans are available under one roof. Think of us as a loan center for you and the rest of our community.

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Arrive 12:30 P. M.	Roswell	1:30 P. M. Leave

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Carrizozo New Mexico

LODGES

CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 41-
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

A. F. & A. M.
Regular Meetings 1945
Second Wednesday
of Each
Month

Sam Cox, W. M.

R. E. Lemon, Secy.

CARRIZOZO LODGE NO. 30, I. O. O. F.
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

M. O. Longley
Noble Grand
John Wright,
Sec'y.

Special meeting nights Second
Tuesday of each month.

Carrizozo Assembly No. 7
Order of Rainbow for Girls

Worthy
Advisor—
Dorothy
Hoffman

Acting Sec., Margaret Myers
Mother Advisor, Miss Grace Jones
Meetings—2nd & 4th Thursdays

**COALONA KIMBROUGH
LODGE
NUMBER 15**
I. O. O. F.

Meets first and third
Saturdays of each month.

Mamie Graisen, N. Grand
Birdie Walker, Secretary
CARRIZOZO New Mexico

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

REGULAR MEETING
First Thursday of each
month.

All Visiting Stars Cordially
Invited
Margaret Hoffman, W. M.
Ira J. Mayer, Sec'y.

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Rubber Tip for Ladies' Shoe 25.
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**LOOKING
AHEAD**
by **GEORGE S. BENSON**
President—Harding College
Seelye, Arkansas

Mental Hazard

Driving a golf ball over a pond re-
quires a type of skill altogether
different from lifting it across a like-
size patch of green grass. I don't
know golf but men who play well
have made me understand the dif-
ference. They call it a mental haz-
ard, and life is full of them. A men-
tal hazard seems to be something
that offers a threat but presents no
actual hindrance.

Observation makes me believe
that the magnitude of many world
problems, currently discussed in
print and on the air, creates a men-
tal hazard. Utter bigness causes
people to turn their thoughts away
from facts that concern them vital-
ly. Postwar planning is a good il-
lustration. It is something that needs
the serious attention of millions of
thinking Americans.

Like Seeing Ghosts

I have heard several intelligent
people recently talk as if postwar
planning might be something outside
of their world; a job for some mys-
terious committee of mental giants
or supernatural beings. Actually,
only a small part of postwar plan-
ning needs to be "central planning."
It is a job for us all and the sooner
we start it the more promptly pros-
perity will follow peace.

People who imagine, they see
ghosts are harmed as much by them
as if they really existed. People who
get alarmed at a big undertaking
and run away from their part of it,
are in much the same class. Plan-
ning is for everybody with a job,
every firm with a business, every
family with a farm. Things are go-
ing to be different soon, and we will
need to be ready.

Millions Unemployed

Spectres of unemployment shaped
in the smoke of war are scary
enough to frighten even the wizard
statisticians who know how to tame
wild figures. That street corner es-
timate: "20 million without jobs" is
probably 25% high. America has 40
million people working now at jobs
they can keep after the war. After
the war, however, 55 million will
have to work if the nation prospers.

The difference is 15 million. This
many will come from our armed
forces and from war baby indus-
tries; too many to be idle. Fewer
job hunters than that made 1932 a
very bad year. But (not counting the
jobs that will die with the war)
our industries are using 40 million
people now and should use 55 mil-
lion in peacetime. It does not di-
vide exactly even, but call it a gain
of one man in four.

Intelligent Guessing

Men who won the war, men from
uniform and men from munition
plants, are returning to peacetime
pursuits and we must have work for
them. Anybody can plan on a one-
man scale. The first step is for
each of us in his own shop or of-
fice to figure out about three things
that might happen to his business
when peace comes. Then line up
these "could be" postwar changes in
1-2-3 order, the most likely one
first.

Step No. 2: Plan what's best to
do in each of the three cases.
Try to make plans justify four work-
ers where three work now. Nobody
can plan for you. Nobody knows
your business like you do. When
war ends, every man should have
quick access to his own deliberate
thinking, and be ready to welcome
peace. It is an idea for small busi-
ness, but small firms normally em-
ploy 85% of America's workers.



LOUISIANA'S CAPITOL

The tallest building in the South,
Louisiana's capitol at Baton Rouge—
14 stories, 450 feet in height—stands
on the campus of the old State
University. It superseded the mod-
est structure completed in 1890 and
equipped with furnishings from Eu-
rope that had been dispatched to
Empereur Maximilian of Mexico but
arrived after his death. The present
capitol proclaims Louisiana's faith in
its opportunities for future genera-
tions in industry and agriculture.
Thousands of Louisiana's sons are
fighting to preserve these opportu-
nities, and War Bonds supply them
munitions.

**FOR SALE—Wolverine Men's
Shoes—The Titworth Co., Inc.,
Capitan**

Wanted to buy—A used piano
in good condition—Mrs. Jimmy
Duncan, Carrizozo. 3c

For sale—Good farm team of
horses, well trained and gentle
Pres. Pino, Carrizozo, N. M.
m80 20p

For Sale—12 head of Grade
Jersey Cows. All coning fresh
and some with calves already.
R. W. Ferguson,
m 9-30p Ancho, N. M.

FOR SALE: Small ranch, 7
acres of land, 1 8-room ad. b-
house, 1 5-room house, electric
lights, two wells and windmills,
shade trees, shrubs, etc. An
ideal place for health-seeker or
retired persons. For further in-
formation write box 507, Capitan,
N. M. m28c

For Sale

1 girl's pre-war bike. For in-
formation see Daniel Chavez at
Petty's.

For Sale

Residence for Sale across the
street from the Church of
Christ—Rollah P. Posey M16-23p

For Sale

Morton's Meat Salt and
Tenderquick
The Titworth Co., Inc.
of Capitan

Subscribe to the Roswell
Daily Record
The evening news published
the same day—news from our
next door neighboring county
News of the State of New Mex-
ico complete; also news of the
war in Europe and the Pacific
and political, social and eco-
nomical affairs. — Lydia Chavez,
agent, Carrizozo.

