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CARRIZOZO OUTLOOK

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CARRIZOZO, LINCOLN COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1945

PRICE \$2 THE YEAR

Lincoln County Chapter National Foundation Infantile Paralysis

A meeting was held in the County School Superintendent's office January 22, 1945, at 4 p. m., to select new officers for the ensuing year, to hold a general discussion on Infantile Paralysis, and to familiarize the Committee on the duties of their Chapter.

The following officers were selected:

Medical advisors: Dr. J. P. Turner, Carrizozo and Dr. Kunkel, Fort Stanton.

Executive Committee: Mrs. J. P. Turner, Chairman; Mrs. Edith Crawford, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Gussie Johnson, Secretary; Mrs. R. E. Lemon, Treasurer; Mrs. Bob Yochem, Chairman Women's Division; Mrs. James A. LaRue, Publicity Chairman.

County Representatives: Jack Earling, Captain; Geraldine Perkins, Coroner; Mrs. Elva Wilson, Ancho; Felix Ramey, Carrizozo; Mrs. Albert Kimbrell, Picacho; Mrs. B. D. Garner, Lincoln; Fernin Montis, Hondo; Mrs. George Perry, Glencoe; Mrs. C. M. Luckey, Nogal; Peter Hurd, San Patricio.

The Committee wishes to express their appreciation for the support you have given this great cause in the past and wish to solicit your complete cooperation in our present drive. As you undoubtedly know, 50 per cent of what is raised in Lincoln County remains in the County, so let's start the MARCH OF DIMES rolling!

Mrs. James A. La Rue, Publicity Chairman.

Killed By a Truck

At an early hour yesterday morning, Ray R. Sale, well-known SP Conductor, was struck by a truck in El Paso and died at Hotel Dien at 8:10, according to Conductor Ernie Dingwall, who brought the sad news to this office.

Mr. Sale resided here for many years and his home is on Alamogordo avenue. He was a member of Carrizozo Lodge No. 41, Masons. More particulars will appear next week.

We had a nice picture Monday sent by government air the service of Air Naval Cadet Charles Snow, Jr. who has undergone his 4th period of training and has but one more to go after which he will receive his commission.

For Sale

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

DANCE

Feb. 3
Saturday

Sponsored by the American Legion Grade School Gym
Capitan, N. M.
MUSIC by
"Korn Kobbers"

Comments

Lewis Burke

—Stalin says he has "60 million jobs" for the Nazis, after the Red army takes Berlin.

Note — Stalin should put Adolph Hitler to work following the horses with a shovel, pitchfork and wheelbarrow.

A wrestler in a small Italian circus pinch-hit for a singer who was ill.—This man later turned out to be Enrico Caruso. — Bill Stern on the radio.

—Quite a jump from wrestler to the greatest voice the world has ever known.

Headline — Russian big guns heard in Berlin.—Begins to look like Uncle-Joe Stalin will be the first to enter the German capital!

Ben Greisen, the County Clerk is left handed; and Felix Ramey, former county clerk, is also a "southpaw."

The American forces have liberated over 500 Yank prisoners of war in the Philippines, we heard over the radio yesterday. Let's hope some of the prisoners from this locality were included in the group.

—Note — The Japs are "very liberal" — they pay as high as 6 cents per day for work done by the Yank prisoners—Sounds like a Lam Die, but it is the gospel truth.

Let us not forget—An officer in a Nazi murder - factory told a young Polish girl to undress, waiting her execution. The girl refused and the officer proceeded to forcibly remove her clothing. She screamed and he said he would burn her alive. She was placed on a slab and shoved into the oven of the crematory. The last thing, was a flash of blonde hair and a shriek—Reader's Digest.

The Russian army is as close to Berlin as Carrizozo is to Capitan (by this time)

Baptist Church

I have been in Carrizozo one month as pastor of the Baptist church. All of our services are well attended, in spite of the bad weather. Our Sunday school begins promptly at ten o'clock Sunday morning and sermon at eleven. 7 p. m. for Training Union, followed by song service and message at eight o'clock. We are having some good music. If you like to sing, get in with us. The women of the church have reorganized their Women's Missionary Society which will meet each Thursday afternoon, four o'clock. We will organize the junior boys this week, the Royal Ambassadors. In a short time the girls will also organize the G. A. S. This is an invitation to you to attend our services at any time. O. L. Oldham.

Mr. and Mrs. Willy J. Hansen, owners of the Golden Key Nite Club near Capitan were here yesterday — but not their son, because they haven't any.

Engineer and Mrs. Louis Adams of Tucumcari were here a few days the first of the week, visiting relatives and friends.

WANTED
Clean white cotton rags, 20c lb.
Carrizozo Auto Co.

The Roosevelt-Wallace-Sidney Hillman C. I. O. Political Mess Stinks to High Heaven

(A. L. Burke)

We beg of you, before reading the funny papers, to read the following: Never in the history of the United States has there been such a political scandal as that expressed in the heading of this article. In one way, one might say that politically speaking, this mess is none of our business, but since we are among those who have kept track of this monstrous hippodrome since its beginning, we hope we will not be imprisoned for giving our many readers—just how we have sized up the situation.

Jesse Jones has made a good Secretary of Commerce; he has guarded the taxpayer's funds against being lend-leased out to Churchill and Stalin against the protests of the President, who wants England and Russia to have all of our money when they have not paid their debts to us from World War I. The committee has already registered itself against the appointment of Wallace by a vote

of 15 to 5, and the senate is also arrayed against him, but the President still insists that the country will go to hell, unless Wallace becomes the secretary of commerce. So it remains that congress must act to prevent the appointment of Wallace, who with the President, Sidney Hillman, the C. I. O. and senator "Salt & Pepper", are waiting to get him approved and appointed with tingling fingers and itching ears to get into the government sack and deal out the billions to foreign powers from where it will never be returned. Now when these great patriots are yelling for harmony, unity, yelling "hutton up your lip," "somebody talked" and all that hot air, this rotten mess of political money-grabbing is so disgusting that it stinks to high heaven. It is about time the people were awakened to how the New Deal is bent on ruining this country morally and financially.

Farm and War News

Recently installed checks and turnouts have saved labor, time, and water on Robert Mortensen's irrigated farm in the Virden Valley Soil Conservation District. "Whereas three men were formerly required to tend water on my farm, one can do the job," Mr. Mortensen says. "A good irrigation system and runs of proper length are mighty important to a man who wants to take care of his soil while increasing agricultural production."

After almost 38 years with the Forest Service, O. Fred Arthur will retire from his position as supervisor of the Cibola National Forest February 1.

February 15 is the deadline for filing reports of performance under the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to C. V. Hemphill, chairman of the state AAA Committee. "A producer must file a report for his farm on or before that date in order for the farm to be eligible for payment," he said.

Mrs. Pearl Sommersett was a business visitor from Capitan Wednesday.

Lost—Friday evening Jan. 25, between Rolland's Drug Store and the S. P. Hotel, a ladies wrist watch. Reward to finder. F2-9 Mrs. Tom James

Basketball Results

Capitan 33 at 2:30 p. m., Corona 14.
Hondo 23, at 3:30 p. m., Carrizozo 21.
Corona 44, at 7:30 p. m., Carrizozo 22.
Corona Consolation Winner.
Capitan 35, at 8:30 p. m., Hondo 21.
Capitan Winner or Champion of Tournament
Hondo Runner-Up.
S. A. Followill, Carrizozo Coach.

Notice of School Board Election

School Board Election to be held on February 18th from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. at the Community Hall.

The election is to fill the place of Mr. Henry Hoffman and Mrs. Jane Turner, whose term of office expires on March 1st, this year.

The Judges of the election will be Mr. L. A. Whitaker, Mrs. Maggie Chavez and Mrs. Jane LaRue, with Rev. John Loudin acting as alternate.

The Clerks of the election will be Mr. Ben Burns, Mrs. Tino Lopez, with Mrs. Swearingen as alternate.

Buy More War Bonds Today

Notice

—January and February are the months to render Property for Taxes. All non-rendered Property will be subject to Penalty after March 1st, 1945

J26 F23

Manuel M. Ortiz,
Tax Assessor

NOTICE

Effective Jan. 1, the store will be open from 7:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. We will be closed alternately with Rolland's every other Sunday.

We Appreciate Your Patronage
PADEN'S DRUG STORE

In the Service

Killed in Action

Eloy Montes, nephew to Judge Aldaz, was killed in action Jan. 5 in Germany.

Lieut. Dewey Stokes, jr. is in Fort Riley, Kansas; he says 'hello' to his many friends here. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Dewey Stokes, sr.

Lieut. and Mrs. John Roy Harris are now in Carlisle, Pa., where the Lieutenant is taking his basic training. Mrs. Harris will be remembered as the former Miss Mary Lewis.

Cpl. Milton Huffmyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Huffmyer of White Oaks, has been wounded twice in action in France and Germany.

Sgt. Nonie Littell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Littell of White Oaks, is in the service, being stationed in Montana.

Mrs. Ira Greer of Tucumcari spent several days here this week with relatives and friends. Jack, the Greer's youngest son, is in the service. Mrs. Greer is from Tucumcari.

Radar Technician Walter Fulmer of Treasure Island, Cal. is spending his 15 - day leave here with his parents and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fulmer and brother Bill, a Cadet at the N. M. M. I. at Roswell.

Sgt. Tom Truax is in Camp Howze, Texas, acting as Instructor in Forward Patrols; he has the Silver Star and several other badges.

Pfc. Jay Truax is in a hospital somewhere in England. He is suffering from a fractured leg, sustained in battle in Germany. R. D. Truax, the other son, had his ship torpedoed in the Atlantic some time ago, causing him to lose his life.

Cadet Bill Fulmer of the N. M. M. I. at Roswell was a guest over the week-end of his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fulmer and brother Walter of the Navy.

Mrs. Edith McKinley, son's Billy and Carl are here from Van Nuys, Cal., visiting with Mrs. McKinley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Norman, sister Mrs. Jane LaRue and small daughter Claudia. Her husband is a Lieutenant in the service.

