

CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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PERSONALS

Mrs. Donald Edgar of Lawrence, Kansas was a caller at this office Monday.

E. H. Latham, prominent stockman of the Tinnis country, made this office a friendly visit Saturday. Sgt. Henry Latham is his nephew.

Mr and Mrs. C. L. Peebles of their ranch near Alto were visitors in town Tuesday. Mr. Peebles is a prominent stockman of that district.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nalda of their sheep ranch in the Red Canyon country were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lopez Sunday; Mrs. Nalda and Mrs. Lopez are sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kennedy of their ranch in the Jicarilla mountains were visitors here Tuesday, remaining over for the show at the Lyric Theatre.

S. W. Stout of Ruidoso was here Monday, accompanied by his brother-in-law J. T. Cagle of Elmhurst, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Cagle are visiting the Stout family.

Joe Morgan, good scout manager of the local telephone station, has returned from his vacation of two weeks, which he spent in fishing in the Chama country. Joe said the fishing was fine.

Miss Margarette Myers of the selective service office in Deming is here to spend her vacation with her grandparents Dr. and Mrs. P. M. Shaver and aunt Mrs. Thelma Wrye and baby son Jan Wrye.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Jasper passed through here Tuesday from Kingman, Arizona, on their way to California. Mr. Jasper has lately been honorably discharged from the army, having served as a Sergeant for a long period.

Austin Wooten, Mrs. Wooten and grandson, Dickie Smith are here this week from El Paso. Austin is assistant manager of the Harding Mortuary in El Paso, where they have three different mortuaries. While here they are guests of the L. R. Lamay family of Nogal-Mesa.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wandell have returned to Nogal, having been at San Antonio, Texas, for a period of eight months. George says that being in a big city for so long the little old mountain town looks better to him than ever, so let us hope they are here to stay.

Mrs. Benina Trevino, who had been here for about ten days from Calif., sold her home place to Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Carl and has returned to her home in Oakland, Calif. While here, Mrs. Trevino was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nalda at their Red Canyon ranch home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Adams of Lamesa, Texas were here the first of the week, visiting Mrs. Adams' mother, Mrs. Pearl Stearns and the Johnson Stearns families. Mr. Adams is a jeweler at Lamesa and Mrs. Adams is the former Miss Erma Poage. They also visited the Robert Poage family at Albuquerque before returning home.

In the Service

Commander of the Canadian Navy (retired) Charles Cree and son Hugh of Albuquerque made this office a friendly call Tuesday. Commander Cree is an old-timer in this district, coming to Lincoln County in '24. The Cree's are now residents of Albuquerque. Commander Cree blushingly admits he is co-starred in a motion picture "The Commando Strike at Dawn" which we are anxious to see. This picture was taken in Canada in Victoria B. C.

Lt. Dewey Stokes jr. is in Luzon in the Philippine Islands with the famous 1st cavalry division. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dewey Stokes, Sr.

Gunner Mose Lewis, son of Mrs. Lulu Lewis, has been in service over two years.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Drake of the Drake ranch near Ancho were shoppers here Saturday. Lt. Joe Drake, their son, is an airplane pilot, having been on 50-odd bombing raids overseas.

Pfc Lawrence Peebles, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peebles of Alto, is in the service.

Sgt. Henry Latham, who was a Jap prisoner a short time ago, is in Washington.

Radar Technician Walter Fulmer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fulmer, who is stationed on the battleship Pennsylvania, called up his parents from San Francisco, congratulating them on their 29th wedding anniversary Tuesday.

Pfc John T. Wilson is in Okinawa. His brother Sgt. Walton Wilson is temporarily located in a camp in Mississippi, both being the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Wilson of Ancho.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Wooten of El Paso have a son who is 1st Lieutenant in the army stationed overseas.

Pfc Jewell Bragg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bragg of Parsons is stationed in England.

Mrs. W. E. Lovelace, son Dillon and infant daughter Loretta Pearl were in from their home ranch across the Malpais last Saturday. Little Loretta Pearl is one month old, being born May 21, '45. She gives evidence of the fact that as she now looks, she will be tall and handsome like her good mother.

Mrs. Pearl Reasoner, daughter June of Bowie, Texas, Robert Taylor of Albuquerque, visited the Elmer Eaker family here for two days this week. Mrs. Reasoner and June were on a return trip, having visited relatives and friends in Long Beach, Calif., and Las Vegas, Nevada where Taylor Reasoner, son of Mrs. Pearl Reasoner, is stationed in the air service. Mrs. Grace Eaker and children accompanied their guests as far as Albuquerque and returned after a short stay. June is a graduate nurse and will enter the service soon. Robert Taylor is an automobile mechanic and owns a garage in Albuquerque. Mrs. Reasoner and Robert Taylor are sister and brother to Mrs. Grace Eaker.

Is Home-Spun Americanism About to Replace Dictatorship at Washington?

(By A. L. Burke)

When Vice President Harry Truman ascended to the Presidency of the United States, the highest honored guest he had was his devoted mother, 93, who had flown from her home in Independence, Mo., to attend the services. On alighting from the plane, she did not look through the corners of her eyes at the great crowds before her, but as far as she could, shook hands with everybody and said, "Howdy Folks." When asked what advice she had for the President, she said "Harry, be-

have yourself. With all the noise that usually attends such important matters, she approached her son and, after embracing him, she said, "Fiddlesticks, I don't like all this noise and confusion." In every move she made, in every word she said, she exemplified the true American mother, that reminds us of some of the sayings of the past who in their acts and conversations, were types of true American manhood. "Old Hickory," President Jackson, coming in one day from a hunting trip, was confronted by his butler who informed him that the English Ambassador's wife

was in waiting to see him. Still in his dirty hunting suit, he started to answer the call and said "I shall be pleased to see her." The butler then ventured the question, said he: "I beg your pardon, Sir, but don't you think it would be more diplomatic to see the lady in another costume? The President then said: 'I guess you are right John, but let me tell you something I once knew a fellow who made a fortune in attending to his own damned business.' President Lincoln in 1864

sent a message to Secretary Stanton and asked for an answer. On his return the messenger was asked "Did you bring an answer?" "I did, Mr. President, but it is verbal." What is the answer, said the President? "He said you were a damned fool" said the messenger. Lincoln scratched his head and said, "Stanton is generally right about such things". Such an answer as that during the past twelve years would have brought a prison sentence perhaps for life, coming from a subordinate. Mother Truman's advice to her son, meant more than one might think by reading what she said.

Ranchman's Camp Meeting Aug. 1 to 5

People who have so much enjoyed the Ranchman's Camp meeting will be glad to learn that Pat Murphy of White Oaks announces that there will be another meeting of that nature which will begin August 1 and end August 5.

These gatherings are of more importance than it would seem, from the fact that they furnish a diversion from the hum-drum of every-day life and where you may meet old friends whom perhaps you have not seen for years. There you may engage in the religious meetings or roam about among the throngs and meet old neighbors. In other words, enjoy the liberty and accept the courtesies which the camp affords. Remember the date and plan to attend.

Special Attraction at Rodeo

There will be two airplanes to take up passengers on the rodeo grounds east of Capitan on the 3-4 of July.

Bert Pfingsten of Hondo was here Wednesday and made this office a friendly call.

Mrs. B. W. Wilson, who is a teacher at Ancho, is attending summer school at the Eastern N. M. College in Portales.

Mrs. Eldon Craig, who has been residing at Picacho, has moved to Hereford, Texas, according to word received from that lady yesterday morning.

Harry Ong, chef at the S. P. Hotel has returned from the hospital at San Francisco, where he underwent an operation for a goitre which relieved him of that annoying ailment.

Special Attraction at Rodeo

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Comments

Lewis Burke

Who said it was going to rain this Monday?

Dewey Stokes picked up an 1873 silver dollar in the sand this week.

Headline—600 Houston, Texas, meat markets close doors.

—And they all went fishing!

Best sign of the times is one that was painted on a New York bank building: Remember, part of all you earn belongs to you. —Gallup Independent

It is interesting that the British foreign office has on file a set of Herr Hitler's fingerprints, probably picked off some small country's throat—Detroit News.

Mrs. Ashby Roselle can't be blamed for having a swelled head; she hails from Kansas and is a neighbor to Gen. Eisenhower.

"Why give Quisling, Norway's arch traitor, a trial? Seems to me as though they would 'dispose' of him — and they had better be quick about doing it, otherwise he's liable to take the cyanide of potassium route," mentions Lord Helpus.

An A P news item this week states that Phoenix, Arizona, butchers have sent a lot of soup boxes to Congress, explaining "that's all there is left; there ain't no more!"

The best OPA story of the week comes from the Roy Record which says: A local meat market operator who has been selling home-killed animals is in a sort of a quandary over an order recently received from the slaughtering division of the OPA.

He maintains that the official edict prescribes that as a meat rationing requirement only half a beef be killed at any one time.

His problem is to determine which end of the animal to kill, and he finally decided on the head end in that by such a method he will be relieved of feeding the animal until the other end is ready for butchering.

Citation

Ramundo P. Garcia, of Lincoln, N. M. 88439410, Pfc. FA, Army of the United States, has a citation for heroic achievement in Germany on 13 March, 1945, in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States. On March 13 1945, near Irach, Germany, Pfc Garcia, as a field lineman, was assigned the mission of establishing wire communications with the infantry located in a town which was subjected to enemy mortar, artillery, and rocket fire. When enemy artillery prevented the wire truck from entering the town, Pfc. Garcia moved forward over exposed terrain to successfully lay the wire by hand, a task which he later repeated when the lines were destroyed by enemy shells. Pfc Garcia's bravery, initiative, and loyal devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the armed forces of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bragg and small grandson of Parsons were shoppers here Wednesday.

Roswell Business

Firms Boost Rodeo

Our "Big Brothers" the merchants and professional firms of Roswell are always quick to lend a hand in boosting any affair that is put on in Lincoln County and now, that the big Lincoln County Roper's Club is about to stage its Fourth annual Rodeo, they are boosting that coming event by giving the Outlook a full page ad on page 5 of this issue. Roswell is always interested in our affairs, more especially in the line of sporting events. Many ropers are in Chavez County, most of whom take part in our rodeos. This year, the Lincoln County Roper's Club Rodeo promises to outclass any one it has given before, and the crowds which always attend will never in the future as well as in the past, be disappointed.

Carrizozo Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F. held an interesting meeting Tuesday night at which the Initiatory Degree was conferred on one candidate. Next Tuesday night, the Roswell Odd Fellows will be over and will confer the same degree on another candidate and the gathering will be large.

Earl Truax, son Jay Truax and H. M. Reddy were here Monday from the Ruidoso county. Jay has lately arrived home from Germany, where he was wounded in action and has a citation for bravery in service action. He was with the first army that forced its way into Germany and penetrated the Nazi so that the following armies might finish up the occupation. He was wounded by a piece of shrapnell which entered his leg and it will be one year before he can again enter the service.

LYRIC THEATRE

R. A. Walker, Owner
Sunday matinee, 2 p. m.
Night shows start at 8 o'clock
Saturday, May 5th

Friday & Saturday
Roy Riggs, Gabby Hayes,
Dale Evans, "Trigger" and the
Sons of the Pioneers in

"Lights of Old Santa Fe"

Romance, rhythm and ridin' in a picturesque panorama of the wide open spaces.

"Important Business" and "Dating Rodeo"

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Josh Fountain, Arturo de Cordova in

"Frenchman's Creek"

A feature of breathtaking Technicolor beauty and the daring escapade of a bold hearted, fearless pirate.

Paramount News and "Lulu at the Zoo"

Wednesday—Thursday

Brian Donlevy, Ann Richards,
Walter Able, John Qualen in

"An American Romance"

A stirring tribute to the "Little Fellows" who have made America great
'Colorful Colorado'.