C. H. Murray

"Guarantees Water"
Well Drilling and Re-pairing
"We Go Anywhere"
Capitan, New Mexico

CHOICE

Beers & Whiskies
At Harry Miller's

Buy More War Bonds Today

**Try This New Amazing
COUGH MIXTURE**

**Fast Working—Triple Acting
You Feel the Effect Instantly**
The King of all cough medicines for
coughs or bronchial irritations resulting
from colds in cold windy Canada is Buck-
ley's "CANADOL" Mixture—Fast Work-
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PAINS?**

Try
ALLENRU
with Lemon Juice

Men and women who suffer nagging
aches and pains caused by Rheumatism,
Neuritis, or Lumbago want to relieve
such symptoms promptly. To get such
relief... try ALLENRU Mixture. The
essence of this fine medicine with one
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water. Unold thousands of folks use
ALLENRU. Get ALLENRU today...
\$1c at any drug store.

THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



"That's news to me, Judge. From the way
some people talk you would think it was
at least 50%."
"No, Clem, there's the statement right
here in the paper... from authorities who
have made an exhaustive study of the sub-
ject. Only about 5% of the people who
drink occasionally abuse the privilege...
95% drink sensibly."
"No wonder you say it wouldn't be fair
to take the privilege away from the other
Judge. I agree with you."
"I can't see it any other way, Clem. No

more than I could see taking automobiles
away from everybody because a few drive
recklessly and have accidents. Or preventing
the making or sale of cake or doughnuts
because some folks eat too much and get
indigestion."

"In the case of spirit beverages, the answer
is one of education and better control."

"As a matter of fact, the responsible
members of that industry are working con-
stantly toward that end. They don't want
folks to abuse the use of their product any
more than we do."

This advertisement sponsored by Conference of Alcoholic Beverage Industries, Inc.

Girls!
Do you suffer from
**nervous
tension**

On "CERTAIN DAYS" of the month?



Helps Build Up Resistance
Against Such Distress!

Do seasonal, periodic disturbances
cause you to feel "nervous as a witch,"
so restless, jittery, highstrung, perhaps
tired, "dragged out"—at such times?
Then don't delay! Try this great med-
icine—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound to relieve such symptoms.
It's one of the best known and most
effective medicines for this purpose.
Pinkham's Compound never irritates
taken regularly—it helps build up
resistance against such distress. A very
sensible thing to do! Postively no
harmful opium or habit forming in-
gredients in Pinkham's Compound.
Also a grand stomachic tonic! Follow
label directions. Buy today!

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VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

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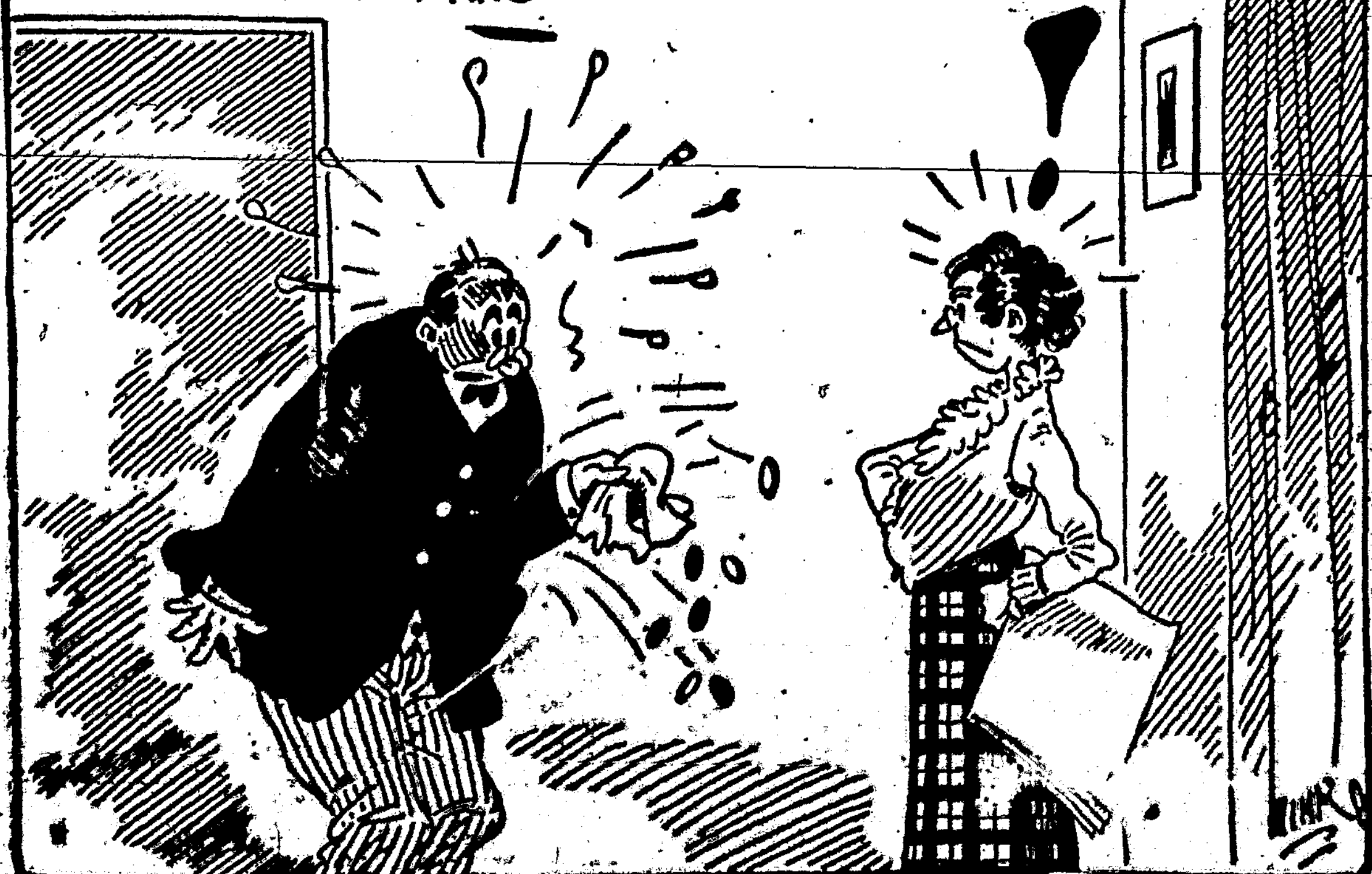
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STATEMENTS, RULED FORMS, BUSINESS CARDS
HAND-BILLS, ALL KINDS of LEGAL BLANKS,
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Silver Moon Cafe

Carrizozo, New Mexico
Now Open Under New Management
OPEN ALL HOURS
SHORT ORDERS
Regular Dinners
Line Parties Serviced on Short Notice
M. O. LONGLEY, Prop.