E. J. Dodge, inspector of dining cars, restaurants and news service for the SP, was here several days this week on his regular inspection tour. Mr. Dodge was manager of the SP Hotel here a few years ago and while in town, he made this office a much-appreciated call.

Joe Wigley, manager of the Capitan lighting system and Chief of the Capitan Fire Department was here yesterday and from him we learned that Fire Department will give its sixth annual dance Feb. 17 at the old 8th grade gym. The firemen are the best of entertainers and all who attend will be assured of a good time.

For Sale

A complete saw mill with a capacity of 6000 feet of lumber per day. Can be seen at the old railroad bridge between Carrizozo and Capitan. Price \$200.—Vernon H. White. F2-9p.

Too Good to be True?

(Christian Science Monitor)
A new car for \$400 that gives 50 miles to the gallon and makes 60 miles an hour.

Dream stuff! No, it's a promise from two up-and-coming Britishers who now make cannon for Spitfires, Hurricanes, and other aircraft. They're ready, in fact, to bring over 25 demonstrators to the United States immediately.

To starved A-card holders in the United States, this mileage promise is as manna to the children of Israel. A fellow can't make many trips a week to the market, the movies, to church, and to the weekly bridge or golf game on three gallons or less.

American motorists may ask how the British have been able to develop a three-cylinder car capable of such feats as 50 miles to the gallon at 60 miles per hour. Is it jet-propelled? Well, something like it. The inventors have contrived a way of utilizing the exhaust gases—hitherto wasted on all standard-model machines—through a turbine. This may mean a great deal with domestic oil supplies gradually lessening.

Because the United States is the biggest car market, the marvels are to be manufactured at an American mass-production plant—and we offer that as a name to the manufacturers, free of charge: The Marvel.

Carrizozo Lodge No. 30, Odd-Fellows, held its usual well-attended meeting Tuesday night, transacting a budget of important business and conferring the First Degree. Other candidates are in waiting for degree work. A committee was appointed to arrange a program of music to be followed with refreshments at some date in February.

LYRIC THEATRE

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

Friday & Saturday

Roy Rogers, Trigger and Sons at the Pioneers in

"The Yellow Rose of Texas"

Roy and Trigger join a show boat troupe to trace a pay roll robbery

"Slightly Daffy" and "Bluenose Schooner"

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday
Walter Brennan, Walter McCallister, Charlotte Greenwood, Jeanne Craig in

"Home in Indiana"

The story of an orphan boy who finds his niche on a ranch where horses are trained for racing and trotting

"Mystic India" and Paramount News

Wednesday Thursday
Constance Moore, Bradford Taylor, Chas. Grapewin in

"Atlantic City"

A gay musical of Atlantic City, the nation's playground
Freddie Fisher and Orchestra plus "Brother Brat"

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

REAL DANGER OF FOOD SHORTAGE THIS YEAR

WASHINGTON. — The government is sponsoring a food scare. New York's Mayor LaGuardia has been calling for meatless days. Local rationing boards are putting out to their newspapers around the country alarming predictions of scarcities. Some people are concluding it is just the usual government fright campaign to get desired popular reaction, but this time it is real.

Hard as this may be for the average maidless housewife in the kitchen to believe, after all the stuff she has been hearing about great food stockpiles in government hoarding to feed the world, and large reserves bought up by the army and navy, the truth is we could lose this war on the food front if we do not have good crop weather this spring.

Behind the tightening condition is an explanation the government is not telling, namely that it mismanaged its food supplies situation last year and is now reaping the harvest of its mistakes.

Look at poultry. The government last summer thought it was faced with an over-supply, expected the war to be won swiftly in France, and discouraged poultry raisers from hatching eggs. That now proves to have been very bad judgment, and there is a shortage of poultry.

In hogs, the farmers were similarly scared of an over-supply, and reduced their feeder schedule upon government advice. We are now short on pork.

The sheep feeders ran into cold weather at lambing time last year, and we have a shortage of lamb.

Beef Prices Too Low

Beef has been handled so sloppily as to discourage production. Last summer both the OPA and WFA (War Food Administration) promised no ceiling price would be put on cattle, but one is now about to be applied.

An investigator went out to the midwest to hold hearings and reported the farmers were for a \$17.50 ceiling. This proved to be false. Feeder stock had been bought for around \$18, to put on 280 to 480 additional pounds, and a \$17.50 ceiling would have meant ruin of this production process. So now the ceiling will be upped to \$18 so as not to discourage the production of this additional meat.

But in order that the price to the consumer not be raised, the government is to pay the packers an additional \$1 per 100 pounds subsidy out of the treasury and the taxpayers' pocketbooks (a secret price increase under which those who pay taxes actually pay a portion of the price on steaks bought by everyone).

All this retracting and self-repudiation by the government officials naturally tended to demoralize the cattle industry and scare off production.

Worse than this, the war-manpower commission is threatening to draft farm help and the War Production board is cutting down or out the allocations for production of new farm machinery. The local draft boards in farm communities, however, have shown some signs of revolting against drafting more farm help, and frankly, I doubt that WMC orders will be obeyed.

Yet it is clear that farm help, new machinery, and parts for repairs will be scarcer than last year. If spring weather is bad, we will be in trouble. As for large reserves, we simply do not have them in any line.

The department of agriculture is now out holding meetings to get the farmers to increase planting, and extension directors are doing good constructive work, but the OPA, WFA, and the other government bureaus are doing nothing to extend production that I can see.

Bureaucratic Wrangling

Indeed, there is constant quarreling and bickering on policy between OPA and WFA which is somewhat demoralizing, and coordinator Vinson's office is full of left-wing boys who always have sociology uppermost in mind.

It is evident then that this new food scare has more validity behind it than in former cases, although the wrong reasons are being offered by the administration, naturally enough, in order to cover its old mistakes. "People are eating more," they say, for instance. I doubt that this is true.

The Germans seem to have captured a large quantity of our canned goods in their Belgian smash, and there is some black market seepage corruption from army supplies in France, but it is hard to believe the official excuse that a soldier in France eats more than in the United States. Lead lease is taking us more, and, indeed, our own supply situation is preventing us from living up to commitments. Army has secured several convictions for black market operations. How many have been concerned with foodstuffs is not known.

Federal Plan to Tame Missouri River After War Will Benefit 11 Million People Living in Its Basin

Dams Curb Erosion, Provide Irrigation, Electric Service

By WALTER SHEAD

WNU Washington Correspondent

Harnessing the nation's second mightiest river, the turbulent, muddy Missouri, which annually roars its flood crests along its twisting course for 2,460 miles through seven states, will become one of the major postwar projects. More than 11 million people live in this great basin of a half billion acres, comprising one-sixth of the area of the United States.

For more than 30 years feeble attempts have been made to shackle the destructive power of the Missouri. Millions of dollars have been expended in levees and dams in attempts to prevent the costly floods which annually destroy vast sums in crops and property. Damage of the 1943 floods alone was placed at \$35,000,000.

Army engineers and the bureau of reclamation of the interior department have been for some time at cross-purposes in the development of a comprehensive plan. The army approached the job from the standpoint of navigation and flood control. The reclamation engineers were interested also in irrigation, erosion control and power projects.

On November 27, 1944, a reconciliation report was filed in which the two agencies were in complete accord and the congress in its flood control bill accepted the entire program and also authorized \$200,000,000 each to the army and the



TOO MUCH WATER—The rampaging Missouri river is eroding millions of tons of good soil away every year. Here the flood waters carved into the bank, washing out a road, and leaving a pillar of earth to indicate the earlier line.

bureau of reclamation to get the program underway.

President Roosevelt signed the bill on December 23, but put a hiatus in the proceedings by recommending the creation of a Missouri Valley authority to handle the project and asserting that his approval of the bill was with the distinct understanding that it would in no way jeopardize the creation of such an agency. He appealed for early consideration of the new authority by the 79th congress.

The President further asserted: "I consider the projects authorized by the bill to be primarily for post-war construction."

Only Blue-Print New

Hence, the project is now merely in the blue-print stage and it is possible that a fight may develop in the new congress over whether there shall be divided responsibility as to the army and the reclamation bureau, or whether a new Missouri valley authority shall be created.

Proponents of single regional control point to the Tennessee Valley authority and its successful operation as a yardstick for future federal policy in developing and controlling all the nation's waterways. However, there are powerful interests which oppose the creation of these regional authorities, such as the power utility interests, the railroads, the national rivers and harbors congress, the Mississippi Valley association, and even divided public opinion along the waterway.

The rule of thumb, for instance, of the TVA is that regional authority will produce the largest possible benefits at the least possible costs, and "each task must be carried out in such a way as to contribute to the total result to salvage every



ONE OF MANY dams and reservoirs already constructed in the Missouri Valley basin is the Gibson dam on the Sun river in Montana. The top of the great wall is about 200 feet above the river bed. Eighty-nine more such projects are planned.

possible benefit and the ultimate goal should be the greatest procurable economic returns and human benefits for the entire region."

Arguments on Reclamation. Even agricultural interests are divided on the pros and cons of regional authorities as opposed to operation by established federal agencies. For instance, in agricultural sections where there is plentiful rainfall along the lower Missouri and water resources are adequate, opposition is voiced as "subsidized competition" by the extension of irrigation. Public opinion is joined in industrial areas with the railroads in opposing the development of new competing waterways.

One basic objection to operation by the reclamation bureau has come from large land owners and ranchers of the west and northwest. Under the law governing the bureau of reclamation, this agency cannot propose irrigation for more than 160 acres of land for any one person. Another objection is that all reclamation projects must be self-liquidating over a period of approximately 40 years. In contrast, the statutes governing TVA give 60 years or more for liquidation and a regional authority likely would not be hamstrung by the limitation of acreage proviso.

In a recent pronouncement however, Harry W. Bantore, commissioner of the reclamation bureau said: "We continue to stand on the basic policy that the bureau will support the principle of relatively small family farms as one of the foundations of American agriculture and rural social life. On new land which is brought under irrigation for the first time, we shall insist that the undeveloped property be parcelled in lots of not more than 160 acres."