WAR BONDS
in Action

U. S. Signal Corps Photo
War Art. Pvt. C. C. Branch paints murals on mess hall walls at Camp Robinson, Arkansas. Here's real appreciation of quarters War Bonds helped to provide for trainees.
U. S. Treasury Department

Hedda Hoppers Looking at HOLLYWOOD

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

A WORLD-WIDE audience and hence a world-wide influence is claimed for the product of the Hollywood studios. There is ample external evidence that this claim is not exaggerated. It is only in the last few years that the public has become even dimly aware of how far-reaching the screen's influence really is.

And of course we of the industry itself are the last to learn these things. We can't see the forest for the trees.

Well, there are a few fundamentals that we can't get away from in evaluating the state of the world, present and future.

One of them is that if we're going to go on having wars all of us are going to suffer no matter who wins the victories.

Have you ever stopped to reflect that back in 1917 and 1918, when our country entered upon its first exalted crusade to make the world safe for democracy, nearly all of the present leading stars of motion pictures either were not born or were pretty young? There are some exceptions, of course.

Covering the Globe

Today they are serving the flag on all the turning fronts where duty has called them. They are flying airplanes, burrowing into foxholes, helping to man carriers, battle-ships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines. They're accomplishing dangerous missions with cameras, waging the deadly war of propaganda in which our American ideas and ideals are the high explosives.

Where are their children going to be 25 years from today?

Our statesmanship of today is America's legacy to its young men and women of tomorrow. Where is it going to lead us?

You might be surprised to realize how many toddlers cooing and gurgling in Hollywood nurseries today have a life and death stake in the answer to those questions.

Bumper Crop

Surprised? When I compiled a list of Hollywood babies born in 1944 and 1945 I was astonished.

I'm not drawing any distinction where babies are concerned, but one can't name them all. This war has taught us that we are really and genuinely a democracy; that our army, navy, and marine corps represent the people and are in very truth the people.

So, from the ranks of our professional artists, here goes:

Alice Faye Harris and her husband, Phil, have two baby girls. Same for Betty Grable and Harry James. Orchestra leaders both, the fathers, and famous, too. Glamour boys. So's Dick Haymes a glamour boy. He and Joanne Marshall Haymes greeted a new baby last summer.

Girls and More Girls

My! Look at the baby girls in my list! Here's Ann Sothern with another; the father, Lt. Robert Sterling. Ken Murray comes along with a boy. Good for you, Ken. Martha Raye and Nick Condos had a girl. So did Jean Rogers and Danny Walker.

And what's this? Nancy Coleman delighted Whitney Bolton's masculine pride by presenting him with twin girls.

Veloz and Yolanda produced a son. Beulah Hume and Ronald Colman countered with a daughter. Here's Ruth Hussey and Lt. Bob Langnecker adding to the female population; also the Eddie Brackens, Donna King and Lt. James Conklin, the Bob Crosbys and the Gregory Pecks relieved the monotony—their babies are boys.

And so we come into 1945. Rita Hayworth and Orson Welles were the first big time Hollywood mamma and papa of the year, and theirs is a girl. Eleanor Powell and Glenn Ford countered with a boy. Maureen O'Sullivan and John Farrow promptly announced a feminine addition to their growing family, but Susan Hayward hit the jackpot with twin boys. Jess Barker's the father. The Jack Carsons added a baby daughter.

Looking Into the Future

What a responsibility rests upon these young Hollywood fathers and mothers of little ones brought into this disturbed world!

We hear on all sides that what the world needs and is crying aloud for is leaders. Leadership. That, I think, no one will deny.

Fathers and mothers of this day, if you don't want to go through a repetition of broken hearts, sorrow, maimed bodies, wrecked minds and nerves a generation from now, better be looking alive right now!

And 'Twas Ever Thus

I asked Gene Fowler how he was coming along with "Goodnight, Sweet Prince." He said, "We're at a complete standstill. I may have to sell the thing after all. Isn't it funny? It's like a man standing on a street corner selling \$5 gold pieces for a buck and nobody will buy. I've had fabulous offers for it, but nobody is willing to take it free." He wants all the profits to go to the motion picture relief home. . . . Lana Hornum now refuses to do bathing pictures for magazines.

Find Germany Now Country of Women

Survey Shows Ratio Is About Five Women to Two Men.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.—American officers coming to grips with the task of governing Germany are somewhat startled by the realization they have on their hands a nation which is largely feminine.

Preliminary surveys show that at the moment there are five women for every two German men in the adult productive years and this was expected to weigh heavily in the postwar behavior of the country, involving psychological considerations with which veteran officers admit they are unfamiliar.

Even the return of German prisoners will not balance the situation until today's children grow up. As a consequence hundreds of thousands of maturing German women face the prospect of a husbandless life if the nation is going to stick to monogamy.

The Nazi slave labor system released an extraordinarily high proportion of German men for the fronts where they became casualties or prisoners. Now the burdens of reconstruction and reparations sacrifices are to fall most heavily on women and if, in addition, it is to be a loveless life, it may lead, in the opinion of some officers, to a spiritual smashup which could have repercussions far beyond the German frontiers.

Lt. U. C. Biel of New York City, military government officer making a study of this factor, said if even one frustrated woman was unpredictable the mass of feminine frustration which seems in store for Germany was completely outside the bounds of calculation and could bring about unprecedented slants to the postwar mentality.

Find Europe's Health Better Than Expected

PARIS.—Health conditions in Germany and in European countries liberated by the western allies are generally better than expected and in France and Belgium are approaching normal, Maj. Gen. Warren F. Draper, chief of the public health branch of the civil affairs division, reported.

Draper said, however, that the food situation was grim throughout Europe and estimated it would become serious in Germany within 60 days. "There isn't enough food in sight to keep some people of Europe from going hungry, but up to the present the lack of food hasn't harmed the mass of people to any great extent," he said.

In the recently liberated areas of Holland no extreme cases of starvation were found and the general situation was not so acute as expected, although there were many cases of malnutrition. Draper indicated that throughout Europe there had been food available to those who had money to pay for it.

Three Japs Patch Plane For Yanks Doing It Wrong

A FIGHTER FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES.—Half a dozen 5th air force ground crewmen were patching up a wrecked Japanese fighter plane. From the brush behind the revetment there emerged three furtive figures who approached, watched, shook their heads in disapproval. Finally the engrossed Americans looked up, stood aghast. The onlookers were Japanese.

The Yanks called an interpreter. "They say you're not doing it right," explained the interpreter. "They want you to take them prisoners so they can help."

This formality was attended to and the Japanese—heads clipped and garbed in "PW" coats—went to work on the plane, soon had it airworthy. The three were Japanese ground crew personnel. Surrender of this type of soldier has been fairly common in Luzon.

Fatalities Are Slashed On Wounds in Chest

WASHINGTON.—The rate of surgical recovery from chest wounds suffered by American soldiers in this war is three times as great as in the last war, Army Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk said.

Asserting that chest wounds, along with head and abdominal wounds, are the most commonly fatal types of battle injuries, General Kirk declared that whereas the death rate of chest-wounded men who lived long enough to reach surgery was 24 per cent in the last war, it is now eight per cent.

"And this low rate has been achieved," said a war department statement, "in spite of the fact that chest wounds are more serious in this war because of the increase in bomb fragments."

Allies Warn Germans On Scuttling Ships

LONDON.—Declaring there "will be no Allied shipping available for German needs," Allied supreme headquarters has called on merchant seamen in north German ports by radio to prevent Nazi fanatics from trying "to create starvation and chaos by ordering ships to be scuttled."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for July 1

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GOD'S JOY IN CREATION

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 1:1-5, 10-12, 18-25, 27, 31.
GOLDEN TEXT—God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.—Genesis 1:31.

The destiny of this world seems to be in the balances in our day with wicked men ruthlessly trying to destroy that which is good and upright. We are deeply concerned in our hearts that the right should triumph and that a just and righteous peace should come.

In such a day it is good to remind ourselves, as we will in our three-month series of studies in Genesis, that man did not make this world, nor is it the product of natural forces. God made it.

God, who is eternal, infinite, and knows all from the beginning, is not moved by the impulses of the moment nor staggered by the catastrophes of a day.

He made the world. He made man. He had a plan for them, and still has a plan which He will in due season work out for His own glory.

I. God Made Heaven and Earth (vv. 1-5, 10-12, 16-18).

The biblical account of creation—"In the beginning God"—stands as a dignified, satisfactory, intelligent explanation of the origin of things, and in bold contrast to the confusing and almost unbelievable theories of scientists.

The best of scientists admit that they know nothing of the origin of things, and some say that they never will know. The answer to this query, with which every human philosophy opens, is the affirmation with which the divine account in Genesis opens—"In the beginning God."

Space forbids full discussion of the account of creation, but a study of it will reveal its beautiful order, symmetry, and completeness.

Compare that orderly account with the absurdities of the ancient human cosmogonies, and you have a new regard for Scripture.

II. God Made Man in His Own Image (vv. 26, 27).

Although man has often so debased himself by sin and disobedience to God that it seems almost unbelievable, it is nevertheless true that he was made in the likeness and image of God. Because that is true, we never give up hope for him. Because of that image, no matter how deeply defaced by sin, man still may be touched by redeeming grace and restored to fellowship with God.

The likeness and image of God in man refers to a moral and spiritual likeness. Man is a living soul with intelligence, feeling and will. He is a moral being, knowing the difference between right and wrong. He is a self-conscious, personal being.

To man God gave dominion over the earth and all its potential powers. Sometimes one has been hopeful that man was making good progress in the development of the earth's resources for his own good and the glory of God. But one is sad to see how he has used this great God-given opportunity for destruction and death. Only a revival of real Christianity can bring him back to his senses. Let us pray and work for it.

Observe that the family was established as the center of man's life on earth, as God gave him a "help meet unto him." Woman was taken "out of man's head that she should rule over him; nor out of his feet to be trampled upon; but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected by him, and near his heart to be loved by him" (Matthew Henry).

The decay of family life and the modern substitution of social and civic units as the basis of life have led to disastrous results, one of which is juvenile delinquency. Not only do we need a revival of religion, we also need a revival of the home life of the nation.

III. God Made All Things Well (v. 31).

When men do recognize the hand of God in creation, they often seem to feel that what He made was rather limited and defective. It would almost seem that God should be clever about perfecting His work, developing it and making it useful.

As a matter of fact, God, who had all knowledge and whose standards are higher than man's standards could possibly be, looked over His creation and "behold, it was very good" (v. 31). It was a "finished" job (2:1).

Man has destroyed much of creation's beauty. Sin came in and marred it. What man's inventive cleverness has developed of the possibilities of this world is only a minute fraction of what is yet available. Instead of boasting, man might well be distressed at the pathetic slowness with which he has "thought God's thoughts after Him." Instead of thoughts and destroying, he ought to give his energies to building, developing, and above all, to loving God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself (Matt. 22:37-40).

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS by Lynn Chambers



Frosty Thirst-Quenchers Are Party Fare

Light Refreshments

Looking for an easy way to return your social obligations? This is the season for it, because entertaining can be so simple and so lovely.

All food can be point easy and fun to fix because it does not require standing over a hot stove to have it ready. For the simpler type of party, rely heavily on cooling thirst quenchers with perhaps a few cookies or small cakes arranged attractively on a platter. If the party takes the place of dinner, you might have several substantial salads. Try serving on the lawn or garden, buffet style, and save strain on house-keeping.

You will want to suggest coolness in your table settings. Blues and greens are very comfortable and you can relieve the monotony by having flowers in whites, pink or yellow, whichever goes best with what you have.

I've picked out some especially good beverages for this season. Don't use your supplies of canning sugar for such things as this. If you can manage to purchase ice cream and sherbet for the drinks, do so and save the sugar where it's most needed.

Orange Cream. (Serves 6)
4 egg yolks
4½ cups orange juice
1½ cups cream or rich milk
Sugar, if desired

Beat egg yolks until light, add orange juice and blend thoroughly. Pour into glasses and stir in cream. Sweeten to taste, if sugar is needed. Serve at once.