"THAT LITTLE GAME" Interact! Cartoon Co., N.Y.—By B. Link

HE JUST TOLD HER HOW HARD
HE WORKED AT THE OFFICE
ALL NIGHT, AND TO MOP THE
PONEY SWEAT FROM HIS BROW
HE YANKS HIS HANDKERCHIEF
FROM HIS POCKET AND —



WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Allies Close on Ruhr Valley; Japs Gird for U.S. Invasion; Forecast Cut in Grain Acreage

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



Indicative of high cost of taking Iwo Jima is this marine graveyard on the island, with row upon row of little white crosses. Approximately 4,000 Americans were killed in the struggle.

EUROPE: Ruhr Target

To 60-year-old Field Marshal Albert Kesselring went the hapless job of assuming supreme command of German armies in the west as U. S. and British forces closed on the vital Ruhr valley after having conquered the coal and iron rich Saar basin to the southwest. In picking Kesselring to try to hold the sagging German front in the west, Hitler chose an ardent Nazi, who gained notice through his development of strong defensive lines in Italy. Trusted by the Nazis to stand fast in the face of the overwhelming Allied onslaught, Kesselring succeeded Field Marshal Von Rundstedt, who was relieved of his command following reports that he had failed to negotiate an armistice with General Eisenhower.

As Kesselring took over the German command, his hard-pressed forces faced the Canadian 1st, British 2nd and U. S. 9th armies on the western border of the Ruhr, while the U. S. 1st army built up strength for a drive to the south of the vital industrial valley from its Remagen bridgehead.

Following a tremendous concerted aerial bombardment aimed at softening up the enemy's rear areas, these four Allied armies stood ready to strike to the east of the Rhine and break into the open German plains on the high road to Berlin. Farther to the south, the U. S. 3rd and 7th armies, having cleaned out the Saar, drew up against the forested mountain country to the east of the Rhine in this sector.

Double Trouble

Thus, while Kesselring had his hands full trying to hold the Allied armies off from the open northern plains, German commanders in the east experienced equal difficulty meeting the Russian onslaught over the other end of the level northern country in the east. From Stettin southward, the Reds menaced the fortified defenses of Berlin while the Nazis still talked about a last ditch fight behind concrete pillboxes, bunkers, tank traps and irrigated flat land.

Through mopped in the greatest strength before Berlin, the Reds also exerted considerable pressure to the south, seeking to batter their way through the mountain masses in Upper Silesia to enter Czechoslovakia, and smashing at German defenses in western Hungary in an effort to reach Austria.

U. S. SAVINGS: In Billions

With a wartime economy restricting the supply of civilian goods, and income at peak levels, Americans continued to pour billions of dollars into savings, the Securities and Exchange commission reported.

With Americans putting away nearly 25 per cent of their incomes in cash, bank deposits and government securities within the last two and one-half years, total holdings of these assets reached 148 billion dollars at the end of 1944.

In saving 40 billion dollars last year, 10 times as much as in 1940, Americans amassed an additional 17 billions in cash and bank deposits; 15 billions in government bonds; 3 1/2 billions in insurance, and 900 millions in savings and loans associations.

CITY EMPLOYEES

The 852,000 employees of the nation's cities and towns draw a monthly payroll of \$122,000,000, the International City Managers association reported. Despite the decline in number of employees, however, the total payroll has shown a steady advance during the last two years.

Accompanying the general decline in number of municipal employees was a general increase in length of the regular, or normal work-week city hall personnel, though much occurred in the smaller cities.

PACIFIC: Fear Invasion

Making no bones about their fear of an invasion of their homeland, the Japanese government moved feverishly to prepare the country for the eventuality, while at the same time pushing efforts to organize occupied China against a thrust from U. S. forces.

Her predicament underlined by the U. S.'s gradual advance toward the homeland, and the destructive aerial raids on her great urban centers, Japan's leaders called for the establishment of virtual martial law in the country, permitting expropriation of land and demolition of buildings for defense purposes. Though high military authorities believe that Japan, like Germany, will not be bombed out of the war because of the decentralization of her industry, U. S. attacks have cut into some of the enemy's productive capacity, besides causing serious civilian dislocations. Already, almost half of Tokyo's civilian population has been evacuated, it was said.

Besides impairing the home effort, such raids as the recent carrier plane attacks on the Japs' great inner naval base in the inland sea bounded by the home islands of Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku serve not only to cripple the enemy fleet but also damage important repair and anchorage facilities.

Although the Japs feel that any direct assault on the homeland would give them the advantage of short supply lines and land bases from which to develop counter-measures, they are looking worriedly to the Chinese coast, where they believe the U. S. might drive ashore to set up invasion bases.

Thus, high military authorities presume, the enemy will continue to play for time in such outlying battle zones as the Philippines and Burma to permit further development of Chinese resources and troops reportedly fighting for them so as to be better able to meet an invasion of that country.

CROP ACREAGE: To Drop

Because of a decrease in hog numbers in their own lots, an expected drop in demand for feed grains and a switchover to crops with lower labor requirements, farmers will put fewer acres to important grain in 1945, the U. S. department of agriculture reported.

Basing its report on farmers' declarations of intentions, the USDA said that corn acreage would be down 3 per cent under 1944, barley 14 per cent, and soybeans 2 1/2 per cent. As exceptions, wheat acreage was expected to increase 4 1/2 per cent and oats 3 per cent.

In addition, the USDA's reports on acreages for other crops showed general decreases from last year, with increases forecast only for sugar beets, flaxseed, tobacco and rice.

With the weather generally favorable, finances ample and seed and feed plentiful, chief obstacles to 1945 production lie in manpower and machinery shortages, the USDA declared. Indicated acreages in declarations of intentions might be notably changed through the year, the USDA said, in accordance with influences in weather, price fluctuations, manpower, finances and the effect of the report itself on farmers' plans.

Staples Output...