Farms Shrink in Size

During the past 20 years the average size farm or ranch in the states of the Missouri basin have increased, rather than diminished in size, due largely to the decrease in population. For instance, in 1920, the average size farm in Montana was 480 acres, in Wyoming was 749 acres and in Nebraska it was 339 acres. By 1940 the farms had increased to 821 acres, 1,066 acres and 391 acres, respectively.

Dust bowls, droughts, floods have driven farmers and ranchers from the plains states during the past decade. Net loss of population in the period from 1930 to 1940 in the seven plains states was 302,314. In the Missouri-Souris area of North Dakota, a strictly rural farm area, 28.7 per cent of the population moved out, equal to 1,000 families of five each. The financial loss entailed by this shift of population in at least four of these states is reflected in abandoned farms, abandoned towns and unused properties. It is further reflected in increase of size and congestion in the three larger cities of the basin, Denver, Omaha and Kansas City.

These Benefits Expected

The agreed plan of the reclamation bureau and the army engineers is intended to do these things:

- 1—Provide navigation and flood control on the river from its mouth to Sioux City, a distance of about 700 miles, by construction of levees and relements to provide a channel 6 feet deep and 300 feet wide.
- 2—Construct 88 reservoirs and dams with a combined capacity of 45,700,000 acre feet of water. (An acre-foot is water a foot deep over one acre.) This is more than the annual average flow of the river at its mouth. These reservoirs are to be constructed to withhold water along the main tributaries including the Yellowstone, the Big Horn, the Belle Fourche, the Cheyenne, the North Platte, the Republican, the Smoky Hill and along the main stream.
- 3—Irrigation of 4,700,000 acres of

new land and furnishing supplemental water to 547,000 additional acres to increase crop values approximately \$130,000,000 annually on 53,000 farms of about 80 acres each.

4—To increase the population of the Basin by about 636,000 from irrigation development alone.

5—To increase the assessed valuation of properties approximately \$600,000,000.

6—To furnish adequate and safe water supply and sewage facilities for 19 cities and towns along the river.

7—To construct 17 hydroelectric plants which will provide 3,800,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity to be sold at an annual value of \$17,141,000.

8—To create additional recreational facilities through formation of new lakes and parks and the protection of fish and wild life.

9—To introduce proper land use, soil erosion conservation, contour treatment and reforestation.

States in the Missouri Basin watershed include approximately two-thirds of Montana, from the source of the Missouri in the southwest corner of the state; North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, including roughly the northeast half from a line bisecting the state from the northwest to the southeast corner; approximately the northeast quarter of Colorado; the north half of Kansas; a tip of the southwest corner of Minnesota; a strip along the west boundary of Iowa and the northern part of Missouri from a line reaching from the Ozarks in the southwest in a northeasterly direction to St. Louis.

Needs of the people in these widely scattered areas of long distances are divergent. Those living along the lower river want flood protection at one season, and supplemental water for navigation at others. In the western and northwestern section the people want protection from local floods, water for irrigation, water for sanitary and domestic uses and power for various purposes. The comprehensive plan which has been agreed upon is intended to store water to prevent floods and water the land in time of drought. The great river will be made to serve the people to live within its basin and thus decrease its destructive power.

Will Pay for Itself

Construction cost of the plan is estimated at approximately \$1,325,000,000 which is to be self-liquidating from the sale of water and power over a period to be determined. Only \$400,000,000 of this cost has been authorized.

The entire nation has a stake in maintaining the agricultural productivity of the plains states, for even in the drought period of 1930-1939 these seven states—Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska, produced 41.5 per cent of the nation's wheat; 43.4 per cent of the rye; 43.8 per cent of our barley; 15.3 per cent of our oats and 10 per cent of our corn.

Droughts, the dustbowl and the lowering of the ground water level by the rampaging river has permitted wheat yields to reach 20 bushels to the acre only 5 times—1879, 1882, 1883, 1895 and not again until 1942. In many of those intervening years the yield has been below 10 bushels to the acre, and thousands of acres of seeded land have been abandoned year in and year out.

But at last the government has developed a comprehensive plan aimed at the relief of this agricultural arsenal of the nation. From Cut Bank, Mont., in the northwest to St. Louis in the southeast, from Denver in the southwest to Devils Lake, N. D., in the northeast—the harnessed Missouri will extend its benefits—but not until after the war.

Star Dust

STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

THEY'RE telling it on Faye Emerson Roosevelt. Seems she sent Selznick International producer, Dore Schary, a bill for \$6.00 as the fee for plugging his picture, "I'll Be Seeing You". The Roosevelt bride got into a taxi at the Warner studio and forgot to tell the driver her destination. But she did shout "I'll be seeing you" to a group of friends.



FAYE EMERSON

Whereupon the driver, asking no questions, drove her straight to the theater where the picture was playing. The meter rang up \$6.00, she sent Schary the bill and he paid it. Anyway, that's the story.

Incidentally, "I'll Be Seeing You" is the first of the rehabilitation pictures, which will probably be a cycle before it ends. Joseph Cotten plays the returned soldier, Ginger Rogers and Shirley Temple are co-stars. RKO's "Enchanted Cottage" is another one, with Dorothy McGuire and Robert Young in leading roles. Warner Bros. have three scheduled—"The Very Thought of You," "Janie Gets Married," and "This Love of Ours."

New York fell heels over head in love with little Margaret O'Brien the instant she arrived. But Margaret never lost her head, though two of her pictures, "Music for Millions" and "Meet Me in St. Louis," were being shown at big movie houses, with crowds pouring in to see them. She could have appeared on any number of radio programs, attended any number of parties. Everyone adored her.

Lana Turner and Van Johnson draw the leading roles in Metro's production of "The Pirate," which Lynn Fontaine and Alfred Lunt did on the stage. This will probably be one of those pictures that are so gorgeous to look at that nobody cares whether there's a plot or not. Anyway, who cares about a plot if they can watch the lovely Lana, wearing marvelous costumes?

Though Dan Duryea succeeded Franchot Tone as president of the dramatic club at Cornell, he had no thought of acting professionally; it took six years in an advertising agency to lead him to the stage, and a career of playing men you'd like to choke. He does it again in "The Woman in the Window"—he's cast as a bodyguard who turns blackmailer after his boss is murdered.

William Powell is going to appear again as the late Florenz Ziegfeld, this time in Metro's all-star, Technicolor "Ziegfeld Follies." Powell first played the Follies producer in "The Great Ziegfeld," which brought Luise Rainer an Academy award.

They'll never be able to type Michael O'Shea. A low-brow comic in his first film, "Lady of Burlesque," he then played Jack London in the film based on the author's life; he was "Mulveroy" in "The Eve of St. Mark," and a fictionalized character based on Henry Kaiser in "The Man From Frisco." And on NBC's "Gaslight Gayeties," he shares honors with Beatrice Kay in singing old-time ditties.

They rented a \$45,000 necklace of white jade for Hedy Lamarr to wear in "Experiment Perilous." Then they photographed it, and it just wasn't white enough for the camera. So they covered it with 40 cents' worth of white, washable make-up!

Audrey Young of the Broadway musical comedy stage, has never yet been seen on the screen; her first picture is Paramount's "Out of This World." She's good enough, though, so Paramount borrowed her from RKO for a leading role in "George White's Scandals of 1945."

ODDS AND ENDS

Ginny Simms, star of "Johnny Presents," recently was chilly at rehearsal and asked for a fur coat—it seemed to walk to her alone. Bill Johnny stepped out of it. . . . Bob Hope's sponsor announced that Bob's new ten-year contract involved what is believed to be the largest total sum ever negotiated in a single deal for radio talent.

Rudy Vallee returns to the screen in "People Are Funny." . . . Eddie Bracken inked one of the choice time-spots in radio when he got his own show February 14—the time immediately following Charlie McCarthy.

It Can Surely Be Said. Champ Used His Head

Champ Clark, speaker of the house from 1911 to 1919, had to battle poverty in order to get an education. When he finally managed to scrape enough money together to go to college, he took his schooling very seriously. Clark kept his nose stuck in a book from morning till night—even skipping chapel.

However, the school authorities insisted that he attend services and he did—for a short while. The bookworm appeared in chapel with his head completely shaved. So great was the disturbance his naked dome caused that he was excused from further attendance. In his senior year he made an average grade of 99.99 per cent!

Wind's Value

Marshal Ferdinand Foch was guest of honor at a dinner.

"Why do the French attach so much value to their good manners?" began one discourteous non-French guest. "Of what importance is politeness? I can't see anything in it but wind."

"So it is. However, neither is there anything but wind in pneumatic tires," replied "the hero of the Marne" with dignity. "Still it serves the important function of easing the jolts along life's highway."

Chest Colds



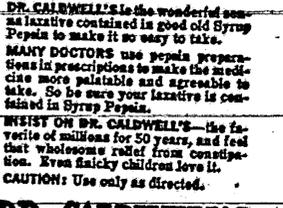
How to help relieve congestion and irritation in upper bronchial tubes, muscular soreness or tightness, coughing spasms—most young mothers rub Vicks VapoRub on throat, chest and back at bedtime. And at once VapoRub

PENETRATES to upper bronchial tubes with its special medicinal vapors

STIMULATES chest and back as effective like warming poultice.

So soothing, comforting. . . VapoRub induces restful sleep and keeps on working for hours to relieve distress. And . . . ONLY VAPORUB Gives You this special penetrating-stimulating action. It's the best known home remedy for relieving distresses of children's colds. Try it!

Happy Relief When You're Sluggish, Upset



WHEN CONSTIPATION makes you feel peak as the dickens, brings on stomach upset, sour taste, gassy discomfort, take Dr. Caldwell's famous medicine to quickly pull the trigger on laxative action. . . .

DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful laxative contained in good old Syrup Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

MANY DOCTORS use Syrup Pepsin in prescriptions to make the medicine more palatable and agreeable to take. So be sure your laxative is contained in Syrup Pepsin.