Party Punch. (Serves 8 to 16)
1 cup freshly made tea
1 cup sugar
2 cups water
1 cup orange juice
1 cup sliced, sweetened strawberries
½ cup lemon juice
1 pint carbonated water
Pour hot tea over sugar, add water. Cool. Add orange and lemon juice and strawberries. Just before serving, add carbonated water. If served in punch bowl, add thin slices of orange.

Orange Punch. (Serves 6 to 8)
1 pint orange ice
4 pints dry ginger ale
Crushed ice
Maraschino cherries
Beat orange ice and ginger ale together. Serve in glasses with crushed ice and cherries.

Fruit Lemonade. (Serves 6 to 8)
1½ cups light corn syrup
½ cup water
Juice of 2 lemons
Juice of 2 oranges
¾ cup pineapple juice
4 tablespoons cracked ice

Lynn Says

Easy Sips: Next time you have iced tea, flavor with honey instead of sugar and serve with lemon and orange wedges. It's delightful.

If you have leftover fruit juices, coffee or tea, make ice cubes with them. Then frosty drinks will not have that watery flavor. Bits of fruit, berries or mint sprigs may also be frozen in ice cubes to make them attractive.

For a good afternoon pickup, try chilled tomato juice with ginger ale or, use apricot nectar with a dash of lemon juice.

Iced coffee takes on a party touch when topped with meringue and sprinkled with cinnamon.

Lynn Chambers' Refreshment Suggestion

*Party Punch
Assorted Finger Sandwiches
*Fudgies
Assorted Mints or Small Candies
*Recipes Given

4 cherries
Few slices of banana
1½ cups ginger ale
Boll together syrup and water for 2 minutes. Set aside and cool. Pour one-half cup of the cooled syrup into shaker or large jar, add fruit juices and ice and shake. Fill glasses about half full of the mixture and complete with ginger ale, remaining syrup, slivered cherries and banana.

Cookies to go with the cool drinks should be tasty but sugar-saving. You'll like both of these suggestions:
Fudgies. (Makes 4 dozen 2-inch cookies)
¾ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
¾ cup dark corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 egg
2 squares chocolate
2 cups flour
½ teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup buttermilk or sour milk
½ cup nuts
Cream together sugar and shortening. Add syrup gradually, beating after each addition. Blend in vanilla. Add egg and beat until light. Add melted chocolate. Sift together all dry ingredients, then add to creamed mixture alternately with buttermilk, beating until smooth after each addition. Blend in nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate, (350-degree) oven. (One-half cup cocoa may be used in place of chocolate. Sift with flour, soda and salt.)

Almond Jam Bars. (Makes 2½ dozen medium-sized bars)
½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon almond extract
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ cup corn syrup or honey
1½ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
1 egg
¼ cup jam
Mix together shortening and extracts. Add syrup, mixing well. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and cloves. Add to shortening and mix until crumbly. Beat in egg, mixing well. Spread half of batter on greased, shallow pan. Spread jam over batter. Cover jam with remaining batter. Bake in a moderately hot (400-degree) oven 25-30 minutes. Cut in bars.

Here's a light layer cake that's lovely for more elaborate parties. Spread marshmallow filling in between and on top, then sprinkle with shaved nuts and candied cherries:
Swedish Layer Cake.
5 whites of eggs
½ teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup sugar
½ cup cocoa
½ cup flour
½ teaspoon vanilla
Beat eggs until foamy, add cream of tartar, sugar and cocoa and beat well very stiff. Add vanilla, fold in sifted flour and place in 2 shallow, buttered pans. Bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven about 20 minutes.

A good cookie type of sweet for summertime is this one that is sugar-saving, too. Melt about 2½ cups of semi-sweet chocolate chips in the top part of a double boiler and then mix in ¾ cup wheat flakes. Drop by spoonfuls onto waxed paper and allow to cool. Or, spread in a greased, shallow pan and cut into squares.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Gay and Practical Sun Suit for a Tot



Comfortable Sun Suit

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

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Served Country 64 Years

Few Americans have served their country as long as Edward A. Savoy, who was the messenger of 21 different United States secretaries of state between 1869 and 1933, says Collier's.

During these 64 years, this Negro performed many delicate tasks, which included the handing of their credentials to two foreign diplomats who were asked to leave this country—the Spanish minister in 1899 and the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in 1915.



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Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

"The Grain Are Great Foods" Kellogg's CORN FLAKES bring you nearly all the protective food elements of the whole grain declared essential to human nutrition.

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USELESS COWBOY

By ALAN Le MAY W.N.U. SERVICE



Gay Party Dress For Little Girls



8856
2-6 yrs.

Child's Party Dress
A GAY little party dress for your young daughter of two to six. She'll love the full swinging skirt, brief cap sleeves and simple shoulder closing. It will be the coolest, prettiest summer frock she has. Pattern includes panties to match.

Pattern No. 8856 is designed for sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3, dress, requires 1 1/2 yards of 35 or 36 inch fabric; panties, 1/2 yard; 5 yards ric rac to trim.

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

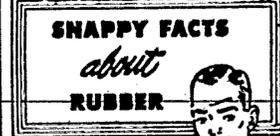
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Microscopic Writing

One of the most incredible machines ever developed is a micro-pantograph for reproducing writing in microscopic form. It was made some 20 years ago by two New Yorkers. With its diamond point moving over a glass plate, it has produced legible writing on the scale of 32,000,000 English words, or 400 full-length novels, to the square inch.

St. Joseph Aspirin

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT



Synthetic rubber, as used in rubber gloves made by B. F. Goodrich, is superior to natural rubber. The new "service gloves" are impervious to strong soap, oils and cleaning fluids that deteriorate natural rubber.

Two synthetic rubber plants operated by The B. F. Goodrich Company have produced 300,000,000 pounds of synthetic rubber. This is equivalent to the normal yield of 28,000,000 Far Eastern Rubber trees, requiring the services of 79,000 natives for the same period of time the plants have been in operation. The two plants employ about 1,200 men and women.

Peace Money



THE STORY THUS FAR: Melody Jones and George Jarrad rode into Payneville on a route to California. While there Melody was mistaken for the wanted outlaw, Monte Jarrad. Cherry, Monte's girl friend, rushed them out to the farm, where they met Avery, her brother. Informed a posse was after them Melody and Jarrad left toward the border. They returned and hid in the attic until discovered by Avery. Melody stayed at the ranch that night while Jarrad returned to Payneville. The next morning Cherry hitched up the buckboard and asked them to follow her along the road. Melody followed without learning the destination. They both knew her plans, however.

CHAPTER VIII

"I don't understand you," Cherry said, looking at him strangely. "Why are you just waiting here to be killed? Any one of the rocks you can see from here, any bunch of greenwood, may have one of the Cotton boys behind it, waiting to kill you. We might have been bush-whacked on the road we just drove. What's the matter with you? Are you trying to die?"

"Huh-uh," said Melody. He cocked his hat to one side, to block the fat rays of the sun.

"Then what in the name of heaven—"

"Well," Melody said with reluctance, "I'll tell you, if you got to know. It's because there's a couple of things I don't understand about this here—"

Cherry de Longpre looked at him for a long time with blank eyes.

"I never saw anybody like you before," she said at last. "But I'll tell you why I brought you here."

She drove the Mustang team forward a little way, in among the ruins of the ranch. "This is called Burnt Ranch now," she told him. "But it used to be the Rowntree."

"I heard of them old pirates," Melody said.

"Then forget what you heard," she told him shortly.

"Back there behind that big chimney arch, where the adobe still stands so thick—that used to be the fruit cellar," Cherry went on, with such stubbornness that she seemed unperturbed. "Mrs. Rowntree was a great hand for canning stuff. If you hunted under that rubbish, you'd find the broken cans, with labels on 'em that Mrs. Rowntree wrote."

"Canning stuff is a fine thing," Melody said. "Did you ever put up any cinnamon pears?"

"What?"

"Nothin'. Excuse me, ma'am, and go ahead."

Cherry went ahead and told him what had happened, according to her. The Cottons, she said, came into the valley much later than the Rowntrees. Anybody would think that there was enough land around there for everybody, such as it was, but the Cottons didn't feel that way. They set about driving the Rowntrees out, and their methods were an old story all over the West. They started with the handy use of running-irons, and the laming of horses, and sometimes a night stampede; and worked up to a full range-wrecking war, with the killing of an occasional cowboy in what is known as "a fair shoot-out" in some places, as yet.

Then finally a kid-cowboy came along, after the Rowntrees had lost about everything they had, and the Rowntrees gave him a job. For a little while things seemed to change; that one cowboy almost reversed the whole course of the war. He had the Cottons so well backed up that it looked as if the Cottons, and not the Rowntrees, were going to be driven out of the valley.

Cherry told all this earnestly, with slow-worded strength of effect.

"The name of this cowboy," Cherry said at the end of it, "was Monte Jarrad."

"I kind of thought," Melody said, "it was going to be him."

In spite of Monte Jarrad's amazing rally, Cherry went on to say, the end of the war had been very bad. The Cottons swarmed down one night with more than forty men. Some of them made pretense that it was an Apache raid, but they turned out to be Cottons when they were dead. They laid siege, intent upon wiping out the Rowntree once and for all, in a single night. Old Newton Rowntree and his wife had only a couple of cowboys there, besides Monte Jarrad, but they fought well, from behind the walls.

One of the cowboys was killed first. Then Newton Rowntree was hit; Cherry showed Melody the angle of the wall where he went down. He was shot in the throat, she said, and bled to death in his wife's arms. Mrs. Rowntree took up his rifle then. Cherry pointed out the window ledge where her head had laid as she died. Monte and an old cowboy called Dave kept on fighting most of the night, until the first rays set.

"So that's why Monte Jarrad is an outlaw now," she finished, snuffing a little. "Old Man Cotton had got himself made sheriff the day before the raid. So now every law in the world is against Monte Jarrad, and always will be. And the southwest won't be satisfied until he's dead."

"You talk good," Melody said with respect. "I've heard lies that trip a bull. I've heard lies that paid off bigger than a hundred dollars. But I never heard no such lies as that lie there."

Cherry turned white; she looked as if she were about to go up in smoke. "You dare use that word to me? You say I—lie—"

"Uh-huh," Melody said. "I reckon you was thinking of Billy the Kid—he used to come up with them kind of monkeyshines all the whole time. How was you to know I always stop by and grub-test at the Rowntrees, whenever I winter in California?"

"You—you do?"

"They raise chickens now," he told her. "They was some of those folks that come out West to get rich. So, they got rich, and moved to California. Or at least," Melody amended, "they moved. Old Man Cotton bought this whole spread for a hundred dollars and a buckboard team."

"Let it go," Cherry said in a dead voice. "I quit."

They sat silent, a certain awkwardness between them.

"I'm hungry," Melody said.

"I'm sorry," Cherry said, without having heard him. She sounded as if she were going to cry. "I got myself into something, and I tried to talk my way out. That's all."

"So I seen?" Melody said.

"My family's known Monte Jarrad since he was so high," Cherry said in the same dead voice. "He rode in hurt, and I tried to help him. That's all there was to the whole thing."

"Did he get away okay?" Melody asked with interest.

"They're about to get him. He would have been safe—but you drew the posse back, by being mistaken for him."

"There's a couple of things you need to know," she said, looking him directly in the eyes. "Neighbors used to mean a lot, back in Pike County. Because people were few and far between. And they hung onto each other, for better or worse. So we were there; so we broke a cpl't together, when we were eleven years old."

"Named him Dusty," Monte said. "That made Cherry falter a little, "I didn't reckon you'd remember," "I remember, Cherry."

"All right. All right, Monte. But you've got to know something. I wouldn't risk one thread of that stranger boy's shirt to pull you out of this!"

He stared at her blankly through most of that, but on the last of it a kind of humor came into his eyes. "You done that already," he said.

"I didn't," she said breathily, as much to herself as to him. "I didn't—I didn't, and I won't."

His stiff-checked smile pushed up the lower lids of his eyes. "It'll be a long day, the day you ever quit me," he said.