Wool production declined along with sheep numbers in the United States in 1944 with production, both shorn and pined, estimated at 413,000,000 pounds compared with 448,573,000 pounds produced in 1943. Average local market prices in 1944 were 42.4 cents per pound, however, compared with 41.4 cents per pound in 1943. Number of sheep shorn is estimated at 3 per cent less than 1944 or 44,500,000 head.

FOOD: Overseas Demands

The food situation continued to occupy the country's attention, with the conviction growing that Americans will have to give their belts a long pull inward to help feed distressed civilians in liberated countries.

But if the food situation took the spotlight in the U. S., it also aroused interest in Britain, where Prime Minister Churchill told the house of commons that the country only had less than 6 million tons of food in reserve instead of the 700 million suggested by some quarters in America. Some of it was being used to feed needy Europeans, he said.

Following President Roosevelt's statement that it was only decent for Americans to share some of their food supplies with hungry Europeans, and reports that the army's share of meat would be increased 4 per cent during the next three months to help feed people in the war zones while U. S. civilians' would be slashed 12 per cent, it was announced that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) would require about 800 million pounds of food from this country during April, May and June.

Food other than meat composes UNRRA's largest claim on U. S. stocks, with calls for meat amounting to 1 out of every 350 pounds of the nation's civilian supply, it was said. Deliveries of grain, flour and other cereal products top the list, with meat and fat and then beans and peas, milk and sugar in order. Of UNRRA's total requirements of 1,876,000,000 pounds of food for the next three months, the U. S. is expected to furnish 42 per cent, with Canada supplying 38 per cent and other United Nations the rest.

May Cut Draft Calls

With the services expected to be built up to full strength by July, 1945, monthly draft calls thereafter may be cut from the present 135,000 to 93,000 to furnish replacements, President Roosevelt revealed.

At the same time, a congressional committee was told that although draft calls would be reduced after Germany's defeat, young men will continue to be inducted during the Japanese war to replace discharged vets.

Previously, selective service announced that some 145,000 men from 18 to 25 years of age in the steel, transportation, mining and synthetic rubber industry would be deferred as essential workers, breaking the former policy of exempting only about 30 per cent in any field. As a result, older men in the 30 to 37 age group will have to be inducted to make up the difference, it was said.

POLIO: Kenny's Problem

Unable to enlist the support of the nation's medical leaders for her treatment of infantile paralysis, Australia's Sister Elizabeth Kenny announced her decision to leave this country if congress failed to look into the difficulties that have beset her since her arrival here.

Although Sister Kenny's decision to leave the country came upon the heels of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis' refusal of a request for \$304,000 for the Kenny institute in Minneapolis, Minn., she said that money was no object, since the people of the latter city already had raised \$400,000 for her work and undoubtedly could double the figure.

Rather, she said, her decision to leave was prompted by the medical profession's failure to provide assistance for further research into her theory of treatment. Without such research, she declared, her presence here was no longer necessary since others have been trained in her present methods.

MIDNIGHT CURFEW: New York in Line

Having enjoyed an extra hour of night frolicking for a few days, New York's milling merry-makers found themselves out on the streets at midnight again, following the amusement owners' decision not to take advantage of Mayor La Guardia's one hour extension of the government's 12 a. m. curfew, imposed to conserve fuel and manpower.

First accepting La Guardia's one hour reprieve in the face of widespread criticism, the amusement owners' own hands were forced when both the army and navy ordered their personnel to leave the nightclubs at midnight in obedience to the government regulation.

Before the New Yorkers decided to close their doors, War Mobilization Director Byrnes said it was impossible for the government to enforce the midnight curfew, since it lacked the police necessary.

SHIP EGGS BY AIR

More than 8,000 hatching eggs have been shipped successfully by airplane from the United States to tropical American countries to develop poultry industries as part of an inter-American food-growing program.

The University of Maryland previously had demonstrated the practicability of shipping eggs by plane within the United States and its aid that of the U. S. department of agriculture was enlisted for the experiment.

Washington Digest New Committee Controls Clamor for Food Stocks

Directs Allocation of Limited Supplies; Heavy Demands Made on Army to Feed Civilians In the Fighting Zones.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

The fight for food is on and a lot of people who "don't know there's a war going on" are going to learn about it at the breakfast table.

The first shot was fired in the battle of the bureaus in Washington by Food Administrator Marvin Jones early this month. Since then the President was moved to express himself on the subject at a White House press and radio conference. When he casually tosses off some comment like that it means a lot of memoranda have been written on the subject. We will have to take at least one hitch in our belts.

However, the situation is not quite as black as painted but unless it is painted as black as possible it will be blacker. I choose the word black advisedly for that is the color of the markets—that arise—to thwart the war effort everywhere.

It was a realization of this fact that caused the quiet, modest, soft-spoken Marvin Jones to shout a loud-spoken "Halt!" to this food-ordering spree, begun in the last months by the various agencies whose job it is to get food but not to grow it. America was doing pretty well, that is the American farmer was doing pretty well making two and sometimes four blades of this and that that grow where only one grew before and by teaching the cows and the chickens how to multiply. We were feeding ourselves pretty well at home, we were turning out a G.I. ration the like of which fighting men never put their teeth into (in such quantity and quality) before.

Also considerable food—though not nearly as much as was asked for—was going out to countries in the immediate vicinity of the war zones and under the lend-lease arrangement. UNRRA was making some shipments but not many.

Jones Locks Cupboard Door

Food Administrator Jones knew about what could actually be shipped abroad and how much was needed at home and he was able, with the help of the sweating tillers of the soil, to conjure it out of terra firma. Then all of a sudden things began to happen, and the demands on Uncle Sam's larder began to swell in such proportions that Jones said it would be bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard if all the hungry folk got there before he locked the door.

"There just isn't that much food in the world," one of Jones' lieutenants told the newsmen. There is something about the business of sowing and reaping, of breeding and feeding, of plowing, harrowing and thrashing that just can't be hurried. Jones knows that. The President knows Jones knows it and so he listened to Jones.

The edict went out, no more food shipped to anybody anywhere, except for the army and navy and the already-agreed-upon lend-lease shipments, until it is approved by a committee composed of the agencies who take the food and the one which produces it. This committee is presided over by Leo Crowley, the President's No. 1 trouble shooter. The army, the navy, the shipping administration and the food administrator are members of that committee.