INSIST ON DR. CALDWELL'S—the favorite of millions for 50 years, and feel that when you get relief from constipation. Even fussy children love it. CAUTION: Use only as directed.

DR. CALDWELL'S SENNA LAXATIVE

CONTAINED IN SYRUP PEPSIN

GREAT TONIC for All Ages the Year Around!

Helps tone up adult systems—helps children build sound teeth, strong bones. IT'S GOOD-TASTING!

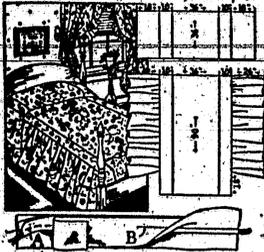
Try SCOTT'S EMULSION

GOOD LAND now laying waste and overgrown with sagebrush can be brought into productivity by adequate irrigation. This picture shows a tract a few thousand feet away from productive irrigated land.

Bed Spread Made Of 36-Inch Goods

THIS spread for a double bed may be made out of chintz or any 36-inch-wide material that you have on hand. Eleven and one-half yards will be required for a bed 54 inches wide and, if you follow the cutting diagram given here, not a scrap of goods will be wasted.

Cut the center parts first; then the 18-inch side sections for the pillow cover; then the 10-inch



strips for the pillow cover and spread. This leaves a long strip for the flounce. You may buy seam-welting or cover cable cord with bias strips as at A. Use your machine cording foot for the seam so that the stitching will be close to the cord as at B.

NOTE—This spread is from SEWING Book 1 which is 32 pages of illustrated directions for slip covers, dressing tables, couch covers and other things, to keep homes bright and attractive for the duration. To get a copy of Book 1 enclose 15 cents with name and address direct to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 16
Enclose 15 cents for Book No. 1.
Name.....
Address.....

Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel mucus from the throat and chest. It soothes and heals raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Hear
UNCLE SEBASTIAN
AND
UNCLE GIBSON
KC Jamboree
On your favorite N. E. C. station every Saturday morning
8:00 A. M., M. W. T.
KOB KOA KTM
8:00 A. M., P. W. T.
KWJB KXAE KYCA
KGLU KVQA KYUM KFI

AT FIRST SIGN OF A
COLD
USE **666**
Cold Preparations as directed

WOMEN IN '40's
Do You Hate NOT FLASHERS?
If you suffer from hot flashes, feel weak, nervous, a bit blue at times—all due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. Taken regularly, Pinkham's Compound helps build up resistance against such annoying symptoms. Pinkham's Compound is made especially for women—it helps nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

JOIN THE C.B.C.!
(Civilian Bomb Corps)
What State For Savings Bonds Campaign

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS
by Lynn Chambers



Fruit, Meringue and Cupcakes . . . Dessert Trio
(See Recipes Below)

Dessert Simplicity

Desserts that are delicious in spite of their simplicity and yet hearty enough to satisfy appetites whipped to their keenest by sharp wintry weather are the order of the day. We're concentrating on desserts that take up little time and effort. Little of the precious, rationed sugar, but use plenty of fruits in season. There are many recipes among them that use eggs or milk to fortify diets shy in these two important foods.

Fruit Cupcakes

Slice plain bakery cupcakes into wedges, cutting only half way through. Open gently and fill the cavity with meringue and fruit. Bits of fruit left over from breakfast or lunch may be used. Served with coffee or another hot beverage, these make a tempting climax to heavier fall and winter meals.

Butterscotch Rice Pudding.
(Serves 6)

- 1/2 cup rice
- 2 cups milk
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 1/2 cup chopped dates

Wash rice and add salt and rice to the milk. Bring to a boil and then simmer 25 minutes. Meanwhile, melt butter, add brown sugar and cook over a low flame until very dark brown but not burned. Add the caramel mixture to the rice and milk and stir until dissolved. Remove from heat and add lemon juice, vanilla and dates. Pour into a wet bowl and chill. When cold, this pudding can be unmolded. Serve plain or with cream.

Pears are in season and are good to serve with cake or just plain fresh or stewed. Here they are combined into cake:

Pear Cake.

- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup sifted flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract

10 pear halves, pared and stewed
1/2 cup sugar

Cream shortening, add sugar and cream until light and fluffy. Add eggs one at a time and beat well. Add flour which has been sifted with baking powder, salt and cinnamon.

Lynn Says

Saving Sugar: Syrups may be used in cookies while sugar is saved for cakes. The texture of cookies is not affected enough by syrup in place of sugar so that it is perfectly all right to use it. Use 3/4 cup honey or corn syrup in place of each cup of sugar, and add 2 tablespoons of flour to each cup called for in recipe.

Fruits may be sweetened with jams and jellies or honey. Add sweetening last with a pinch of salt to make the most of it. Prepared pudding and gelatin mixes may be used with unbaked sweet cookie crusts to save sugar in making pies.

Thicken left-over fruit syrup from canned fruit with cornstarch and use as sauce for puddings. Make use of dried and fresh fruits for their natural sugar content. Substitute fresh fruits in season and custards for cakes and pastries as often as possible.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus

- Lamb Steaks with Mustard Sauce
- Creamed Potatoes
- Brussels Sprouts
- Pear Salad
- Cinnamon Rolls
- Rice Pudding
- Jelly Beverage

Add flavoring. Pour into a well-greased oblong or square pan. Press the cooked pear halves into the batter and sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon mixed together. Bake for 30 minutes in a 400-degree oven.

Orange Crisps.
(Makes 7 1/2 dozen small cookies)

- 2 cups sifted enriched flour
- 1/2 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 2 teaspoons grated lemon rind
- 2 teaspoons grated orange rind
- 3 tablespoons orange juice

Sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt. Cream together shortening and sugar until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Add fruit rinds and juice. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture. Mix thoroughly. Shape into rolls and wrap up in waxed paper. Chill until firm. Slice 1/4-inch thick and bake on ungreased baking sheets in a moderate (350-degree) oven 12 to 15 minutes. These cookies may also be shaped by using a cookie press, if fancy shapes are desired.

Spiced Apple Pudding.
(Serves 6)

- 1 1/2 cups sifted flour
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 to 3/4 cup milk
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons shortening
- 2 cups sliced apples
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 1/4 cup sugar

Sift flour, sugar, baking powder and salt together. Cut fat into flour, using fork or pastry blender. Add one-half cup chopped apples and enough milk to make a soft dough. Melt butter into the bottom of a casserole, then add sugar, remaining apples and lemon juice. Pour the batter over the apples. Steam for 1 1/2 hours and serve hot with lemon juice or cream.

Chocolate is such a big favorite that it should be included in desserts occasionally to add to appetite appeal. Here is a nutritious dessert that is bound to bring cheers:

Chocolate Floating Island.
(Serves 6)

- 1 1/2 squares unsweetened chocolate
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 3 cups milk
- 4 eggs
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
- 4 tablespoons sugar

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler, add 1/2 cup sugar and mix well. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly. Reserve 2 egg whites for meringue. Beat remaining whites and 4 yolks slightly with salt. Pour hot milk mixture over eggs, then return to double boiler. Cook, stirring constantly until mixture coats the spoon and foam disappears. Add vanilla. Strain into serving dish; cover; let stand until cold. Chill before serving. Garnish with meringue made of egg whites, sugar and a dash of salt.

Get the most from your meat! Get your meat roasting chart from Miss Lynn Chambers by writing to her in care of Western Newspaper Union, 218 South Desplaines Street, Chicago 6, Ill. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your reply.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for February 4

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JESUS' CONCERN FOR ALL

LESSON TEXT—Matthew 9:1, 9-13, 18-26. GOLDEN TEXT—Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.—Matthew 7:12.

What is a man worth? Well, say we, that depends, and then we are prone to undervalue him. Jesus had (and taught) a high regard for the inherent value of man. He saw possibilities in all men. He had a love for them. He was concerned about their welfare, and they responded by an interest in Him.

Jesus showed by His dealings with men how wrong are most of the standards and attitudes of the world. With Him there were:

I. No Social Barrier (vv. 1, 9, 10). The caste system of some lands, dividing people into social strata which separate men and hinder fellowship, does not exist in our land. Yet, in practice, we have such levels which are a formidable barrier in the thinking of many (perhaps most) people.

Jesus knew nothing of social barriers. He ignored them and went straight to the one in need. In our lesson it was a man of position and wealth who was an outcast among his people because he was a hated gatherer of taxes for Rome.

Jesus saw in him a man of faith and a useful witness for Him. And He not only talked with him, but called him to be His disciple. Then He went further and, to the astonishment of His critics, went in to a great feast where many such men were gathered.

He ate with publicans and sinners, not because He approved of their manner of life, but because He wanted to change it as He changed them.

II. No Fear of Criticism (vv. 11-13). Many a kind and noble impulse has died a-borning because of the fear of criticism. "What will people say?" has kept many a Christian from speaking to some sinner about his (or her) soul.

"The world is too much with us—" and we all too often guide our lives and service by the possible reaction we may receive from those round about us. We did not learn such an attitude from Jesus.

His answer to His critics made it clear that there will be no self-righteous, "good enough" people in heaven. The Lord is not even calling them, so long as they trust in their own goodness. He came to seek and to save sinners (v. 13, and Luke 10:10).

We, too, may go forward without fear of our critics. That doesn't mean that we "don't care what people think" about us. We ought to care, but if their opinion is based on unbelief and self-righteousness, it should certainly not deter us from our all-important business of soul-winning.

III. No Limitation of Time and Place (vv. 18-22). Often the help of man to those in need is circumscribed by so many regulations that those who most deserve help cannot get it. There are times and places for application forms, and tests must be completed, etc. Doubtless much of this is needed, but one wonders at times whether our charitable impulses have not disappeared under a mountain of red tape.

Be that as it may, how interesting it is to see that Jesus met the need when and where it appeared. He was already on one errand of mercy when the sick woman touched His robe. He was not too busy nor too preoccupied to stop and give her a word of help and comfort (v. 22).

Is there not a significant lesson here for us in the church? The need is reason enough for the extension of our help. The place is anywhere that men are in sadness or sorrow, and the hour is now—when they need our help.