She stared at him defiantly; but presently her eyes dropped. "I guess so, Monte."

"There's only one thing you got to be sure to do," he said clearly. "After they get him you got to go and identify him."

She shrugged that off, almost with contempt. "He can easy enough prove who he is!"

Monte's eyes snapped back to her face. "I reckon he isn't going to prove much, after he's dead."

"They—they aren't going to—" "I should judge they'll bring the body in. But if they don't, you've still got to make sure they bury him as me."

Cherry was staring at him as if she couldn't believe her ears. She managed a shaky stare-up. "Nothing like this is going to happen! Even if they should catch him—"

Monte chuckled, but it hurt his side, and he finished straight-faced. "All he better hope is that there's a tree handy, so they don't have to hang him by dragging him."

"I don't believe you," Cherry said again. He could hardly hear her this time.

"This is the break in the luck," Monte said; "and it's you that done it, honey. I got plans for burning this country to the ground, once I get in the clear!"

Cherry sat perfectly still, as if she were hypnotized; she seemed to have lost any ability to move or speak.

Monte started to bend in the saddle; he meant to kiss her. But his wound stopped him as if he were caught with a fishhook. "I'm heading south for the border," he told her; "I'll send for you as soon as your job here is done."

He forced one more grin, then lifted his reins and followed Avery, his pony at a running walk.

As he swung down in Payneville's Court street, Melody Jones took one more look at the low sky beyond the town. A haze to the southwest might or might not be the dust of the posse coming in. He could not tell how far away it was, but he judged that what time he had would be none too much.

Melody crossed the boardwalk and went into the Last Chance bar, walking with such slow, light steps that the spur-irons hardly whispered at his heels. He had pulled the buckskin glove from his right hand and stuck it in his belt as he supposed Monte Jarrad might do in walking into uncertainties. His knees were stiff as boards, but his face was as blank as could have been wished by Unsmiling Jones. His intent watchfulness had left it empty, except for the restless twitch of his eyes.

"Neither do I." He swung down off the buckboard. "Hold them broom-tails a minute."

He went to the tail of the buckboard, and unsaddled Harry Henshaw. Then he got Monte Jarrad's great silver-mounted saddle from the buckboard where it was hidden, and swung it aboard Harry. Monte's saddle weighed better than sixty pounds, and Harry Henshaw looked a little bit as though he were looking out of a dog house. Somehow it also made Harry look pigeon-toed on both sides, instead of just the one.

When Melody looked up from trying the lasso, Cherry was staring at him in utter dumbfoundment. "You're—you're going to do it?" "Whurr! Change saddles? Oh, sure. Ain't that what you wanted me to do?"

"Yes," she admitted, in a very small voice.

He saluted her with one gloved hand, and reined Harry Henshaw away. "I guess I got to be going, now."

"Wait!" Cherry called sharply; and he turned back. "That—that's the wrong way! You can't ride down that way! That's toward Payneville!"

"I know," Melody said. "You see—I got to talk to a feller."

As soon as Melody was out of sight, Cherry turned and went whaling back to the Busted Nose. She got there with her ratty team blowing and lathering; and Monte Jarrad was at her buckboard wheel, even before she could jump down.

"I'm glad you're ready to ride," she said before he spoke. "It's time to be out of here, Monte. Avery, how in time did you get past me on the road?"

"The deceptive thing about Avery was that he made his long, sudden silences and his secretive eyes suggest a singular wisdom; people always listened when he spoke, because it was seldom. Then they were let down by the triviality of the long-awaited remark."

"Oh, I got ways," he answered her.

"There's a couple of things you need to know," she said, looking him directly in the eyes. "Neighbors used to mean a lot, back in Pike County. Because people were few and far between. And they hung onto each other, for better or worse. So we were there; so we broke a cpl't together, when we were eleven years old."

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RETURNING SOLDIER

"What a country to get back to! Boy, I could make love to its mud puddles, not to mention its rock and rills! . . . The first peep at that statue of Lib. . . The first look at the hometown skyline! . . . The skyscrapers! . . . The shops, the stores, the houses, even the hotdog stands! . . . The first eye-full of signs a guy can read, of windows with American clothes in 'em, and the names of beers, cigars and people he heard of before!"

"Sure I seen 'em all before, but now they're in technicolor!"

"No kiddin', even a 'No Smoking' sign in English is something beautiful. . . The words 'Hamburger and Onions' on a lunchwagon become full of poetry. . . And every dame I see becomes Hedy Lamar!"

"See all them tenements out the car window? . . . Okay, to me they're palaces! . . . See them billboards boostin' tooth pastes, stogies, motor grease, the circus and some body's brewery? . . . Baby, to me they become the world's ten thousand greatest masterpieces of art and literature!"

"Lunch! . . . I'll take it over the Rue de la Whozist!"

"Yeah, there's too many guys around that still got double chins and deadpans. . . Too many foul balls that don't pay no attention to uniforms, service ribbons and decorations. . . Too many creeps that give more attention to a loose dime in a train aisle than to a DSC on a marine's chest. . . Too many punks don't even know what your division insignia means. . . Yeah, and all that, but forget 'em! . . . And get a load of all the faces and smiles and voices and wisecracks and things that spell America, and I don't mean backward!"

"All that counts is being back where the papers carry full accounts of the ball games, where nobody wrecks houses except house-wreckers, where you can grab any door knob without thinking it could be a booby trap."

"Look at that taxi driver beating his jaws out in an argument with that laundry truck driver! . . . Boy, it's like long forgotten sweet music! . . . See that old number in baggy slacks setting out lettuce and tomato plants in that two-by-four backyard! . . . Kid to me it's the Queen of Sheba in the Hanging Gardens of Babylon!"

"America! Of thee I sing, and every rattle, silver horn and every yell of 'Seck it out, kid' makes swell accompaniment! . . . Thy woods and templed hills! . . . Yowsir, even all fouled up with beanie-caps, tourist camps and liver pill signs, they make the best scenery on earth!"

"The home-town garbage truck seems like Cinderella's coach and four. . . The cry 'One up, with mustard!' gives me a greater thrill than 'Lafayette, we are here!' . . . The white picket fence around my house is a greater sight than all the shrubs and statues around the gardens of Versailles. . . And I'll swap the Rhine, the Po and the Thames for the water running off my sunporch roof after a June rain."

"You can have the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Mediterranean and the English channel for the break that runs through Melligan's Grove. . . I'll trade all the words of Churchill, Roosevelt, Truman, Stalin and Tony Eden and all the music of London and Paris for the sound of a certain party's voice. . . You take the Four Freedoms, I'll take her one smile. . . There ain't as much meaning in the text of the Charters of Quebec, Bretilas Woods, Yalta, Cairo and San Francisco as there is in seven little words from my mom, 'I've got a homemade pie for you.'"

"Well, the train is pullin' in now. Home again! Pardon me if I hug a couple of trees and kiss a few buildings. Gangway! Hey, mom! Hey, pop! Hey, honey!"

We expect to visit the place any day now and be introduced to a Vice Commodore in Charge of Fancier Cocktail Glasses and a Chairlady of the Committee to Tie Ribbons on Moorings. Skipper, an old-fashioned cuspidor, if you please!

The Japs now threaten to launch an all-out stratosphere balloon attack on the United States. Personally we think it is a lot of "bakooney."

What! No Roller Skates? . . . Living room, bed room, baby and misc. furniture. Thermos lunch set, power mower; 4 cyl. 16 hp. outboard with 18 ft. boat. Selmer saxophone and clarinet and Sapparel. 120 base accordions. 274 Sunset acoustic, Englewood. —Bergam Record.

Getting Really High . . . A proposal to operate bars in airplanes is disturbing legislators, as well it may. We wince at the invitation "See what the boys in the back-draft will have!"

ODDS AND ENDS—Jimmy Durante turns dancer for the first time in his 35 years as an actor. . . The Sisters From Boston. . . Felix Knight and Francis White will costar as replacements for Nelson Eddy this summer. . . Jerry Wayne will have Joe Baker and Gladys Swarthout on his new show over CBS, on July 6th. . . Guy Lombardo's postponed his concert tour, as he and the Royal Canadians are booked to start soon on a film based on his life. . . Georgia Gibbs was so moving in the bond-buying talker "Hall of Fame" that three people wrote her that they'd bought birds and named her as comedian.

THE MIGHTY WAR LOAN

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

A WORLD-WIDE audience and hence a world-wide influence is claimed for the product of the Hollywood studios. There is ample external evidence that this claim is not exaggerated. Indeed, it's only in the last few years that the public has become even dimly aware of how far-reaching the screen's influence really is.

And of course we of the industry itself are the last to learn these things. We can't see the forest for the trees.

Well, there are a few fundamentals that we can't get away from in evaluating the state of the world, present and future.

One of them is that if we're going to go on having wars all of us are going to suffer no matter who wins the victories.

Have you ever stopped to reflect that back in 1917 and 1918, when our country entered upon its first exalted crusade to make the world safe for democracy, nearly all of the present leading stars of motion pictures either were not born or were pretty young? There are some exceptions, of course.

Covering the Globe
Today they are serving the flag on all the far-flung fronts where duty has called them. They are flying airplanes, burrowing into foxholes, helping to man carriers, battle-ships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines. They're accomplishing dangerous missions with cameras, waging the deadly war of propaganda in which our American ideas and ideals are the high explosives.

Where are their children going to be 25 years from today?
Our statesmanship of today is America's legacy to its young men and women of tomorrow. Where is it going to lead us?

You might be surprised to realize how many toddlers cooing and gurgling in Hollywood nurseries today have a life and death stake in the answer to those questions.

Bumper Crop
Surprised? When I compiled a list of Hollywood babies born in 1944 and 1945 I was astonished.

I'm not drawing any distinction where babies are concerned, but one can't name them all. This war has taught us that we are really and genuinely a democracy; that our army, navy, and marine corps represent the people and are in very truth the people.

So, from the ranks of our professional artists, here goes:
Alice Faye Harris and her husband, Phil, have two baby girls. Same for Betty Grable and Harry James. Orchestra leaders both, the fathers, and famous, too. Glamour boys. So's Dick Haymes a glamour boy. He and Joanne Marshall Haymes greeted a new baby last summer.

Girls and More Girls
My! Look at the baby girls in my list! Here's Ann Sothern with another; the father, Lt. Robert Sterling. Ken Murray comes along with a boy. Good-for-you, Ken. Martha Raye and Nick Condoe had a girl. So did Jean Rogers and Danny Walker.

And what's this? Nancy Coleman delighted Whitney Bolton's masculine pride by presenting him with twin girls.

Veloz and Yolanda produced a son. Beata Hume and Ronald Colman countered with a daughter.

Here's Ruth Hussey and Lt. Bob Longnecker adding to the female population; also the Eddie Brackens, Donna King and Lt. James Conklin, the Bob Crossbys and the Gregory Pecks relieved the monotony—their babies are boys.

And so we come into 1945. Rita Hayworth and Orson Welles were the first big time Hollywood mamma and papa of the year, and theirs is a girl. Eleanor Powell and Glenn Ford countered with a boy. Maureen O'Sullivan and John Farrow promptly announced a feminine addition to their growing family, but Susan Hayward hit the jackpot with twin boys. Jess Barker's the father. The Jack Carsons added a baby daughter.

Looking Into the Future
What a responsibility rests upon these young Hollywood fathers and mothers of little ones brought into this disturbed world!

We hear on all sides that what the world needs and is crying aloud for is leaders. Leadership. That, I think, no one will deny.

Fathers and mothers of this day, if you don't want to go through a repetition of broken hearts, sorrow, maimed bodies, wrecked minds and nerves a generation from now, better be looking alive right now!

And 'Twas Ever Thus
I asked Gene Fowler how he was coming along with "Goodnight, Sweet Prince." He said, "We're at a complete standstill. I may have to sell the thing after all. Isn't it funny? It's like a man standing on a street corner selling \$5 gold pieces for a buck and nobody will buy. I've had fabulous offers for it, but nobody is willing to take it free." He wants all the profits to go to the motion picture relief home. . . . Lana Turner now refuses to do bathing pictures for magazines.