Besides feeding its own mouths the army has to feed the people in the battle areas in which it lives. You have to maintain the economy of those areas if you live and fight in them. The Germans had to do it and that is why when they departed (taking everything movable with them) the liberated areas were worse off as far as eating went than they were before. As our army moves forward more and more areas must be fed.

Also as they move ahead and lose interest in the economy of the areas farther back, or as countries become completely liberated as France, Belgium, and most of the Balkans have been, food is essential to keep the peace.

There is nothing so conducive to revolution and civil strife generally as an empty stomach. The function of alleviating the distress in these countries falls to UNRRA which so far has not been able to do much. One reason for this, which applies also to countries which don't need borrowed food, but can buy it, is the

lack of ships. Ships have to be used to carry war supplies.

Until January such supplies as UNRRA could send had to be sandwiched in in "broken lots" between guns and shells and what have you. In January two full shipments went over. And they got a hurry call to distribute food to some of the "left behind" areas which the army had been taking care of.

These are the things which swelled the flood of demands on Marvin Jones' boys. These and many others like them.

Europe's Distribution System Collapses

There are two potential factors which will bring even heavier demands from the hungry world. One is the gradual restoration of transportation media within the devastated areas and the other is the eventual release of more shipping.

The latter cannot be expected soon for even when the organized resistance in Europe ends—as it might before these lines reach you—many ships must be diverted for use in transporting men and supplies from Europe to the Pacific. Of course such empty bottoms as move from America to Europe can carry food but many will be in service between Europe and Asiatic waters.

At present the transportation system in France and the occupied areas of France is one of the greatest deterrents to shipping food to Europe which exist. There is no use of having food pile up in ports waiting to be transhipped to the interior.

One American who flew from London to Paris said that he did not see one single bridge on the way. Of course there are some left or the army could not be supplied, but thanks to one side or the other no bridges remain in the pathway of a retiring army if it can be helped. We have seen what happened at Remagen when the Germans failed to smash the Ludendorff span before the Yanks could grab it and use it.

A vivid example of how this destruction of transportation has affected France is revealed in the story of the potato lamps. Normandy is a rich farming country and there is enough grain and potatoes to help feed the impoverished French cities of the interior if they could get it. But there is no fuel or light in Normandy. The Norman peasants can afford to hollow out potatoes, fill them with melted butter and attach a wick to them. That is their only means of light. Yet if the transportation lines were going they could get some oil from other places and they could ship their butter and potatoes to people who sorely need them.

At present food demands are heavy and until now the allocation of supplies has not been coordinated. Government agencies which didn't have to produce the food, ordered it. And their orders frequently overlapped. Now all demands will be screened through Crowley's committee and the food administration will not be asked the impossible.

Purposely the same man is never given the job of making up quotas of desired war supplies and also of actually producing them. It has been found this is dangerous. There would be too much temptation to cut the quota to fit the available supplies. Now a certain amount of rivalry exists which forces each party to try to get a little more than he thinks he can. But there has to be someone to act as final arbiter to bring reach and grasp together with as little spillage as possible.

The number of civilians employed in the United States declined to 50, 120,000 in January, or to the lowest figure since the record high peak of 54,750,000 was reached in July, 1943, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Nevertheless, practically the largest possible percentage of the total labor force was employed in January.

The decline in employment was thus not due to a lack of jobs but to a reduction in the available supply of labor. The reduction in the labor supply was caused partly by persons withdrawing themselves from the labor force and partly by persons entering the armed forces. No alleviation of the labor shortage is in prospect until after the war.

BARBS... by Baukhage

"In many places," a Berlin broadcast said, "the Volksturm has voluntarily given up fighting." The doctrine of free-will turns up in the strangest places.

The Finnish premier has called for establishing a basis of understanding and friendly relations with Russia. I'll bet his face was red.

The Federal Communications Commission reports a Jap broadcast which talks of important construction projects in Manchuria. Can it be the emperor is thinking of moving?

The curfew shall not ring tonight for restaurants which serve meek to war workers—which may encourage some people who don't like to go home before midnight to join essential industries.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT HELP WANTED Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without written consent of authority from their local United States Employment Service.

Attention Ex-Servicemen Auto mechanics, body men, painters, and trimmers needed for essential work. Good wages, vacation with pay, steady work for 6000 men. Write BOX A-12, care Western Newspaper Union, Denver, Colo.

Business Opportunity BEST RESTAURANT in Leadville, Rio Grande, best fixtures, furniture, etc.; heat furnished. Chance to get rich. Owner in other business. BETTY'S CAFE - Leadville, Colorado.

CEDAR POSTS for SALE IDAHO RED CEDAR POST maker wants saw, circular saw, planer, etc. Write Hugh Chablain, Bonners Ferry, IDAHO.

FARMS AND RANCHES G. L. HACKLEY, REALTOR, 706 10th St., Greeley, is headquarters for cattle ranches, farms, all sizes, all parts northern Colo. Homes and business property for your needs. Ready to show. By appt., call E. H. 55 and 2287.

OZARK STOCK FARM—Ideal for cattle, sheep, hogs, grain and hay, 3,000 acres, 150 fertile valley land; abundance of water. Milk and feed white and red oak, hickory, walnut. W. B. LATTI, Route 4, Birch Tree, Mo.

HIGHLY IMPROVED 10 ACRE fully irrigated vegetable and small fruit tract—3 mi. from 3 block farm, near highway, berry, brooder house, garage, \$6,250.00. O. D. DUNCAN, Realtor, Phags 606, 900 1/2 St. Greeley, Colorado.

FARM MACHINERY FOR SALE—NEW KNIFE TYPE COMBINATION HAMMER MILLS. The only feed mill with all these features under one roof. (1) Three large knives. (2) A set of screens. (3) Only one motor. (4) Only one shaft. (5) Only one pulley. (6) Only one belt. (7) Only one hopper. (8) Only one auger. (9) Only one discharge. (10) Only one hopper. (11) Only one auger. (12) Only one discharge. (13) Only one hopper. (14) Only one auger. (15) Only one discharge. NESS CITY, KANSAS.

FEATHERS WANTED Do you own a feather bed? We are paying up to 40c lb. for good used down, duck feathers—new fine goose, \$1.25 lb. new fine duck, \$0.75 lb. quills, 10c lb. Checks mailed the same day. Write for WARMER STORE - Mitchell, N. D.