IV. No Lack of Power (vv. 23-26). How often the human heart is prompted to help, and willing hands are ready to follow its promptings in loving action, yet we find that we cannot do anything. The need is too great for our meager resources. Our strength does not suffice. We have no money, or the situation is one beyond human help.

How wonderful it is then to remember the Lord Jesus! A touch on the hem of His garment in faith made the woman whole (v. 22). A word from Him brought the dead little girl out to face the scorners of Jesus, in the bloom of life and health.

Has He lost any of His great power? No. He is just "the same yesterday, and today, and forever" (Heb. 13:8). Why not trust Him? Do you need help—spiritual, mental, physical? He is able. He has no prejudice regarding your social position. He will meet you right where you are, and right now. He is seeking the sick and the sinful—the lost, the list, and the least. Look to Him by faith.

The great Physician now is near. The sympathizing Jesus. He speaks the doctor's heart to ours; O hear the voice of Jesus.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS Dainty First Clothes for Baby Versatile and Smart Two-Piecer



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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539 South Wells St. Chicago
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
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MULTIPLE RELIEF EASES COLD MISERIES LIKE A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION

Many doctors prescribe a combination of ingredients for relief of cold symptoms. Colds don't show up as a single ailment, but as a complex series of miseries. Grove's Cold Tablets are a combination of eight active medicinal ingredients. Work internally and promptly on all these symptoms: relieve headache, reduce fever, ease body aches, lessen muscular pains, ease nasal stuffiness. Take exactly as directed. Get Grove's Cold Tablets.

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Every gas mask issued by the U. S. Army contains 1 1/2 pounds of rubber. Even now, with the rubber situation improved, it is important that car owners have their tires recapped in time. In time means when the tread is worn smooth, but before the fabric shows.

It is expected by industry authorities that the early post-war period will bring a demand for from 18,000 to 20,000 long tons of rubber for the production of latex foam sponge used in cushions of various types and in furniture and mattresses.

Jerry Shaw

B.F. Goodrich

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Which of your two husbands is coming home tonight . . .

MR. "GLUM" OR MR. "GAY"?

Constipation may make anyone a Mr. or Mrs. Glum. Take Nature's Remedy (NE Tablets). Contains no chemicals, no minerals, no phenol derivatives. NE Tablets are different—act different. Purely vegetable—a combination of 10 vegetable ingredients formulated over 50 years ago. Uncoated or candy coated, their action is dependable, thorough, yet gentle, as millions of NE's have proved. Get a 25¢ Coevacator Box today! All druggists. Caution: Take only as directed.

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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

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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

CHURCHES

GREETINGS of the SEASON

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

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

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

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

Santa Rita Church
Sunday Masses 10:00 am Carrizozo
First Mass 7 a. m., Second Mass at 9 a. m.
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1 to 3 carloads of good 7, 8 or 9-year-old springer cows, bred to calve in the spring. Write to A. J. Nixon, Stillwell, Kans.

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The Titworth Co., Inc. of Capitan

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Good wages.

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1 girls pre-war bike. For information see Daniel Chavez at Petty's.

For Sale
Three good mules and harness. Mrs. Zoila Ethridge Claunch, N. M., 219

For Sale—Nice business building with living quarters in the rear. See Lewis Farris, J5-12p

FOR-SALE—Wolverine Men's shoes—The Titworth Co., Inc., Capitan.

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Clean, white cotton rags 20 cents per pound at the Carrizozo Auto Co.

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Carrizozo, New Mexico.
A. F. & A. M.
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Second Wednesday of Each Month

Sam Cox, W. M.
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Carrizozo, New Mexico.

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Acting Sec., Margaret Myers
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Meetings—2nd & 4th Thursdays

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NUMBER 15
I. O. O. F.

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CARRIZOZO New Mexico

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Arrive 12:00 P. M.	Roswell	1:30 P. M. Leave

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

Gather Vegetables at Their Best



—Photo Courtesy Ferry-Morse Seed Co.

Do you know when to pick your sweet corn at its sweetest and juiciest? When your snap beans are snapping? Your Swiss chard leaves most tender and the stems at their crispest?

Every vegetable in the Victory Garden has best stages for eating, before and after which their goodness is considerably less than one hundred per cent.

Snap beans should be picked before the seeds inside the pods have formed. If some of them get past that stage before you can use them, let the beans grow to full size and use them as green shells. Peas should be picked when the pods are plump and bright green. When pea pods are somewhat wrinkled and show streaks of white, the peas are too old for enjoyable eating.

Cut the outer leaves of Swiss chard when they are no more than ten or twelve inches long. Let the inner ones continue to grow, always cutting before they are grown to full size.

Be sure to cut sprouting broccolli while the buds are green and tightly closed. When they open and begin to show a hint of yellow, they have lost their fresh new goodness. Cauliflower, cousin to sprouting broccolli, should have heads that are firm and creamy

white. Spongy looking heads are past their prime.

Too young sweet corn has neither flavor nor substance; too old, it is mealy and usually tough. It's exactly right when ears are well filled and kernels spurt milky juice at the prick of a thumb nail.

Cut kohlrabi bulbs when between one and three inches in diameter. Larger than that they are likely to be tough as shoe leather. Turnips are best at medium size, rutabagas when fully grown under cool moist conditions.

Let turnips and salsify or vegetable oyster stay in the ground until late fall. Then the roots should be fully developed. Some of them can be dug for winter use, but plan to leave at least part of the crop in the ground over winter. Dig them in early spring for flavor unsurpassed.

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—but here's how we're trying to overcome the difficulties of wartime travel



Our trains are longer and schedules are slower now. Space is hard to get. People frequently have to stand in line to buy tickets or to get into the dining car. In short, our service isn't what it was before the war.

The main reason is, of course, that our volume of passenger traffic is five times that of 1940, with just about the same number of cars we had then. And, like everybody else, we are short of help.

However, this company is determined not to just give up and blame everything on the war. Wherever possible we have taken aggressive steps to lessen the difficulties of wartime travel. For example:

- 1 Our "train assignment plan" for coach passengers has to a large extent eliminated overcrowding and standing on our long-distance trains. We endeavor to sell only as many seats as are on the train, and each passenger gets a reservation slip.
- 2 "Passenger aides," capable trained women, have been stationed on long-distance S. P. coach trains. They assist women traveling with children, help prepare "formulas" for the babies, aid the aged and infirm, and perform other services to make the journey as comfortable as possible for everyone.

3 In spite of the shortage of help, we have greatly expanded telephone reservation bureaus, increased our forces handling reservations, and devised new reservation systems, which are constantly reviewed. The situation is not perfect, but it is much better than it was.

4 We have increased the number of chair car porters, so that cars are now generally kept quite clean, a difficult problem because of the litter from box lunches, etc. Big trash boxes in the vestibules have helped, too.

5 "Train service agents" have been added to the staffs of long-distance coach trains. These men supervise all service features on the train, direct the chair car porters, see to it that the trains are kept tidy, try to overcome difficulties and meet emergencies.

We don't claim that all our people are perfect. They're human beings, and are under the strain of crowded war conditions. By and large we think they're doing a swell job and we're proud of them.

S·P The friendly Southern Pacific

Subscribe to the Roswell Daily Record

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

For Sale

Ironing Mangle in good condition. Address Freeman ranch or phone 180F 2, Carrizozo, N. M. j2612

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

In the Matter of the Estate of L. Benninghoff, Deceased. No. 593

Notice to Creditors:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned was on the 12th day of January, 1945, appointed by Honorable Paulino A. I. d. a. z. Administrator of the Estate of L. Benninghoff, deceased. Therefore, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same with the County Clerk of Lincoln County, New Mexico, on or before six months from the first day of publication hereof, or the same will be barred by law. Dated this 18th day of January, 1945.

C. D. Weems, Administrator

DANCE!

SATURDAY

February 3

Sponsored by the

American Legion Grade School Gym

Capitan, N. M.

Music by "Korn Kobbers"

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Germans Strive to Check Great Russian Break-Through in East; Congress Ponders Labor Draft

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



Evidencing cooperation given Yank forces in Philippines, native volunteers information of enemy activity on Mindoro Island.

PACIFIC:

Advance Inland

Moving deeper inland down the great central Luzon plain to Manila, with elements probing into the mountains on either side to secure their flanks, Americans of the 6th army under Gen. Walter Krueger proceeded with caution as the Japs held back on committing their major forces to the battle.

At the same time, U. S. carrier planes ranged far to the west to strike at enemy sources of supply and reinforcements along the south China coast, and U. S. army airmen swept up and down Luzon hammering at communications lines and air-dromes harboring the remnants of the Japs' air force.

Strongest opposition to the U. S. drive was encountered in the mountainous terrain on the east flank, where the Japs fought back hard from caves and entrenchments in an effort to hold open the country to the north of them.

NATION'S CUPBOARD:

Well Stocked

With larger supplies in some foods offsetting smaller stocks in others, civilians should eat as much during the first three months of 1945 as during the preceding three months, the War Food administration said.

In comparison, the WFA said, more milk, eggs, cheese and citrus fruits will be available for civilians.

Reflecting prospects for a longer European war than anticipated last fall, farm production goals for 1945 were upped upon the War Food administration's recommendations for more milk, hogs and beef, and dry beans, potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, sugar beets and clover seeds.

but less meat, chicken, fats, oils, butter, canned fruits and vegetables, potatoes, sugar and dry beans.

For 1945 as a whole, the WFA declared, civilian supplies will be smaller than 1944, but slightly larger than the 1935-'39 average. More milk, eggs, meat, chicken, fresh vegetables and fruits, lard, margarine, syrups, honey and cereal products will be available than before the war, but less butter, sugar, dry beans, canned fruits and juices, evaporated milk and canned fish.

LABOR DRAFT:

Push Bill

Spurred on by the President's insistence, congress gave increased attention to Rep. Andrew May's modified labor draft bill, prohibiting men between 18 and 45 from leaving essential work without their local Selective Service board's permission, or compelling them to accept jobs designated by such boards.