Find Germany Now Country of Women

Survey Shows Ratio Is About Five Women to Two Men.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.—An erican officers coming to grips with the task of governing Germany are somewhat startled by the realization they have on their hands a nation which is largely feminine.

Preliminary surveys show that at the moment there are five women for every two German men in the adult productive years and this was expected to weigh heavily in the postwar behavior of the country, involving psychological considerations with which veteran officers admit they are unfamiliar.

Even the return of German prisoners will not balance the situation until today's children grow up. As a consequence hundreds of thousands of maturing German women face the prospect of a husbandless life if the nation is going to stick to monogamy.

The Nazi slave labor system released an extraordinarily high proportion of German men for the fronts where they became casualties or prisoners. Now the burdens of reconstruction and reparations sacrifices are to fall most heavily on women and if, in addition, it is to be a loveless life, it may lead, in the opinion of some officers, to a spiritual smashup which could have repercussions far beyond the German frontiers.

Find Europe's Health Better Than Expected

PARIS.—Health conditions in Germany and in European countries liberated by the western allies are generally better than expected and in France and Belgium are approaching normal, Maj. Gen. Warren F. Draper, chief of the public health branch of the civil affairs division, reported.

Draper said, however, that the food situation was grim throughout Europe and estimated it would become serious in Germany within 60 days. "There isn't enough food in sight to keep some people of Europe from going hungry, but up to the present the lack of food hasn't harmed the mass of people to any great extent," he said.

In the recently liberated areas of Holland no extreme cases of starvation were found and the general situation was not as acute as expected, although there were many cases of malnutrition. Draper indicated that throughout Europe there had been food available to those who had money to pay for it.

Three Japs Patch Plane For Yanks Doing It Wrong

A FIGHTER FIELD IN THE PHILIPPINES.—Half a dozen 5th air force ground crewmen were patching up a wrecked Japanese fighter plane. From the brush behind the revetment there emerged three furtive figures who approached, watched, shook their heads in disapproval. Finally the engrossed Americans looked up, stood aghast. The onlookers were Japanese.

The Yanks called an interpreter. "They say you're not doing it right," explained the interpreter. "They want you to take them prisoners so they can help."

This formality was attended to and the Japanese—heads clipped and garbed in "PW" coats—went to work on the plane, soon had it airworthy. The three were Japanese ground crew personnel. Surrender of this type of soldier has been fairly common in Luzon.

Fatalities Are Slashed On Wounds in Chest

WASHINGTON.—The rate of surgical recovery from chest wounds suffered by American soldiers in this war is three times as great as in the last war, Army Surgeon General Norman T. Kirk said.

Asserting that chest wounds, along with head and abdominal wounds, are the most commonly fatal types of battle injuries, General Kirk declared that whereas the death rate of chest-wounded men who lived long enough to reach surgery was 24 per cent in the last war, it is now eight per cent.

"And this low rate has been achieved," said a war department statement, "in spite of the fact that chest wounds are more serious in this war, because of the increase in bomb fragments."

Allies Warn Germans On Scuttling Ships

LONDON.—Declaring there "will be no Allied shipping available for German needs," Allied supreme headquarters has called on merchant seamen in north German ports by radio to prevent Nazi fanatics from trying "to create starvation and chaos by ordering ships to be scuttled."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Lesson for July 1

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GOD'S JOY IN CREATION

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 1:1-5, 10-12, 16-18, 26, 27, 31.
GOLDEN TEXT—God saw everything that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.—Genesis 1:31.

The destiny of this world seems to be in the balances in our day with wicked men ruthlessly trying to destroy that which is good and upright. We are deeply concerned in our hearts that the right should triumph and that a just and righteous peace should come.

In such a day it is good to remind ourselves, as we will in our three-month series of studies in Genesis, that man did not make this world, nor is it the product of natural forces. God made it.

God, who is eternal, infinite, and knows all from the beginning, is not moved by the impulses of the moment nor staggered by the catastrophes of a day.

He made the world. He made man. He had a plan for them, and still has a plan which He will in due season work out for His own glory.

I. God Made Heaven and Earth (vv. 1-5, 10-12, 16-18).
The biblical account of creation—"In the beginning God"—stands as a dignified, satisfactory, intelligent explanation of the origin of things, and in bold contrast to the confusing and almost unbelievable theories of men.

The best of scientists admit that they know nothing of the origin of things, and some say that they never will know. The answer to this query, with which every human philosophy opens, is the affirmation with which the divine account in Genesis opens—"In the beginning God."

Space forbids full discussion of the account of creation, but a study of it will reveal its beautiful order, symmetry, and completeness. Compare that orderly account with the absurdities of the ancient human cosmogonies, and you have a new regard for Scripture.

II. God Made Man in His Own Image (vv. 26, 27).
Although man has often so debased himself by sin and disobedience to God that it seems almost unbelievable, it is nevertheless true that he was made in the likeness and image of God. Because that is true, we never give up hope for him. Because of that image, no matter how deeply defaced by sin, man still may be touched by redeeming grace and restored to fellowship with God.

The likeness and image of God in man refers to a moral and spiritual likeness. Man is a living soul with intelligence, feeling and will. He is a moral being, knowing the difference between right and wrong. He is a self-conscious, personal being.

To man God gave dominion over the earth and all its potential powers. Sometimes one has been hopeful that man was making good progress in the development of the earth's resources for his own good and the glory of God. But one is sad to see how he has used this great God-given opportunity for destruction and death. Only a revival of real Christianity can bring him back to his senses. Let us pray and work for it.

Observe that the family was established as the center of man's life on earth, as God gave him a "help meet unto him." Woman was taken "not out of man's head that she should rule over him; nor out of his feet to be trampled upon; but out of his side to be equal with him, under his arm to be protected by him, and near his heart to be loved by him" (Matthew Henry).

The decay of family life, and the modern substitution of social and civic units as the basis of life have led to disastrous results, one of which is juvenile delinquency. Not only do we need a revival of religion, we also need a revival of the home life of the nation.

III. God Made All Things Well (v. 31).
When men do recognize the hand of God in creation, they often seem to feel that what He made was rather limited and defective. It would almost seem that God should be clever about perfecting His work, developing it and making it useful.

As a matter of fact, God, who had all knowledge and whose standards are higher than man's standards could possibly be, looked over His creation and "behold, it was very good" (v. 31). It was a "finished" job (2:1).
Man has destroyed much of creation's beauty. Sin came in and marred it. What man's inventive cleverness has developed of the possibilities of this world is only a minute fraction of what is yet available. Instead of boasting, man might well be distressed at the pathetic slowness with which he has "thought God's thoughts after Him."

Instead of fighting and destroying, he ought to give his energies to building, developing, and above all, to loving God with all his heart and his neighbor as himself (Matt. 22:37-40).

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS by Lynn Chambers



Frosty Thirst-Quenchers Are Party Fare (See Recipes Below)

Light Refreshments

Looking for an easy way to return your social obligations? This is the season for it, because entertaining can be cool, simple and still lovely.

All food can be point easy and fun to fix because it does not require standing over a hot stove to have it ready. For the simpler type of party, rely heavily on cooling thirst quenchers with perhaps a few cookies or small cakes arranged attractively on a platter. If the party takes the place of dinner, you might have several substantial salads. Try serving on the lawn or garden, buffet style, and save strain on house-keeping.

You will want to suggest coolness in your table settings. Blues and greens are very comfortable and you can relieve the monotony by having flowers in whites, pink or yellow, whichever goes best with what you have.

I've picked out some especially good beverages for this season. Don't use your supplies of canning sugar for such things as this. If you can manage to purchase ice cream and sherbet for the drinks, do so and save the sugar where it's most needed.

Orange Cream. (Serves 6)

4 egg yolks
4 1/2 cups orange juice
1 1/2 cups cream or rich milk
Sugar, if desired

Beat egg yolks until light, add orange juice and blend thoroughly. Pour into glasses and stir in cream. Sweeten to taste, if sugar is needed. Serve at once.

Party Punch. (Serves 8 to 10)

1 cup freshly made tea
1 cup sugar
2 cups water
1 cup orange juice
1 cup sliced, sweetened strawberries
1/2 cup lemon juice
1 pint carbonated water

Pour hot tea over sugar, add water. Cool. Add orange and lemon juice and strawberries. Just before serving, add carbonated water. If served in punch bowl, add thin slices of orange.

Orange Punch. (Serves 6 to 8)

1 pint orange ice
4 pints dry ginger ale
Crushed ice
Maraschino cherries

Beat orange ice and ginger ale together. Serve in glasses with crushed ice and cherries.

Fruit Lemonade. (Serves 6 to 8)

1 1/2 cups light corn syrup
1/2 cup water
Juice of 2 lemons
Juice of 2 oranges
3/4 cup pineapple juice
4 tablespoons cracked ice

Lynn Says

Easy Sips: Next time you have iced tea, flavor with honey instead of sugar and serve with lemon and orange wedges. It's delightful.

If you have leftover fruit juices, coffee or tea, make ice cubes with them. Then frosty drinks will not have that watery flavor. Bits of fruit, berries or mint sprigs may also be frozen in ice cubes to make them attractive.

Lynn Chambers' Refreshment Suggestion

*Party Punch
Assorted Finger Sandwiches
*Fudgies
Assorted Mints or Small Candies
*Recipes Given

4 cherries
Few slices of banana
1 1/2 cups ginger ale

Boil together syrup and water for 2 minutes. Set aside and cool. Pour one-half cup of the cooled syrup into shaker or large jar, add fruit juices and ice and shake. Fill glasses about half full of the mixture and complete with ginger ale, remaining syrup, sliced cherries and banana.

Cookies to go with the cool drinks should be tasty but sugar-saving. You'll like both of these suggestions:

Fudgies. (Makes 4 dozen 2-inch cookies)

1/4 cup shortening
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup dark corn syrup
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
1 egg
2 squares chocolate
2 cups flour
1/2 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon salt
1/2 cup buttermilk or sour milk
1/2 cup nuts

Cream together sugar and shortening. Add syrup gradually, beating after each addition. Blend in vanilla. Add egg and beat until light. Add melted chocolate. Sift together all dry ingredients, then add to creamed mixture alternately with buttermilk, beating until smooth after each addition. Blend in nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate, (350-degree) oven. (One-half cup cocoa may be used in place of chocolate. Sift with flour, soda and salt.)

Almond Jam Bars. (Makes 2 1/2 dozen medium-sized bars)

1/2 cup shortening
1/2 teaspoon almond extract
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
1/2 cup corn syrup or honey
1 1/2 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 teaspoon cloves
1 egg
3/4 cup jam

Mix together shortening and extracts. Add syrup, mixing well. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and cloves. Add to shortening and mix until crumbly. Beat in egg, mixing well. Spread half of batter on greased, shallow pan. Spread jam over batter. Cover jam with remaining batter. Bake in a moderately hot (400-degree) oven 25-30 minutes. Cut in bars.

Here's a light layer cake that's lovely for more elaborate parties. Spread marshmallow filling in between and on top, then sprinkle with shaved nuts and candied cherries:

Swedish Layer Cake.

5 whites of eggs
1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup sugar
1/2 cup cocoa
1/2 cup flour
1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs until foamy, add cream of tartar, sugar and cocoa and beat well very stiff. Add vanilla, fold in sifted flour and place in 2 shallow, buttered pans. Bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven about 20 minutes.

A good cookie type of sweet for summertime is this one that is sugar-saving, too. Melt about 2 1/2 cups of semi-sweet chocolate chips in the top part of a double boiler and then mix in 3 1/2 cups wheat flakes. Drop by spoonfuls onto waxed paper and allow to cool. Or, spread in a greased, shallow pan and cut into squares.

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Beat eggs until foamy, add cream of tartar, sugar and cocoa and beat well very stiff. Add vanilla, fold in sifted flour and place in 2 shallow, buttered pans. Bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven about 20 minutes.