GAME FARM WILD GEESSE and ducks, fancy pigeons, rabbits, petowls, pheasants, Prices free. JEWELL GAME FARM, Danville, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS \$1.00 FOR EACH NAME AND ADDRESS of certain people anywhere. Write card for particulars. HILS OGDEN, DENVER.

MEXICAN GIFT ITEMS Price list for FOSTER, 906 East River St., El Paso, Texas.

POSITION WANTED WANTED—POSITION AS RANGE MANAGER in Colorado. Best references. CHAS. MARKLAND, Stillpoint, Wash.

POULTRY PURE BROAD BREAST Bronze Poults and pure and hybrid baby chicks. Order early. Circular free. Write for Catalog & Turkey Farms, Olathe City, Kansas.

SEEDS—PLANTS Golden Acre Cabbage Plants—100 postpaid \$1; 1500 collect \$3.25. Sweet Spanish and Crystal White Plants—500 postpaid \$1; 1000 collect \$7.50. Crystal Wax Seed, lb. \$3.50. Send for prices on tomato plants. Lake Head Farms, Overton, Nev.

Washing Machine Repairs MAYTAG WASHERS are real wartime friends. Is your Maytag Washer hard to move? Buy a new set of easy rolling rubber casters for only \$2.95. A complete set of casters, including parts at your local Authorized Maytag Dealer or write Factory Branch.

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YOUR MAYTAG STORE Send your washer in for expert repairing at reasonable prices. Includes parts and a full line of parts. Orders filled. DENVER APPLIANCE COMPANY 906 14th St. Denver, Colo.

Buy War Bonds AT FIRST 65% OF A

COLD LIQUID 666 Cold Preparations as directed

Kidneys Must Work Well For You To Feel Well 24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood.

DOANS PILLS



GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

By Col. Robert L. Scott

WNU RELEASE



The story thus far: After graduating from West Point, Robert Scott was assigned to Kelly Field and takes up combat flying. He has been an instructor for four years when the war breaks out, and is told he is now too old for combat flying. He appeals to several Generals and is finally offered an opportunity to get into the fight. He flies a bomber to India, but is made a ferry pilot and this does not suit him. He visits Gen. Chennault, gets a Kittyhawk, and soon is flying the skies over Burma, known as the "one man air force." Later he is made C.O. of the 23rd Fighter Group, but he still keeps on knocking down Jap planes. He goes out on his greatest mission, over Hongkong.

CHAPTER XXV

Pilots waiting for the order to go into the air. Sitting at the chow wagon or for an alert. Listening with keen ears for the jingle of the telephone. Playing gin rummy or poker, but hearing everything that was going on. A player would be dealing the deck, and in the middle of the routine of dropping a card here, and one there, the phone would ring. The card would stop in the air, poised over the table while we all heard the Chinese interpreters pick up the magneto phone and utter the familiar "Wey-wey," as they say "hello." The card would remain there over the table, undealt throughout the telephone conversation—until the player realized what he was doing. Then he'd go hesitatingly on.

Perhaps the call was one of the hundreds that meant nothing; only the Chinese really knew, and we could only wait and find out. Then again, the receiver of the telephone might drop back into place and the interpreter would say something to another Chinese. This second one would go to the plotting-board, look at the marked co-ordinates, and quietly put a little red flag down over a certain city towards Japanese territory. Even then, with one warning only, the game could go on for a long time in confidence.

Perhaps the Squadron commander or the officer who was on the alert that day would move out of the game and start looking the map and the flags over, sizing up the situation. As the picture formed and it became apparent that this was a real attack he'd just go over and tell the card-game about it. Or maybe two or three men would begin to get helmets out. The game would silently break up, with cards and CN left where they were. Helmets and gloves would be put on. Men who were pretending to be sleeping in the bags on the floor would be awakened.

And the tension dropped off like a cloak. It wasn't the actual combat these fighter pilots feared, for we all wanted combat more than anything else; it was the damnable uncertainty—the ringing of a telephone, an ominous sound that most of the time meant nothing.

When men went out of the door to get into their ships and take off there was no handing to friends on the ground of last letters to take care of, no entrusting of rings and watches to room-mates. For fighter pilots don't think of coming back. They are invincible, or think they are, and they have to be that way. Down in our hearts we may figure that some accident will get us some day, when we are old and gray, when our beards get in the way of the controls, or we get to where we don't see well or react fast—but we know that no enemy fighter is good enough to shoot us down. If that happens it's just an accident.

These thoughts are the "chips" that we carry on our shoulders, and that they have to be there—arrogant, egotistical chips mellorized by flying technique and experience and fortified by the motto, "Attack!" Never be on the defensive. Shoot the enemy down before he can shoot you down. You are better than he is, but don't give him a chance. He may get in a lucky shot but you're invincible. Move towards any dot in the sky that remotely resembles an airplane. Move to attack, with switches on and the sight ready. If it's not a ship or if it's a friendly one you'll be ready anyway.

The worry comes before you get to take off for combat—wondering whether or not you'll do the right thing out of habit. After you're in the air it's all the fun of flying and doing the greatest job in the world. You are up there, pitying all earth-bound creatures who are not privileged to breathe this purer air on high. Your training makes you do the combat work that is ahead without thinking about the movements.

Months and years of training . . . hours of waiting on the ground . . . high-powered engines pulling you up and up to the attack—and then in a few fleeting seconds the combat is over, your ship is all that's in the sky, and you're on the way home again to base, whistling and thinking how easy it was and what a great and glorious life it really is. You're wondering if you can pick these cards up and finish the game and take your CN back from Ajax or Johnny or Mack. You might be thinking how good that sleeping bag is going to feel, or wondering whether the transports that can land on the field, now that the air raid alert is over, have brought you any mail. "Dog-gone, I wonder if that woman is writing me?"

Maybe they've even made some mistake back over there in the

States and have sent some new planes out here, and we're going to get the best in the world, planes that go a hundred miles an hour faster and climb 4,500 feet a minute to fifty thousand feet. But there's your crew-chief now, waving you in—and he's looking at the patches you've shot from the blast tubes of your guns and knows you've fired at the enemy. Or maybe your "victory roll" warned him anyway . . . Who knows?