With the army calling for younger men for replacements, War Mobilizer Byrnes outlined procedure for the induction of registrants in the 28 to 29 group, with less important employees in essential and so-called critical war industries to be called up before key men. Probably half of the present 300,000 deferred farm workers between 18 and 25 now being examined prior to review of their cases can expect to be inducted, Draft Director Hershey said.

While the President said some sort of national service act was necessary to channel workers into necessary jobs, representatives of both labor and industry told congress that the present comparatively small manpower shortage could be best met by voluntary recruiting.

BUILDING MATERIAL

Because it is looked to as the largest single field of expansion, the building trade will have to employ 6 1/2 million workers if the postwar objective of 60 million jobs is to be attained, R. J. Thomas of the CIO Automobile Workers union told the American Home Builders convention in Chicago, Ill.

With 1 1/2 million workers, Thomas said, a minimum of 1,750,000 homes could be constructed each year, a small percentage of the new housing needed.

EUROPE:

'Greatest Offensive'

Their lines shattered and their border lands imperilled by what was described as the greatest offensive in history, Germany's armies of the east fell back for a feverish reorganization in an effort to stem the Russian tide that threatened to roll right on to Berlin.

Although the Russians plunged forward all along the sprawling Polish plains, the drive of their First Ukrainian army under Marshal Konev on the rich industrial province of Silesia to the southwest constituted the greatest immediate danger to the Germans, with the enemy frankly admitting its loss would seriously impair their ability to continue the war. In an effort to shore-up the Russian advance there, Heinrich Himmler's home army was called into action under a hail of aerial and artillery bombardment.

To the north of this sector below Warsaw, the First White Russian army of Marshal Zhukov spearheaded westward toward Pomerania, and also threw one wing southward in a move designed to hook up with the First Ukrainian force and trap Ger-



Leaders in the great Russian offensive include (left to right) Marshals Zhukov, Konev and Rokossovsky.

man units in a huge pocket. As these two drives developed, Marshal Rokossovsky's Second and General Cherniakov's Third White Russian armies squeezed East Prussia from the north and south.

Nazis Outnumbered

Frankly admitting the gravity of their situation, the Germans reported the withdrawal of their forces to the west, and the husbanding of their reserves for counter-action if the rapidity of the Russian advance should result in the spreading of their strength. Because of the numerical superiority of the Russians, it was said, it was impossible to stop the Reds' advance by attempting frontal resistance on the open plains along the whole line.

Yanks Regain Initiative

As the Russian fighting developed, the Nazis looked with apprehension to the west, where they feared another all-out thrust against the Rhineland.

Regaining their balance after the German break-through of a month ago, Allied forces were back knocking against the Nazi frontier, with the British Second army punching toward the Roer river along a broad front, and the U. S. First and Third armies whittling down the remains of the big bulge.

As the First and Third armies hacked off the shoulders of the bulge, they encountered stubborn rear-guard action as Von Rundstedt sought to pull his prize troops back into the Siegfried line.

While British and American forces exploited their initiative to the north, the Germans maintained pressure on the lower Alsatian plains, throwing in tanks and infantry to hold the positions gained in limited offensives while main Allied power was diverted to Belgium.

"They Say..."

In the event definite assurances are given to American corporations and business enterprises that their property rights will be respected and that they will be given the opportunity of making legitimate profits, it may be expected that a considerable flow of private American capital abroad in the form of direct investments will take place. Alexander Hamilton Institute.

LEND-LEASE:

Food Shipments

Showing a 4 billion pound drop under 1943, lend-lease food and agricultural products shipments during 1944 totalled over 7 billion pounds, with meats, dairy items and grain cereals composing the bulk of deliveries.

Of meat lend-leased, 708,627,733 pounds were cured, smoked and frozen pork products; 65,238,418 pounds of frozen pork loins; 60,762,243 pounds of lamb and mutton; 23,285,892 pounds of frozen veal, and 18,101,290 pounds of frozen beef. Of dairy products, 280,845,699 pounds of cheese were delivered, 23,888,449 pounds of butter, and 17,860,503 pounds of butter oil.

Other food and agricultural products lend-leased included 543,930,297 pounds of granulated sugar; 44,041,306 pounds of canned peas; 41,424,897 pounds of canned peaches; 28,059,988 pounds of canned green beans; 24,650,997 pounds of canned tomatoes; 21,868,310 pounds of soap, and 20,195,112 pounds of canned pineapple.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER: 1944 Production

Built up almost overnight as a result of the severance of the nation's imports of crude rubber from the far east following the Japs' early conquests, the U. S.'s 700-million dollar synthetic rubber industry produced 783,000 long tons (of 2,240 pounds) last year.

Declaring that synthetic production can be boosted to 1,000,000 tons if necessary, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones said that the 1944 output was equal to the nation's annual peacetime rubber needs. Because 60 per cent of the rubber was made from alcohol instead of petroleum, Jones said, production costs of the synthetic averaged 33 cents a pound, compared with about 19 cents for the crude.

Celebrities Stricken

On the same day, in mid-month, death came to three of the nation's celebrated figures:

In Meriden, Conn., 56-year-old Francis T. Maloney (Dem.) succumbed to a heart attack. Left to support four brothers and sisters at the age of 12, Maloney worked up to the senate from newspaper reporter, mayor of Meriden and congressman.

In Washington, D. C., to attend the President's inauguration, 57-year-old George D. Crowley, vice chairman of the division of finance of the Democratic National committee, and one of the founders of the 1,000 club during the recent campaign, died of heart trouble. A prominent Chicago insurance man and financier, Crowley was the son of an assistant secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland.

Creator of the famed "Frank Merriwell" fiction character, whose amazing exploits thrilled millions of readers, 76-year-old Gilbert Patten, who wrote under the name of Burt L. Standish, passed away in San Diego, Calif. Patten, who ran away from home at 16 because he didn't like school, wrote a 20,000-word adventure novel every week for 18 years, and was estimated to have written 40,000,000 words in his lifetime.

BASEBALL: Gets FDR's Nod

With the game having been given presidential approval provided it did not interfere with the conduct of the war, major league baseball magnates began laying plans for the 1945 season, with their chief concern being to scrape together teams from the dwindling manpower pool.

Although the clubs were expected to rely again on discharged or rejected army personnel, their plans were complicated by recent government regulations calling for re-examination of 4-Fs and work or fight orders to men under 38. Some of these men, however, intend to enter essential industry and arrange for playing ball on the outside.

Because of the need for personnel, "... kids about 17 ... will have a wonderful opportunity to play in the big leagues," said Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators.

U. S. NAVY: Greater Firepower

Its firepower increased five times since July, 1940, combatant ships, auxiliaries and coast guard vessels of the U. S. navy can now hurl 2,000 tons of steel in a 15 second firing run, the equivalent of 50 freight carloads of steel.

Packing a wallop 92 per cent greater than the pre-Pearl Harbor battleship, Texas, the modern Iowa is armed with nine six-inch guns mounted in three, twenty five-inch double purpose guns in two, and many smaller anti-aircraft guns.

Possessing 123 per cent more firepower than the 1930 heavy Pensacola, the modern Baltimore carries nine eight-inch guns in three, twelve five-inch anti-aircraft guns in pairs, and numerous smaller anti-aircraft weapons.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

With the United Kingdom of England, Scotland, and North Ireland suffering 636,107 casualties alone, British Empire losses totaled 1,048,554 up to last November, Prime Minister Churchill told the house of commons.

Of the other constituents, India's losses reached 153,567; Australia, 84,861; Canada, 78,966; New Zealand, 34,118; South Africa, 28,443, and other colonies, 28,946. Including recent western front casualties, U. S. losses totaled 721,326.

Washington Digest

Mounting Battle Tempo Calls for More Material

Big Problem Is to Route Manpower into Critical Work; Labor Needs Vary Throughout Different Areas.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator

WNU Service, Union Trust Building

Washington, D. C. What is wrong with the American war effort on the home front?

Why all this excitement over a new draft of manpower?

Didn't War Mobilizer Byrnes say that our war production almost equalled the production of the entire world?

These questions are being asked in many minds. I have asked them of the men whose job it is to get things done in Washington, and I want to try to put their answers before you.

Let me quote one sentence spoken by War Mobilizer Byrnes himself: "Critical production no longer feeds pipe-lines or goes into strategic reserves—it is going right into battle."

If we compare "critical production" with fighting units, perhaps the recent German counter-offensive will help us see the picture.

When Von Rundstedt's drive started, men and tanks and guns and trucks, "critical production" in other words, all had to be poured into actual battle. The result was that there were just not enough of them in the right place at the right time and our line crumbled. There were no immediate reserves to throw in and bolster the defense. Later on, when the veterans from the Third army and the First army and the British troops arrived, the tide was turned. They represented the reserves of "critical production" which should have been there all the time.

For many months on that particular front only the men in the front lines were needed. There were enough men there to take care of the normal enemy opposing them. It was a minimum force without enough reserve to take care of maximum need and they were thrown back.

That is the situation in war production today. Certain critical supplies (airplanes, tanks, other vehicles and their accessories, certain types of ordnance, certain types of ammunition) are being used so fast in battle that if an extra strain developed at a certain point there would not be any reserve to call upon.

Changing Conditions

Alter Planning

Why are these things lacking? Why didn't we pile them up, as we do other things, until we had enough to take care of an emergency? Chiefly because their greatest need developed after we started our war programs. Reserves for the future can only be based on present information or estimates based on previous knowledge, or lucky guessing.

When the war began nobody, not even the Japs who used amphibious warfare in the early stages to the best advantage, had any idea of the type and number of landing-craft, to say nothing of the technique of operating them, which are used in the latest Allied operations. The contrast between the Japanese landing in Lingayen bay and the American landing three years later in the same place is astounding.

Byrnes used as examples of other "unpredictables," inventions and improvements over old models, jet planes, new types of radar and the like.

Today, 55 per cent of our war production does not need to rise. Some of it is properly declining.