A good cookie type of sweet for summertime is this one that is sugar-saving, too. Melt about 2 1/2 cups of semi-sweet chocolate chips in the top part of a double boiler and then mix in 3 1/2 cups wheat flakes. Drop by spoonfuls onto waxed paper and allow to cool. Or, spread in a greased, shallow pan and cut into squares.

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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

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

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1914, 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.

Office Phone No. 24

Let's Clean Up.

Owing to the fact that the rubbish has become so bad and, from a health and sanitation standpoint, the Village Council has ordered that after July 1, 1945, that all resident and business houses will be charged twenty-five cents minimum per month for collection and disposal of this rubbish. And, whereas, the Village Truck will haul this rubbish, every one is hereby requested to place same in a convenient place for the truck to pick up. Ordered of the Village Council, j22 29

Sale of Household Goods
Freeman Ranch
June 18 to June 22

I have four bulls for sale, 2 to 3 years old. 7 miles east of Carrizozo. Benito Gallegos. J16-26p

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



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M. O. Longley,
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Acting Sec. Margaret Myers
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COALORA RIBBKAH LODGE
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I. O. O. F.

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month
Mamie Greisen, N. Grand
Birdie Walker, Secretary
Carrizozo New Mexico

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ORDER OF EASTERN STAR
Carrizozo, New Mexico.

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All Visiting Stars Cordially Invited
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Ina J. Mayer, Sec'y.

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In the Probate Court of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico, No. 599

In the Matter of the Estate of Juan Warner, Deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
Notice is Hereby Given That the undersigned was on the 3rd day of June, 1945, appointed administratrix of the estate of Juan Warner, deceased, by the Honorable Paulino Aldaz, Probate Judge of Lincoln County, New Mexico; therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file same with the Administratrix within six (6) months from this date, as provided by law, otherwise the same will be barred. Dated this 7th day of June, 1945.

Emilia Warner, Administratrix. J16J6

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The evening news published the same day — news from our next door neighboring county News of the State of New Mexico complete; also news of the war in Europe and the Pacific and political, social and economical affairs. — Lydia Chavez, agent, Carrizozo.

Notice
The Mancha Shoe Shop has moved to the Bell building across from the postoffice, formerly occupied by Lloyd's Cafe.

In the Probate Court of Lincoln County, State of New Mexico.

In the Matter of the Estate of Melquiades Gonzales, Deceased. No. 605

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, 1945, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Melquiades Gonzales, deceased, by the Honorable Paulino Aldaz, Probate Judge of Lincoln County, New Mexico.

Therefore, all persons having claims against said estate must file same with the County Clerk of Lincoln County, New Mexico, and give notice thereof to the undersigned, within six months from the date of this Notice, as provided by law, or the same will be barred.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1945.
Clifford C. Gonzales, Administrator. j22ju18

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NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

WAR EXPERIENCE HAS DEFEATED SOCIALISM

WASHINGTON. — They say Mr. Churchill blundered when he claimed socialism would bring a gestapo to the British, rob the individual of his rights and make him a slave to the state—at least the political experts say it in chorus here and abroad. As they see it Churchill is "the man who won the war" and should have run for reelection on that platform. I wonder.

The very day he spoke, a British-spirited province in Canada voted on socialism. In Ontario, a straight-out socialist movement, called the Cooperative Commonwealth federation, had won astonishing success last time, gaining 34 seats, more than a third of the provincial parliament. The program was government ownership of banks, insurance companies, railways and certain heavy industries. This was to be the new rising political movement of the postwar Canadian world—but it was nipped far below the bud, and, in fact, frost-killed, when the people of industrial Ontario (where labor is strong) cut its power to an insignificant 8 seats in a parliament of 60 votes.

All Canada is furnishing another test of socialism and you can check the results, but I CCF cannot win in the British labor center of Ontario it could not hope for much anywhere outside the radical far west farming provinces.

In Britain the Labor party leader, Mr. Attlee, answered Churchill directly, defending the theory of socialism against the ideal of private enterprise for private profit. While Churchill may have taken political license with the gestapo deduction, he did not exaggerate the basic issue, which has been said: "Do you want socialism or free enterprise?"

The war experience of people has not been favorable to socialism. The lack of competition among sellers has destroyed the interests of the consumers today, and government management has nowhere been satisfactory to the people. Unless a buyer can walk out of a store and go to another to purchase what he wants, he can never be protected as to the quality of merchandise he buys or as to price, no matter how much the government regulates it. Every man and woman has found that out to his great discomfort during this war, not from books or propaganda, but out of his own daily experience in living.

Competition is the only thing which protects the consumers, who are all the people. Government ownership and operation is as non-competitive as a trust, a cartel or a business monopoly. Once any single force gets the power of exclusive operation, the buyer must accept the terms. Where competition is most active, the buyer is best protected. Consider the service the public gets on those western railroads where some are bemoaning the parallel lines. It is much better than upon eastern roads which control a monopoly of travel. This is true of the buying of all goods or services. It is true of hotel accommodations, of buying cigarettes, of renting a house or buying a dress. If one power (government or private) owns all the business, or is in control of the operation for any reason, the public interests are not well served. Of course, they attribute our experiences to a shortage of goods or help. That is true, but the economic effect has been the destruction of competition. The consumer could be told what to buy and at how much. He could not get it across the street, cheaper or better.

In my opinion, government ownership is in the public interest only when it is in itself competitive—competing with private interests to serve the public better. Consider the two Canadian railroads, one private and one government owned. The public gets much better service than if the government owned both and railroading became a business of government bureaucracy, having political directors decide policies.

Economically, socialism cannot generate business-like competition. In a competitive economy, a great portion of business develops from the necessity of one concern to get ahead of another. This stimulates interest in products and sells more of them. The very incentive of competition adds to national income.

I suspect Churchill (who was never much of a politician) may have seized upon the most popular valid issue he could present. The labor leaders who took up a proposal to go "halfway to communism" have certainly not chosen the best time.

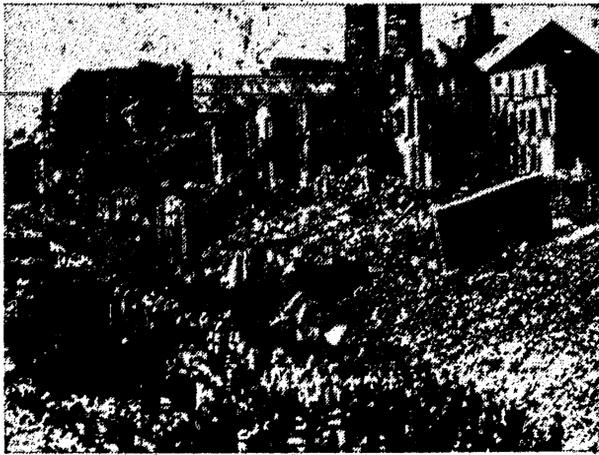
Churchill

Attlee

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Menace Early Jap Conquests; Ask Overhauling of Vet Bureau; Smoothen Big Three Relations

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



For the first time since Nazis came to power, the Roman Catholic feast day of Corpus Christi was observed in Munich, with procession wending way through bomb-battered city. Outspoken foe of Hitler's regime, Michael Cardinal Faulhaber officiated at ceremony.

PACIFIC:

New Campaign

Under heavy attack in the northern portion of their empire, the Japs face equally heavy pressure in the south, with Allied forces under command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur moving into northern Borneo in a drive to conquer the island that easily could be the prelude to a campaign against the Indies and Malaya.

Rich in oil and rubber and possessing good ports and airfields for a thrust to the west, Borneo was overrun by the Japs early in 1942 while the Allied cause in the Pacific still remained paralyzed after Pearl Harbor. With Jap shipping coming under increasing U. S. air and sea pressure, Borneo's value to the enemy has been sharply reduced, and Allied invasion forces met only meager opposition as they moved inland in the mountainous country.

Though only lightly defending the comparatively uncommunicable coastal regions, the Japs did fire the extensive oil installations located there in an effort to prevent their use by the Allies for future operations. Flames from the storage tanks and wells could be seen for 40 miles.

VETS CARE:

Legion, V.F.W. Critical

Stung by the American Legion and V.F.W.'s ringing denunciation of the veterans administration bureau, congress moved to look into the whole question and give ear to the comprehensive program outlined by both service organizations for efficient functioning of the department.

With a spokesman declaring that the bureau may eventually have to handle the cases of 18,000,000 G.I.s, the American Legion suggested the creation of a deputy administrator under Gen. Omar Bradley and a reassignment of authority under six assistants to handle medical care, insurance, finance, loan guarantees, readjustment allowances, vocational training, rehabilitation and education, adjustment of compensation, pension and retirement claims, construction, supplies and contracts.

Though criticizing the overall operations of the bureau, the American Legion and V.F.W. particularly rapped vet hospital care, charging that 47 per cent of the institutions now give inadequate treatment and citing instances of abuse in some centers. To relieve conditions, the organizations proposed increasing bed capacity; boosting wages; allowing authorities more leeway in securing help and supplies; more intelligent segregation of patients to speed recovery; and replacing army with civilian personnel.

BIG THREE:

Smoothen Relations

Troubled relations over Poland having been seemingly smoothed, the Big Three looked forward to their forthcoming meeting for planning the peace conference to reestablish the broken continent of Europe.

News of the approaching Big Three confab followed announcement that officials of the U. S., Britain and Russia would meet in Moscow with the Red-sponsored Warsaw government and democratic leaders from within and outside of Poland to discuss the composition of a more representative regime for the country.

Instrumental in smoothening Big

Three relations were Harry Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies, President Truman's special emissaries to Moscow and London. Following receipt of reports from them upon their return to the U. S., the chief executive expressed confidence in a settlement of the Polish question, declaring the Russians were anxious to get along with us as we are with them.

The late President Roosevelt's No. 1 confidante, Hopkins appeared to have played an especially key part in the discussions abroad, with Mr. Truman revealing that he not only conferred on the irksome Polish situation but also persuaded the Russians to surrender their demands for vetoing the right of aggrieved nations to air their complaints before the postwar peace organization.

While the step toward bringing together the dissident Polish elements was considered an encouraging move for the development of a

representative rule, the Polish government in exile in London denied the authority of the Big Three to supervise formation of a regime for the liberated country. Not directly included in the Moscow parley and long at loggerheads with the Reds because of alleged political interference in Poland, the exiles branded the plan as a concession to the Russians.

With his Chief of Staff Adm. William H. Leahy standing by, President Truman received reports of overseas missions of Joseph Davies (left) and Harry Hopkins (right).

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OPA:

Farm Prices

Passed by the senate as part of a bill extending OPA for one year, a provision requiring that farm producers be granted cost plus profit headed for rough treatment in the house, with Pres. Harry S. Truman joining to oppose the amendment.

Drawn by Senators Wherry (Neb.) and Shipstead (Neb.) and adopted by a 37 to 30 vote, the cost-plus provision stipulates that "It shall be unlawful to establish or maintain against the producers of any livestock, grain or other agricultural commodity a maximum price . . . which does not equal all costs and expenses (including all overhead expenses, a return on capital and an allowance for the labor of the producer and family) . . . plus a reasonable profit thereon."

While President Truman described the provision as bad and hoped the house would knock it out, other critics declared that it would create confusion by replacing the present parity formula, scaling farm prices according to general costs. Countering this argument, Senator Wherry said the provision would apply if parity prices failed to meet expenses.

SUGAR:

Set Quotas

Though distribution of sugar through the first five months of 1945 exceeded that for the same period in last year, the War Food administration fixed rigid quotas for government and civilian users for July-August-September, with the home front obtaining 10,000 less tons than at present.

From January through May, distribution of sugar totalled 2,955,906 short tons compared with 2,747,543 last year, it was revealed.

Reflecting criticism that the impending sugar pinch has resulted from loose allocations of the commodity in the face of over-optimism over supplies, figures showed that as of June 2 raw sugar stocks amounted to 275,745 short tons compared with 442,234 last year, the beet inventories totalled 374,052 short tons as against 465,222.