Day after day, through the early part of November, we actually prayed that the weather east would clear, so that we could stop our small, piddling attacks on Burma and go back to Hongkong. I knew that General Chennault and Colonel Cooper were planning a big one for the next time, for now we had the largest force of fighters we had ever seen in China. New P-40's had been arriving in small numbers, but steadily. The Group was actually being built up to strength at last.

With the first breaks in the heavy winter clouds, Bert Carleton was sent with his transport and our ground personnel to Kweilin. Aviation fuel and bombs were placed ready for instant use, and I could feel the tension in the air again. From the daily reports on the air-warning net it could be seen that the Japanese had maintained a constant aerial patrol over Hongkong and vicinity since our last attack. With the first break in the clouds we sent observation planes over with



A group of fighter pilots on the alert at Kunming.

a top-cover of several fighters, but the Jap would not come up to fight the shark-mouthed planes. His instructions appear to have been: Wait for the American bombers.

On November 21, the ground crews got to Kweilin. Instead of keeping them in the hostel that first night to insure that information would not leak out to the enemy, we sent them to town, first casually remarking that we were here now for the second attack on Hongkong.

Early next morning our twelve bombers slipped into Kweilin, with Colonel (promoted since the last attack) Butch Morgan in the lead ship. The strengthened fighter force of between thirty and forty planes infiltrated for reserve—some went to Kweilin, others scattered to the surrounding emergency fields for better protection of the bombers. As soon as I landed I ran up to the cave and the General took me in and showed me the plotting-board. The little red flags indicated increased vigilance at Hongkong. Then I got my orders: "Strike Hongkong." In an hour the bombers were off to bomb the coal mines and docks of that Indo-China port North of Haiphong. Morgan sank a 12,000-ton ship that was reported to have been an aircraft carrier. The smaller escort strafed ferry boats, sight surface craft, and looked for Jap fighters trying to intercept. But none came.

That night the enemy sent up a flight of three bombers to each of our fields, looking for our forces. But we were so scattered that their luck was bad. Night fighters from all stations took off, but those under Maj. Harry Pike at Kweilin made perfect contact. The entire Japanese formation of three bombers was shot down over the field. Pike, Lombard, and Griffin each added an enemy ship to their scores, but Lombard was shot down in flames when the Jap gunners blew up his belly tank. Lombard had made the tactical error of pulling up over the bombers after delivering fire that shot one down. We had given him up for lost when he walked in carrying his chute—and begging for another ship.

At dawn the next day, November 23, I led the group to escort Morgan to Sanchau Island with twelve bombers. We had noted that the Japs were strengthening the air patrol over Hongkong even more. The General had smiled and said, "We're making them waste a terrible amount of gasoline." We saw Morgan's bombs take out two of the three hangars on the island field, and we went down to strafe and watch for interceptors taking off. Some of the flight got three, but my plane was hit by the ack-ack, and when the oil pressure began immediately to fall, I started for the mainland and home. With the oil pressure slowly going from seventy to fifty and finally to zero,

I sweated out my return to Kweilin and just made it by mentally lifting the ship onto the strip between the jagged stalagmites that seemed to guard our field.

That afternoon I led sixteen fighters to escort our twelve bombers to Canton. Capt. Brick Holstrom, who had participated in the raid on Tokyo the preceding April, led the bombers. As the fighters kept the new tactical "squirrel cage" about his formation he deliberately circled to the South of Tien Ho air-drome and covered the target area perfectly with his long string of bombs. The anti-aircraft was heavy and increased as we went on North over White Cloud field. I took back at the results at Tien Ho and felt a surge of pride at that perfect bombing from fourteen thousand feet. This was teamwork. I knew now, with bombers and fighters properly proportioned. All of us were mad because the Japs wouldn't come up. The bomber crews had reported them taking off from both fields and keeping low, but heading in all directions. The accurate bombing must have destroyed many of them on the ground, for we had made a faint of continuing on South to Hongkong. I sent one ship home with each bomber. The rest of us hung back and tried to tempt the enemy Zeros to come up; but they had evidently received their orders.

Next morning Lieut. Pat Daniels got up begging the General to let him lead a dive-bombing attack on an aircraft assembly plant in Canton. His plan was good, and the mission was made ready. All of us went down to the alert shack and watched the ground crew loading the little yellow fragmentation bombs under the wings of six P-40E's. A short time later they were off, with Daniels waiting to blow up the factory, and all set with his movie camera to take pictures automatically as he dove the bombs into the target.

Three hours later only five of the six returned. Pat Daniels was missing in action. His wing man had seen his leader lose part of his wing in an explosion on the way in with the bombs. Anti-aircraft could have done it, but most of us agreed from the description that Daniels' bombs might have hit his own propeller. At the tremendous speed that a fast fighter-ship builds up in a long and nearly vertical dive, pressures are also built up from the increased speed. This torque necessitates so much compensating pressure on the rudder that one must actually stand on the rudder control. While doing this, Pat might have relaxed pressure just as he reached down to pull the bomb release; this would have allowed the speeding plane to "yaw" or skid, and the bombs could have struck the arc of the prop.

The only note of encouragement was that a chute had been seen when the fighters left the target. Lieut. Patrick Daniels was one of our best and most aggressive pilots, and we missed him immediately—and hoped for the best. That same night, Johnny Allison led eight ships in a fighter sweep and dive-bombing attack on the docks at Hankow, over four hundred miles to the North. In the river harbor, with the sky crossed by tracers from the ground, Johnny dropped his bombs on the hangars and on a large freighter. Then for ten minutes he strafed the enemy vessel and badly disabled it. Captain Hampshire dove and shot the searchlights out until he was out of ammunition. The night attack so deep into enemy territory was a daring one and did much to confuse the Japs further. Johnny's ships were rather badly shot up from the ground-fire, and he was lucky to get them all back to base safely. But it was such missions as these which built up the circumstances that would assure the success of the big attack the General was planning.

Next day, with eighteen fighters, we escorted the bombers to raid Sianning, an occupied town near Hankow. We kept the circling movement all around our B-25's and tried to give them an added feeling of security by our presence. Through heavy anti-aircraft fire, Morgan led the attack in and didn't waste a bomb. We left the warehouses in flames, and there was much less ack-ack coming up towards us than when we first approached. Arriving back at our advanced base, we refueled and bombed-up again. Then we made the second raid of the day towards Hankow, over the town of Yoyang. Once again Morgan blasted the target, with black bursts of anti-aircraft fire bouncing around the formation. But there was no interception, and now we were feeling blue. We couldn't destroy the Jap Air Force if they were going to try to save their airplanes.