But there are other parts of the program which are lagging that should mount, because they are "critical production." Of course, some plants making such goods are temporarily closed while re-tooling for new models. Others are under construction. But many plants lack nothing except manpower, those, for example, making certain types of planes and tanks and ships. Tires are being ground to pieces by shell splinters in the mud of Luxembourg and Belgium. Tanks are rolling from New Guinea to the Philippines to the Rhine, and bigger and better ones are demanded. There is a constant need for all kinds of ammunition, but there is critical need for certain types of ammunition, both heavy and light.

And so we come to the main problem which is really the only problem today—manpower. We have the

raw material and will have the manufacturing facilities in time.

Undersecretary of War Patterson told the house military affairs committee that in the first six months of 1945, 700,000 men would be needed for war production and industry necessary to the war effort.

I have talked with the War Manpower commission experts and they break down those figures something like this:

One hundred and fifty thousand men needed immediately for critical war production.

One hundred and fifty thousand more for other war production to take care of the normal turn-over, expected replacements, etc. The remaining 400,000 must be retained in civilian production and services which have to be continued in order to maintain the total war effort.

The situation is summed up in general terms this way: The manpower mobilization problem is not as large as it was in 1942 and 1943 but it is more acute in certain lines. Two things contribute to making it more acute. One is the fact that we haven't the pool of either civilian production or the unemployed from which to draw as we had at the start. Second, because the needs are "critical" (battle needs) they must be satisfied immediately or the actual front-line activities may be immediately affected.

One thing which must be considered is the geographical shift of the American labor force, a point which affects the general situation for it involves moving a worker from place to place. And in the present need, although the West coast (where labor is concentrated) is still the most critical area, the building of new factories to meet new needs and the change in the type of needs from one established factory in one place to one in another place involves the question of persuasion or force on the worker.

For instance, there is a great need in Utah and Wyoming for workers in coal mines. The scattered foundry sections from Michigan and Ohio, through Pennsylvania and New York to New England are critical areas. Even plane production, concentrated in the West, has its problems, for, although some airplane factories on the Pacific coast have closed down, many of the new factories for the flying fortresses and other new models are in areas other than the West coast.

We have the man and womanpower in the nation to take care of the need. It is a question of getting the right man in the right place.

Overoptimism

Causes Letdown

There are several reasons why the right man (and woman) is not in the right place now. One is due to an error in judgment which may, or may not, be blame-worthy. Germany's "come-back" power, for which I attempted to set forth certain reasons in two preceding columns, was underestimated.

This caused a shortage in certain types of weapons. Superabundance in others. The latter put men out of work and caused them to seek non-war jobs. We had counted on a more mobile type of warfare. We did not think we needed the heavy artillery to blast Germany out of powerful defenses. We counted too heavily on enemy vulnerability to the bombing of German cities. That was both a psychological and strategic error.

Underestimating the length of the European war also had a bad psychological effect. It caused many workers to quit war work for what they thought would be more permanent employment. It caused great pressure on Washington to begin reconversion, as War Mobilizer Byrnes admits was wrong. He said: "... we could not do two things at once ... could not pursue an all-out war production effort while simultaneously releasing materials, facilities and manpower for civilian production."

The man and his job were separated, too, by the improvement of models and creation of new equipment. No one can be blamed for this. But frequently, as I have shown, it tended to place the job and the man miles apart.

BARBS... by Baukhage

There is a report that Hitler can't even heat himself properly any more. Lucky Adolph.

They say a girl gave the answer, "The telephone rings," when asked by the professor as to what happens when a body is immersed in water. But I doubt it she felt that it would put a wet blanket on her conversation.

An American soldier made such a hit conducting a Berlioz symphony in Rome that the Italians requested a repeat. He couldn't because his three-day pass had expired.

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said that "Good is a good doctor but Bad is sometimes a better." But what difference does it make? They're probably both in the army now.

ASK ME ANOTHER? A General Quiz The Questions

- 1. What is the difference between a mosquito and a Mosquito?
2. A barleycorn was once used as a measure of length. How long was it?
3. Since 1775 how many years has the United States been at peace? At war?
4. What is the only musical instrument represented on a national flag?
5. Is a Brahman a Hindu of the lower caste?
6. Which is the highest rank, a captain in the U. S. army or a captain in the U. S. navy?
7. Absolutely pure gold is said to contain how many carats?
8. Who was the first person to be portrayed on a U. S. coin while still alive?
9. What is the meaning of sans pareil?
10. What are the three main types of twins?

The Answers

- 1. A mosquito is an insect; a Mosquito is an inhabitant of the Mosquito coast of Central America.
2. One-third of an inch.
3. One hundred forty-eight years of peace; 21 years of war.
4. The harp on the Irish flag.
5. No. He is of the sacred or priestly caste.
6. A captain in the navy.
7. Twenty-four.
8. Calvin Coolidge. The Sesquicentennial half dollar issued by the mint in 1928 shows George Washington and Coolidge.
9. Without equal.
10. Identical, fraternal (unlike), and Siamese.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

AGENTS WANTED

LADY WANTED in every community, both rural and city, to sell line of household necessities to her neighbors. Our line includes such scarce items as cheese and laundry soap. Liberal commission. General Products Company (U-3), Albany, Georgia.

FEATHERS WANTED

FEATHERS WANTED, NEW OR OLD. Ship or write to STERLING FEATHER CO., 911 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

POULTRY

PURE BROAD BREAST Broiler Poults and pure and hybrid baby chicks. Order early. Circulars free. Stinson Farm & Turkey Farms, Olathe City, Kansas.

WASHER PARTS

MAYTAG WASHERS are real war-time friends! Keep them running by using genuine Maytag Parts and Special Maytag Motor Oil. You can always get them from your local dealer or write factory branch.

Maytag Rocky Mountain Co. Colorado Springs Colorado.

YOUR MAYTAG STORE

Send your washer to us for expert repairing at reasonable prices. We carry on hand a full line of electrical and radio factory branch.

Denver Appliance Company Denver, Colo.

Swedes Brought Log Cabin

The log cabin is not native to America and it was unknown to our earliest colonists, such as those at Jamestown and Plymouth. This type of construction was introduced by the Swedes who founded their first settlement here in 1638 on a site that is now a part of Wilmington, Del.

WHY QUINTUPLETS always do this for CHEST COLDS!

To Promptly Relieve Coughing—Sore Throat and Aching Muscles

Whenever the Quintuplets reach cold—their chests, throats and backs are rubbed with Musterole. Fearfully soothing—Musterole not only promptly relieves coughs, sore throats, aching chest muscles due to cold—but ALSO helps break up congestion in upper bronchial tract, nose and throat. Wonderful for green sputa, too!

In 3 Strengths MUSTEROLE

Kidneys Must Work Well-

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

If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the waste system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly.

Draining, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging backaches, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at night, swelling. Why not try Doan's Pills? You will be better a medicine recommended by the country over. Doan's stimulates the function of the kidneys and help them to eliminate waste matter from the blood. They contain no harsh chemicals. Get Doan's today. Use with confidence. At all drug stores.

DOANS PILLS



GOD IS MY CO-PILOT

Col. Robert L. Scott

WNU RELEASE



Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

WHEN "Roughly Speaking" hit the stands last year I started right in yelping about it. As I remember, my words were:

"One of the most fascinating books I've ever read. As American as Boston baked beans. Characters sturdy as Plymouth rock. Mrs. Pierson, American mother, could, if she had the stuff to do it with, lick Hitler single-handed, as she's licked wealth and poverty, and brought up five children. There's a woman I'd fly thousands of miles to meet."

She reminded me of it when she got here for the filming of her book.

Essence of America
Mrs. Pierson, whose life story, "Roughly Speaking," was recently completed by Warners, with Rox Russell in the autobiographical role, is a person that you, too, have met, whether you know it or not.

Born rich, pampered by a father who dressed like and faintly believed he might be King Edward (even-to-the-beard, which he brilliant), Louise was dumped out on a coldly realistic world at the age of 10, flat broke.

Returning from his funeral, her mother called her two daughters together in the sunroom. "The trouble is," she said, "your father indorsed notes."

"There didn't seem any use in sitting around bawling, so before long Louise was going great guns as a secretary (\$12 a week), when she met her first husband-to-be, Rodney—six feet two, tallored by Brooks, and had won six Latin prizes at Yale."

Rodney decided one day he'd had enough. "I'm moving to the Yale club," he declared.

So without too much ado she got a divorce, another job, another husband, and in due time another baby. Husband No. 2, Harold Pierson, fought with the Canadians in the last war.

Kindred Spirits
"He was as nuts as she. I've always had a weakness for big men with black hair and blue eyes," says Louise. "Besides, he was romantic, charming, irresponsible, generous." He was also rich, owning the vast Pierson greenhouses and nurseries near Tarrytown. Three years later they were broke.

Harold got a WPA job in the New York City parks department, which led to the superintendency of landscape construction at the world's fair.

She had always wanted to write letters to newspapers, heckling editorial writers. One of these missives she aimed at Arthur Krock, political editor of the New York Times. Amused, he showed it to his friend Max Schuster, who promptly sent Louise a check and told her to start writing a book.

At first, she tells me, she thought it was a gag, but when the check didn't bounce she realized she was stuck. The result was "Roughly Speaking."

She said it was the hardest work she ever did, and she worked hard at everything from scrubbing floors to running a 37-foot boat. The book was an overnight smash (I threw at least five of my hats in the air), and three studios began bidding. Warners wired her: "Will you accept \$35,000 for 'Roughly Speaking' and a contract at \$300 a week, with expenses paid both ways?" Answered Louise: "Three hundred a week not enough—need new toothbrush." Replied Warners: "How about \$500, then?" To which Louise wired: "Okay. That will pay for toothbrush and new hair-do, too."

Louise Randall Pierson seems to be a feature at Warners. That first contract was torn up and a much fancier one rigged up. She and Harold bought a place at Santa Monica.

If you've read the book, "Roughly Speaking," I don't have to urge you to see the picture. If you haven't, I envy you the treat in store for you.