Bombs Take Heavy Toll

A commander in the famed U.S. 21st bomber force in the Marianas, Col. Alfred F. Klaberer, estimated that 500,000 Japanese had been killed in B-29 raids on Tokyo, with the possibility the figure might even be 1,500,000. "Look at Yokohama," he said. "One minute it is there and the next it has disappeared. I believe we killed 250,000 there."

Because burns caused by B-29 fire bombs require the care of two or three people and the Japanese lack the personnel to attend to the injuries, one 21st force medic opined the death rate must be enormous, Klaberer said.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Peace Force

With French delegate Joseph Pau Boncour declaring that the conference was erecting "the keystone of the peace structure," the United Nations meeting in San Francisco moved to approve plans for the first international army, navy and air force in history.

Directed by a military staff committee, with regional sub-committees throughout the world, the world peace force may draw on one-third of the U. S.'s present army and navy. American authorities recently estimated. All members of the United Nations will have to grant the international force free right of passage through their territory in the event of hostilities.

Use of the peace force will be subjected to the unanimous approval of the Big Five—the U. S., Britain, Russia, China and France—and a majority of the security council of 11.

SHIPYARDS:

Workers Needed

The rush of workers to peacetime jobs is seriously impeding the construction as well as repair of war vessels, the navy revealed, with the situation equally serious in both west and east coast shipyards.

With damaged vessels receiving first call on facilities for repair, the building of new ships necessarily must await their fixing. With the Brooklyna navy yard in need of 5,000 additional workers at once, the new 27,000-ton aircraft carrier Reprisal is five months behind schedule and the Oriskany is about half completed. Approximately 3,000,000 man days of work will be required on the super 45,000-ton flatop Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Both east and west coast shipyards have been losing about 600 employees a month in the shift to peacetime jobs, with the tight manpower situation in the west reflected by the necessity to tow the famed flatop Franklin to Brooklyn for repair.

PETS FOR G.I.S

Veteran war dogs no longer suitable for combat because of over age and not adaptable to scout duty are being assigned to army convalescent hospitals as pets and mascots for recuperating patients. If a hospitalized veteran soldier becomes attached to an individual dog, he may assume full ownership and take the dog home with him when he recovers and is released from the service.

Washington Digest

Reconversion No Great Obstacle to Industry

Many Factories Making Consumers Goods for Services; Numerous Others to Require Only Minor Changes.



By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

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

Reconversion has begun and it looks as if one prediction, made back when conversion had been accomplished with many an ache and groan, would come true. Then the experts predicted that reconversion would be easier than conversion.

Eighty per cent of the factories, we are now told by officials of the department of commerce, will not have to do a major reconversion job. This is largely because many industries now furnishing supplies to the military will continue to manufacture the same supplies for civilians—clothing, food, printing, electrical appliances—you can think of a whole lot of others yourself. It will be no great problem for the makers of such products to shift from one market to another—from Uncle Sam to John Q. Consumer.

Some industries whose present product differs considerably from the civilian goods they make won't have such major difficulties either. It will please the ladies to learn that even the folks who have been making parachutes will have little or no trouble changing back to stockings. The nylon people simply have to change spools.

There are a number of other predictions concerning the future of businesses, big and little, and one of them is that 40 per cent of the industries, although they won't do the business they are doing today with Uncle Sam as a customer, will have a bigger demand to meet than they had in the boom year of 1929. And this condition will continue, say the prophets of profits, for two or three years on the impetus of the present pent-up buying power of the nation. If we keep our heads meanwhile, there is no reason why the period of prosperity cannot be extended.

But what about the other types of business which were expanded by war demands for products which won't have any civilian market? Well, our American business ingenuity and our native mechanical inventive genius, they tell us, are going to step into the picture again. Then there will be the natural evolution which will eliminate the below-average business man, and establish a survival of the fittest.

Yankee Ingenuity

To the Fore

What started me off on this topic was a typical example of how this inventive genius, stimulated by war demands, has laid the foundation for turning what started as a little two-room factory into a big, small-town business. The man with the inventive genius is a frequent Washington visitor these days. His name is Burl E. Sherrill. The name of the town is Peru, Ind., population 13,000. Sherrill is a modest Hoosier genius in his forties who managed to make a living from tinkering and selling the patents on the gadgets he invented. Then one day he made something he liked so well he didn't want to part with the idea behind it, so he decided to manufacture it himself. It was a popular-priced magnetic compass for use in steel-bodied automobiles and trucks.

Sherrill rented three offices right on the public square of Peru, turned them into his factory and started out. Soon he began to expand, pushing lawyers, doctors, real estate men out of the way. But I am getting ahead of my story.

Sherrill was a born inventor, although he didn't realize it and started off to study law. After two years at the University of Chicago he found that his hunger for the law was appeased, his hunger for three meals a day was not. He went to work managing a little neighborhood shoe store in Chicago. This gave him a chance to tinker in the kitchen-laboratory in his flat. Then he got a chance at a job back in Indiana—repairing radios in Peru. This gave him lots of opportunity to tinker and he patented inventions and sold them, which bolstered his income considerably. Finally he evolved the compass which he wouldn't part with. He was able to hire a small staff of workers—then came the war and no more civilian autos.

But there were lots of military vehicles and after our blind tanks had lost themselves in the African des-

erts, Washington found out about Sherrill and gave him the challenge of making a compass for use in motorized equipment of various kinds. Sherrill went to work and produced his models. The Carnegie Institute, the army engineers and the war college looked them over and put their okeh on them. The inventor moved downstairs and took the whole first floor of the building on Peru's public square. The 20 men who had assembled the auto compasses were increased to 125 working at a regular assembly line.

Next came a call from the Maritime commission. A compass for steel lifeboats was needed. Like the tanks, too many had been left to wander on the high seas blind. Further inventive genius was required for this job for a steel lifeboat passes much of its life on the steel deck of a ship. A few months ago the new compass was approved and production is now under way.

Some day, of course, the last war order will arrive at the factory in Peru, but because of the war-stimulated ingenuity of one man, a product has been created, the demand for which will continue for such war machines as are still needed plus a demand for civilian use which will return the moment restrictions on motor travel and transportation are over. In addition, I understand from Sherrill, a new hearing-aid is in the making.

War a Spur to

Many Entrepreneurs

To reconvert to the manufacture of civilian products, no change of machinery or assembly line nor any retooling will be necessary at the Sherrill factory. Nor will the number of employees have to be reduced.

Of course, not many inventors are endowed with enough business sense to run plants of their own. Sherrill appears to be an exception. When he got his first army order, he was asked when he could deliver how many compasses. He named the figure and the day and what is more he lived up to his promise, which was more than many manufacturers with less foresight and more unforeseen hurdles have been able to do.

There are other inventors and other business men who, like Sherrill, have received from war demands the stimulation which will push them ahead and carry them through the breakers of reconversion. Sherrill himself has no technical education. He calls himself a graduate from a junkpile. But he can talk with the scientists and the experts and, what is more, he makes the pictures he draws on his drawing board, sometimes in the small hours in pajamas and slippers, work.

He has the typical American ingenuity shared by thousands of others who helped win the war for us and who will keep us from losing the peace.

Recently a listener wrote in with a suggestion that a fitting memorial for the late President Roosevelt could be provided in a manner which would aid the bond drive. She suggested that "If bonds were contributed for a memorial commensurate with our sorrow and regret, by the time these bonds matured we would be able to buy the most magnificent memorial in the world in honor of our greatest President."

Then she concludes: "I am one of the many 'little people' who would gladly contribute a small bond now, but may not be able to give anything later."

The psychology of that suggestion is interesting. Regardless of what the purpose of a fund might be, what a splendid way of raising it and thus achieving exactly what the government wishes to achieve by the sale of bonds: the double purpose of securing cash to defray war expenses and also reducing the amount of inflationary pocket-money.

It struck me as such a good idea that I sent it along to Ted Gamble who is in charge of such matters in connection with the Seventh War Loan. Next to making suggestions for selling bonds I suppose one of the best things one can do is buy them. Of course if everybody followed that horse-sense plan and bought, simply for the security of their own future, the treasury wouldn't need any suggestions.

BARBS . . . by Baukhage

An official navy bulletin included this warning: "Navy personnel are not allowed to transport monkeys to or from India."

Sale of horse meat is reported on the increase. If that's the case we'd better end this gasoline shortage soon.

The government has moved west from the Hudson, one congressman commented. Fine so long as it doesn't stop when it gets to the Mississippi. This is a very wide country.

A medal was recently awarded to a high officer for saving the life of a woman by stopping a runaway horse 30 years ago. Which shows he was faster at catching up with what he was after than his medal.

"Sunny Side Up" . . .

Following perfection of wirebound egg cases, "sunny side up" will soon be the new breakfast order of G.I. Joe overseas. Real eggs in the shell will take the place of powdered and canned eggs on the menu.

To ship eggs in the past in the shell took up too much shipping space and also gave trouble because of their fragility and need of some sort of refrigerating or cooling process en route.

POLIO:

Cases Increase

On the eve of infantile paralysis summer outbreaks, figures show that the number of poliomyelitis cases in the country is running about 50 per cent ahead of a year ago, it was announced by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. As of mid-May, the number of new cases this year were 642 as compared with 424 cases for the same period in 1944, the foundation reported.

Kathleen Norris Says:

Shortening Sail at Your Home

Bell Syndicate.—WNU Features.



If you are lucky to have a country retreat, where he can find peace and quiet, putter with farm machinery, raise chickens, milk cows, sell fruit, where he can take his loved wife, baby girls, books and forget the world for a while, thank God for it.

By KATHLEEN NORRIS

"HOW long must we put up with my husband's post-war disillusionment and discontent?" writes Mrs. Harry Kling of Chicago. "He came back four months ago, and after the first delight at having him home again, honorably discharged, it has been nothing but difficulty and gloom. He was always a well-balanced man, affectionate, steady and contented. He is now nervous, critical, or—worse than all darkly silent for hours. He has gone back to his old firm of claim adjusters, and is making good money, with good prospects ahead. But I can't stand this sort of home life much longer. No harmony, no conversation, no plans, no fun. He is 35, I am 32; our daughters are 5 and 3.

"Harry wants to give up our comfortable apartment, where I have a part-time maid, break up all our pleasant associations, upset the girls' schooling—they go to all-day nursery schools—and move to the country. He has his eye on a sprawling farm 35 miles out, house in bad repair, 52 acres partly cultivated, tenant house of three rooms—the farmhouse has about seven rooms, electric light fixtures and plumbing 40 years old, and everything imaginable in the way of refrigerator, telephone, gas stove, linoleums, curtaining, painting, yet to be done. Here he proposes we live for years—perhaps forever. I adore my husband, I have not loved any other man since I met him, at 20, but do you think it wise to pull up all our roots simply because he has been emotionally and nervously upset by the war? Won't he outgrow this in time? Wouldn't it be wiser to wait, for the girls' sake and for all our sakes?"

My answer to this is, my dear Mrs. Kling, don't make the mistake of thinking that this fearful war, some of whose phases have ended, is like any other war that ever was. After peace negotiations with the powers of savagery and lawlessness are signed, sealed and delivered, we still have a titanic job ahead of us—service folk and civilians alike. This postwar job will not only be to preserve world peace, it will be to preserve world sanity.

A Shattered World.
It will not be only to keep a few hundred thousand depressed and mentally affected men sane; it will be to keep us all sane. This war has bitten too deep into the equilibrium of humanity; too much that is unthinkable and unbearable has happened. Europe will be peopled by millions of folk who have known what it was—for weeks, months, years—to be homeless, hungry, desperate. The sacred thing that is a man's right to work, to love, to serve his family, to build his home—has been outraged and destroyed.

Barren wastes of ashes and ruins will be wearily searched and combed by vaguely wandering hordes—children whose first experience of life was fright, fear, hunger. Women who have looked upon death, death in the mass, heaped hundreds of innocent women



His loved wife, his baby girls. . . .