We spent the next day, Thanksgiving, working on the airplanes and resting. We had flown seven missions in four days, and both men and machines were tired and in need of repair. We had a special dinner that night, but remained extra vigilant against a surprise by the Jap. On that Thanksgiving evening, as we were grouped around the General, he brought out a bottle of Scotch some one had given him.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

NOT so long ago some famous Hollywood stars pushed the war news off the front pages with accounts of their unsavory romances and knife-and-bottle parties, while solid, high-minded actors went unnoticed.

This is not why I'm telling you some things about Fred MacMurray today. I'm writing about Fred because I think this pleasant, self-effacing young American actor, who stands as high in the good opinion of his employer, his coworkers, and his friends as any man in the industry, is a far more interesting character than the stars who are taking an unfair advantage of their fame and money.



Fred MacMurray

Fred MacMurray is, the very core of everything that is simple, straightforward, and American. He's as down-to-earth as applesauce or the boy next door. He's the sort of fellow every man and woman wants a son to be. He's got integrity—and try and beat that word when you're groping for a tag to give the measure of a man.

A record of 40 top pictures since 1935, when Fred came into motion pictures from the New York stage, is proof to doubters that you can be all these things and roll up bigger box office than the glamour playboys any day. Less than a year ago Twentieth Century signed Fred MacMurray to a long-term contract. They knew they had secured one of the most valuable star properties this industry ever produced. The clear, fresh baritone which won him a nod from Hollywood when he was playing in "Roberta" on Broadway and his slick way with a saxophone are capitalized in "Where Do We Go From Here," his first for Twentieth. "Double Indemnity," was the last big release in which he won public approval.

Aims to Please

On the heels of this singing part, Fred, with typical MacMurray versatility, embarked on the role he is now shooting, "Captain Eddie," the story of the famous racing driver, Eddie Rickenbacker. This is the tale of an all-American—a typical product of this democracy, like Fred himself. His third will be "Pardon My Past," which Fred will produce and star in as well.

He is deeply concerned with the "customers" when it comes to making a picture. Other stars refer to the public as "my audience" or "my fans." To Fred they'll always be "the customers," and he's of the firm belief the customer is always right.

His temperament, his art, and his income never stand between him and humanity. The very names that build the framework of his biography are down to earth and all-American: Kankakee, Ill., where he was born, and Beaver Dam, Wis., where he grew up, and Carroll college at Waukesha, Wis., where he put the finishing touches on his education.

No Silver Platter

Like most successful men, Fred helped earn that education he won the American Legion award for the highest scholastic and athletic record at college. He bought a sax-played it, too, in the American Legion band. When orchestra jobs were thin Fred was a house-to-house salesman of electrical appliances, a store clerk—anything to keep him and his mother going.

"I dread interviewers, Hedda," he told me, "because I'm bad copy. I'm just a plain guy. My wife and I and the Ray Millands have lots of fun together just doing the things all the millions of other taxpayers are doing around these United States. Nothing whimsical, nothing fancy."

Fred and Lillian have two children—Susan, four, and Robert, one year, both adopted. They want four more and recently bought the Leland Hayward home in Brentwood to make room for the kids.

Down to Earth

"I don't like to hold forth about my notion of things. Why should my opinions of life, love, death, and taxes be any more interesting than those of any man in the street?"

But there's plenty going on in that head of his. He's a solid investor. Believes in property, in the land. Owns a ranch near Santa Rosa with purebred stock. He buys good pictures for his Brentwood home, etchings and canvases he likes to look at and live with; not meaningless things of vast value to serve as publicity items.

Unfair to the Fair Sex

The New York theater has two distinguished women producers—Margaret Webster and Antoinette Perry. Paramount has a distinguished woman—or did have—Phyllis Laughton. Mitch Leisen refused to make pictures without her. Paulette Goddard won't do one without Miss Laughton's help. Paramount admits she's wonderful. The only reason they won't make her a full fledged director is, so I'm told, they're afraid the men won't take orders from a lady. Since when, fellows?

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R. S. Fagan Resigns Home Service Work

After many years of faithful service, R. S. Fagan has resigned as chairman of the Red Cross home service work. Mr. Fagan has given many years to this volunteer service and it is with deepest regret that the chapter accepts his resignation.

Mrs. S. Dewey Stokes, chairman of the Red Cross in Lincoln County has appointed Ben Burns as the Home Service Secretary. Mr. Burns has taken over his new duties and will be in the Red Cross office at the Court House each morning from 10 to 11. Lincoln chapter of the Red Cross feels fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Burns for this important work.

Mrs. Stokes, chapter chairman, will continue to assist with the Home Service work and will be in the office on Thursday afternoons as she has for the past year.

Other workers in the county in the home service are as follows: Alex Nennesberg, Ft. Stanton; Mrs. Sarah Fisher, Capitán; Mrs. Bill Hart, Reido; Mrs. Leo Hancock, Corona; Mrs. Bertha K. Storm, Glencoe; Mrs. Leo Joiner; Mrs. Rusty Knott, Three Rivers; Mrs. Elith Crawford, Carrizozo; Dr. N. E. Belden, Corona.

To Give Card Party

The Carrizozo Woman's Club will give a card party Apr. 20 at Community Center. All kinds of card games. Admission 25c. Chances will be sold 25c each (5 for \$1). The winners, first four by drawing will have their choice of 3 cakes and a basket of canned fruit.

Bonds Over America



KANSAS CAPITOL

On the wall of the conference room in the State Capitol at Topeka, Kansas, is a painting of a covered wagon drawn by oxen with the inscription: "They crossed the prairie as of old the pilgrims crossed the sea, to make the West, as they the East, the homestead of the free." To keep all America the homestead of the free today, service men cross seas to the west and east and Americans at home buy War Bonds. This great Kansas emblem of liberty, costing \$2,000,000, was started after the site was chosen by a vote of the people in 1868. The ground on which it stands was donated in 1868 for that purpose by C. K. Holliday, president of the Topeka Association.

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