MOVING TO THE COUNTRY

After returning from service Harry was able to return to his old position as a claim adjuster. He is earning a good salary and seemingly should be glad to get back into the old ways. His wife says she loves him as much as ever. They have two daughters, five and three, who are attending day nursery school.

Yet with all this, Harry is moody, unsociable and restless. He no longer is well balanced and light hearted. Something weighs him down. He wants to get away from his job, the association of family and friends, the familiar scenes.

Lately he has fixed his mind on going into farming. He has found a 52-acre place somewhat rundown, and only partly cultivated at present. There are two houses on it, one of three rooms, the other seven. Both are in poor condition. It is here, 35 miles from town, that Harry wants to move his family. Harry's wife doesn't like the prospects.

and children sloin, and lying unhurled in what once were grassy parks and splendid streets.

Nothing like this ever has happened in the world before. Try to realize that we will not only be fighting, in these years to come, for those alien peoples overseas, we will be fighting with every humane and scientific weapon in our power for ourselves. That honor and charity and service may live on in the world, that homes and firesides, books and schools and tree-shaded towns may still exist, that our hearts and souls shall not be ravaged again by the fearful cruelties man may inflict upon his fellow-man, will take all that we have of courage and vision and hard, humble labor.

A Country Retreat.
Your man has done his share. He has jeopardized his reason in these years when you and the babies waited for him, safe and snug in protected America. Now you three persons whom he loves must give him back those years.

If you are lucky enough to have a country retreat, where he can find peace and quiet, where he can putter with farm machinery, raise chickens, milk cows, sell fruit; where he can take his loved wife, his books, his baby girls, and forget the great world for awhile, thank God for it. Take it gratefully, and as he grows stronger and saner you'll see how he longs to share it, to let other wounded souls and bodies rest under his big trees, to let other bewildered soul-scarred men fish his stream, help harvest his corn, sleep deep in the country guest room shaded by the pear trees.

We are going to find some big words for what we have to do for our men now. Teaching, helping, cheering, healing. Begin with your own. Forget all the past, as Europe must. Think only of a better tomorrow, and do your share to make it come true.

Preventing Tooth Decay
Fluorine solutions, mouthwashes and fluorine in drinking water are under experimentation. A poisonous element not to be trifled with, fluorine in extremely small amounts has prevented dental decay. Citizens of Kingston, N. Y., a city on the Hudson river, will drink fluoride-containing water while their neighbors down the line in Newburgh will get ordinary water. After a few years, dental comparisons should reveal whether other cities should fortify their water too.

Homesteading Opportunities In Alaska Interest Veterans

Vast Frontier Land Has Much to Offer to Hardy Young People

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Veterans of World War II dream as avidly of establishing homes on the land as did the soldiers of the Continental army, Grant's blue-clad veterans, or Pershing's doughboys in 1918, it is pointed out by the United States department of the interior. Requests for information on available public lands, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes points out, have literally inundated the department's offices. The average number of requests for information on homesteads alone in the general land office runs higher than 3,000 monthly and the number is increasing.

Exservicemen who desire to settle on public land, either in the continental United States or Alaska, will avoid many heartbreaking disappointments if they first fully inform themselves concerning all of the possible pitfalls.

One of the prime requisites, for instance, in obtaining title to public land is three years actual residence beginning within six months after permission to enter has been granted. There are numerous other requirements concerning such subjects as the building of a habitable dwelling, the cultivation of the land and other details, about which prospective settlers would do well to inform themselves before filing an application.

The principal advantage that veterans have over other citizens is that service in the armed forces, up to a maximum of two years, is credited toward the three-year residence requirement. This applies generally to all citizens over 21 years of age who have served at least 90 days in the armed forces and who have been honorably discharged therefrom. Veterans also enjoy a 90-day priority in filing applications for settlement on public land classified for that purpose. Any veteran of World War II under 21 is entitled to the same rights under the homestead laws as those over 21 who may be veterans of this or other conflicts. Residence requirements of such minors will be suspended until six months after their discharge from the service.

Moreover, homestead claims of veterans of World War II, initiated prior to their entrance into the service, are protected against forfeiture during the period of their service and for six months thereafter. Such veterans who are honorably discharged and because of physical incapacity due to their service are unable to return to the land, may make proof without further residence, improvements and cultivation.

Go North, Young Man.
By far the greatest opportunities for obtaining title to and establishing homesteads on public lands lie in Alaska. This territory covers an area of 580,400 square miles, roughly equal to one-fifth of that of the United States. More than 90 per cent of the territory is under the jurisdiction of the department of the interior. The major portion is still open to settlement under the homestead laws.

But, while the chances in Alaska are undoubtedly vast, there are many difficulties to be overcome. Considerable progress has been made in developing the territory on a stable basis, but it is still no place for the faint-hearted. Those with sufficient financial backing and with courage and tenacity may reasonably count upon success in the long run, but without these essentials veterans and others would be wise to look twice before they leap. Much also depends upon the wise selection of land, as to quality and accessibility.

Many misconceptions about Alaska have been dissipated as a result of the war. Many who have seen service there have been fascinated by its picturesqueness, and impressed by its obvious possibilities. The territory has largely lived down its old and undeserved reputation as "Seward's Icebox"—a reputation that was pinned on it by the critics of Secretary of State Seward who negotiated the territory's purchase from Russia in 1867.

To speak of the climate of Alaska is as misleading as to speak of the climate of Europe, or of Asia. The climate varies widely from that of southeastern Alaska, where it is virtually as mild as, but much wetter than, that of Virginia, to that of



Servicemen and women get pointers on Alaska land settlement from Commissioner Fred W. Johnson, general land office. Left to right: Pfc. Richard Bean, U. S. army, (Newport, N. H.), Chief Warrant Officer Joseph D. Joiner, U. S. navy (Atlanta, Ga.), and Yeoman 1/c Mildred H. Dietrich of the WAVES (St. Nazianz, Wis.), learn of chances for future on public lands administered by the interior department.

the frozen wastes of the Arctic circle and the fogs and williwaws of the Aleutian islands.

Veterans have the same preference accorded to them by the homestead laws of the United States. In addition, where lands are newly opened or restored to homestead entry veterans will be granted a preference right of application for a period of 90 days before the lands become subject to application by the general public.

In addition to homesteading in Alaska, on sites limited to 100 acres, any adult citizen of the United States, whose employer is engaged in trade, manufacturing, or other productive industry in Alaska, or who is himself engaged in such business, may purchase one claim, not exceeding 5 acres, of nonmineral land at \$2.50 an acre, but for not less than a minimum of \$10. An applicant for such a tract is required to pay the cost of the survey.

Any citizen of the United States after occupying land in Alaska as a homestead or headquarters in a habitable house not less than five months each year for three years may purchase such tract, not exceeding five acres, if nonmineral in character, at \$2.50 an acre, but for not less than a minimum of \$10. Such an applicant is not required to pay the cost of the survey.

Fur Farming and Mining.
Fur farming has been carried on in the territory for a sufficiently long period to demonstrate that the raising of such fur animals as minks and blue foxes is profitable. This is especially true in southeastern Alaska and along the general coast line where fish, a basic fur animal food, may be procured cheaply.

Certain areas of Alaska are admirably adapted to the production of fur of good quality, and there is plenty of room for expanding this industry. There are hundreds of licensed fur farmers in Alaska, the majority of whom are raising minks and blue foxes, although some silver foxes are raised in captivity.

Mineral resources are known to be large and varied, and there are undoubtedly large and rich mineral areas still unexplored. Notable evidence of this has been disclosed by extensive searches for war-needed metals and minerals by the geological survey and the bureau of mines.

A large part of the territory's natural mineral wealth consists of gold, silver, mercury, antimony, tin, coal, copper, iron, lead and platinum. There also may be considerable oil reserves in some parts of the country, but to what extent remains largely to be seen. Transportation is, of course, a problem.

Since Alaska, a natural scenic wonderland and sport fisherman's paradise, is expected to grow in importance as a vacation land and as a goal for tourists, there will undoubtedly be great opportunities for veterans and others who desire to go into businesses catering to the tourist trade. Tourist facilities are comparatively meager, especially in many picturesque localities off of the beaten path.

However, here again, those contemplating the establishment of such businesses should do so with their eyes open. It must be remembered that in many places in Alaska the tourist season is short, and that the permanent population of the territory is normally less than 100,000 persons, or about one-eighth of the number of persons living in Washington, D. C.

As a general rule, it may be said that settlement on public land in Alaska is encouraged but not urged.

Those who choose Alaska as their future homes should do so with caution. There is little doubt that ultimately Alaska is destined to become an important crossroads at the top of the world. It is a natural way station on air lines to Asia and eastern Europe.

But Alaska itself, as well as those who settle there, will be better off if it has an orderly and stable development. It is hoped, for the benefit of all concerned, that sudden rushes of hordes of people with get-rich-quick ideas but with no sustained interest in healthy growth, may be avoided.

Dam Projects Could Create A Million Jobs

Material Makers as Well As Actual Construction Workers Would Benefit

Jobs for thousands of skilled and unskilled workmen will be created in every part of the country when congress approves plans and provides funds for building more than 400 irrigation and power projects proposed by the bureau of reclamation in its \$5,000,000,000 postwar inventory.

Although these proposed irrigation and power projects will be located in the 17 western states, where the bureau of reclamation since 1902 has been responsible for the conservation and wise use of water resources, their construction will create job opportunities from Maine to California.

Behind every man on the construction job there will be one or more helpers who may be thousands of miles away. An employment analysis of the bureau's postwar inventory reveals that of the 4,250,000,000 man-hours of labor required to construct all the projects about 1,850,000,000 man-hours will be required at construction sites.

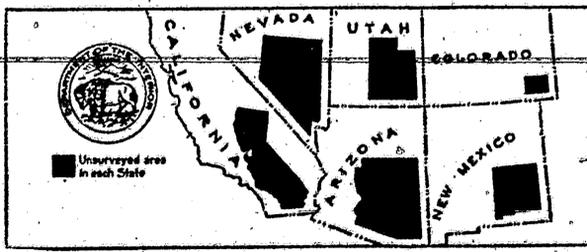
Materials from 31 States.
The materials needed for reclamation work, of which such basic products as iron and steel, cement, electrical equipment and supplies, foundry and machine-shop products, and lumber are of primary importance, must be obtained from widely separated sources. Much of this material and equipment will come from the 31 states outside the arid and semiarid regions of the west.

If funds are made available for construction of all the projects, bureau officials estimate that more than 450,000 men could be put to work the first year, less than half of these at construction sites. At peak employment in the second or third year almost 1,000,000 men could receive pay envelopes in different parts of the country as a result of this mighty effort.

Agricultural and industrial enterprises in the West will help to support and give homes to servicemen and others who have expressed their desire to settle on irrigated farms. Of the 2,000,000 westerners in the armed forces, it is estimated that 265,000 will want to return to the land.

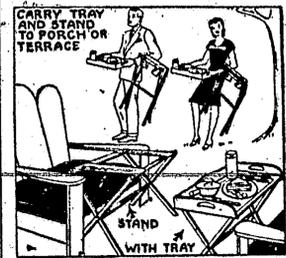
Veteran legislation, authorized and pending, gives servicemen priority of settlement on bureau of reclamation projects. On some projects public lands will be open to homestead entry.

As of June 30, 1944, the remaining public lands—exclusive of areas acquired through purchase by the government for resettlement, submarginal land administration, military, or other purposes—consisted of 37,567,096 acres outside of grazing districts, or a total of 165,236,447 acres. Some portions of the west, in fact, have not yet even been surveyed by the government, as indicated by this diagram showing the ratio of unsurveyed areas in these states.



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NOTE—Pattern 268 gives actual-size patterns for the sides of the tray to be cut with a coping or compass saw. Dimensions and illustrated assembly directions are given for all other parts of the tray and stand. A complete list of materials is included. To get Pattern 268, send 15 cents with name and address direct to:

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