Look Out, New York
Lee Shubert is on his way here to complete arrangements for "Sweet Surrender," a musical which is about the battle between Monterey and Los Angeles years ago. It will feature Lee Carrillo. The lyrics kid the pants off everything in Los Angeles. That alone will cause it to run in San Francisco a year. It would be too good to be true, having two plays succeed here before they hit Broadway. Remember "Song of Norway" opened on the west coast.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLECRAFT

Not Even One Yard Per Apron



EACH of these aprons takes less than one yard to make. The colorful embroidery is so simple even a youngster just learning could do it.

Little material, easy stitching, make ideal hostess gifts. Pattern 7277 contains transfer pattern of motifs, patterns, directions.



When wringer rolls begin to lose their grip, the glaze can be removed by roughening the rolls with coarse sandpaper. Wipe with a damp cloth. Use sandpaper with discretion, of course.

A small vegetable brush is an effective tool when using paint and varnish remover, especially on carved surfaces.

If an enamel pan boils dry, do not plunge it from the hot range into cold water. Let it cool first, then soak before washing.

When dyeing wearing apparel it is a good idea to run a few lengths of thread through an inside seam. When finished, these threads may be removed to furnish an exact match if repairs are needed.

With bottle brushes scarce, use waxed paper from bread to scour bottles. It does the job well.

When you have a bottle or jar that is difficult to open, use a lighted match. Run this quickly around the edge of the bottle or jar and it will come open immediately.

When discarding worn bath towels, save the best parts and use for making washcloths or bath mitts.

Corduroy needs no ironing. Gently press out the water with towels, but don't wring or twist. Pin up skirt or pants by waistband. Brush against nap when dry.

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

Sewing Circle Needlecraft Dept. 544 W. Randolph St. Chicago 20, Ill. Enclose 16 cents for Pattern No. Name Address

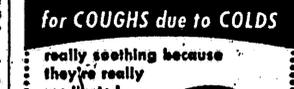
Railroads Are Stumped by Huge Size of Shipments

Twice in recent years the railroads have been unable to accept pieces of freight for transportation because of their large size, says Collera.

In one case, a giant oil tank had to be towed from Hoboken up the Hudson and through the New York state barge canal and the Great Lakes to Chicago. In the other case, the large pipes for Boulder Dam, owing to their 30-foot diameter, had to be fabricated at the site in a plant erected for the purpose.

"HOARSE" SENSE! for COUGHS due to COLDS

really soothing because they're really medicated.



Millions use F & F Lozenges to give their throats a 15-minute soothing, comforting treatment that reaches all the way down. For coughs, throat irritations or hoarseness resulting from colds or smoking, soothe with F & F. Box, only 10¢.

BUY UNITED STATES BONDS AND STAMPS

When raw winds cut like a knife... CHAPPED LIPS SOOTHED QUICKLY!

Cracked lips—so cruel, and painful! Caused when raw, bitter weather dries skin cells, leaves them "thirsty." Skin may crack, bleed. Mentholatum acts medicinally: (1) Stimulates local blood supply. (2) Helps revive thirsty cells so they can retain needed moisture. For sore, chapped hands, lips—Mentholatum. Jars, tubes, 30¢.

When raw winds cut like a knife... CHAPPED LIPS SOOTHED QUICKLY!

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The story thus far: After graduating from West Point as a second lieutenant, Robert Scott won his wings at Kelly Field, and takes up his instructor in California and told he is too old for combat flying. He appeals to several Generals for a chance to fly a combat plane and finally the opportunity comes. He flies a bomber to India, where he becomes a ferry pilot, but this does not appeal to him. After a visit with Gen. Chennault he gets a Kittyhawk and soon becomes a "one man air force" over Burma. He is made commanding officer of the 23rd fighter group, taking over the AVG, and is ordered to proceed to Kweilin area to take charge.

CHAPTER XVI

Well, the lost leader looked at his map and still couldn't see how he was North of the course and really past his destination. So he began to argue again. The old Navy operator stood the bickering as long as he could; then he "took over." With the initiative he had developed, he gave off some of the most classic advice that I've ever heard, and he gave it straight from the shoulder.

"Goddamit," he called, "who the hell's lost, you or me? Now you fly the course I'm telling you and we'll meet you."

And so another man of the Occident failed to change the East, and in falling learned a little and became a little more like the East. It saved twenty-five airplanes.

People have asked me what made me able to shoot down my first Jap, and probably they expected me to say that I had practised on tow targets until I could put every shot in the black. Or that I had been to all the schools from Leavenworth to Mount Holyoke, and had learned tactics. Or perhaps that I was better at piloting than the Jap. I must have disappointed them. For if any one thing more than another enabled me to meet the Japanese fighter pilots in the air and shoot them down while they escaped, it was an American girl.

First of all, I don't know exactly what democracy is, or the real, common-sense meaning of a republic. But as we used to talk things over in China, we all used to agree that we were fighting for The American Girl. She to us was America, Democracy, Coca Colas, Hamburgers, Clean Places to Sleep, or The American Way of Life.

Early one morning—July 31, 1942—I took off from Kunming headquarters to return to the eastern theater at Kweilin and Hengyang. High mountains are on this five-hundred-mile route to the East; and I went on top of the overcast right away. From my twenty-thousand-foot altitude I kept looking down at the solid cloud layer just below me, and I guess that subconsciously I prayed there would be breaks at my destination. There were mountains at my destination too, and it's still not the best feeling to have to dive through overcast into hilly country with a fighter ship—or with any ship, for that matter.

As the minutes rolled by and the miles spun behind the P-40, I still didn't see the welcome shadow of a hole in the clouds. In just a little over two hours I arrived over the point above the clouds where Lingling should have been. You see this point was in flat country, and between Kweilin and Hengyang. By intentionally making an error to the North I knew at least what side of Kweilin I was on, and knew furthermore that I could go down much more safely there than farther South in the mountains that surrounded Kweilin.

I called Lingling over the radio, but before I could get a reply, Sasser, the operator at Kweilin, broke in with an "alert" warning. He said: "Chinese net reports noise of enemy airplanes coming up the Canton-Hengyang Railway at high altitude. Last report Section A-5." Looking at my map, which was marked off in squares with letter and numeral co-ordinates, I saw that I was very close to that section. But at the same time I was really not oriented as to position, and was into the last twenty or so gallons of my fuel. Here was a chance at last to intercept enemy planes; by the time the P-40's from our fighter stations could get there, the enemy would have gone on with their mission. What was I to do?

As I considered it for the second time that was necessary to make up my mind, I remember thinking that my loss of this ship would be justified if I shot a Japanese ship down, and if I was out of fuel above the clouds I could dive down and land in a rice paddy. That would be an even trade. But I guess my ego thought I could shoot the whole formation down—and the exchange of the Japanese flight for my one ship would certainly be favorable to our side.

Calling to Sasser, I told him I thought I was just East of Lingling and very close to the Jap formation, and was going to try to intercept. I dove down until I was just over the tops of the clouds, at 47,000 feet. I dodged in among the tops of the fluffy cumulus, looking ahead for the first sign of the black silhouette of an airplane. As the enemy ships had been reported heading North, I estimated where they should now be and saw to intercept them.

I'll never forget. I had just looked at the fuel gauge for the hundredth time, and as my eyes left the instrument board to go back to my diligent search, I saw the clock, and the hour was 9:08. At that instant I saw an enemy airplane—one silhouette. From that second on, I know I moved automatically. I saw that on our courses we were going to meet head-on.

The other ship was now much nearer, and closing fast. It was a twin-engine bomber and was right down low over the clouds, just as I was. Down below now were holes in the overcast, and I imagine the bomber was trying to locate its position to go down through. He didn't see my ship, and I kept hidden by the clouds as much as possible. I felt my left hand go to the instrument panel to turn on the red switch, I saw that I had evidently turned it on without being conscious of the act. I moved it off, then back on again, as a kind of test. I turned the gun-sight rheostat on and got the lighted sight reflected on my glass armor in front of my eyes. The enemy ship came on, "mushrooming" in my vision; our relative speed of approach was perhaps five hundred miles an hour. By now I had shoved everything forward on the throttle quadrant—the engine was pulling full power, and the prop pitch was set to high speed, low-pitch.

Then, just before I pressed the trigger, I saw the other planes, two enemy fighters above and behind the bomber. I had evidently

the right. I snapped a short head-on shot, and before I got to the enemy ship, I tossed caution to the winds and made a hundred and eighty degree turn—the Jap was right in front of my guns and I was already shooting. I held the trigger down and saw the tracers hit the big wing, the fuselage, and saw the glass stream from the canopy. I just squeezed the trigger and "froze" as the bomber seemed to come back towards me.

As I drew up to less than a hundred yards the big red spots on the wing grew wider and wider apart, and I saw pieces come from the left engine. I nearly rammed the enemy—I still don't see how I missed the radio antenna pole behind the glass canopy; I could see the guns waving to and fro, and they shot at me.

But the bomber was going down. I didn't pull up as I went past him this time, but dove steeply. When I came out of the dive I looked back for the Zeros but they were not to be seen. Above and behind me, the bomber was spinning slowly in flames, the black smoke making a spiral above the clouds—I saw it go into the clouds as I pushed through in my pullout. I came out below the clouds, which were broken in a few places now, but I couldn't see the Jap ships. I made one half circle and didn't know where I was.

Finally remembering my fuel supply, I breathlessly glanced at the gauges, and they were all bouncing around on—EMPTY! I turned and headed West with my throttle retarded and the prop set back for cruising. Now I called Sasser, having forgotten to call him at the moment of contact with the enemy. I told him about the interception, that I knew I had shot down the bomber and had gotten some bursts on the fighters. Sasser told me that there was a fight on the way from Hengyang, led by Gil Bright.

My altitude was ten thousand now and I held it while I just about glided with power to the West, where I should see the Hengyang-Kweilin railroad. As I finished my report over the radio, Sasser in Kweilin told me S-3, and Richardson at Hengyang said S-3 also. But Miller at Lingling told me I sounded very close to his station, and gave me the report S-5. These mean, in radio technical language, that my volume was louder in Lingling than at either of the other two stations.

Then Miller must have read a report from a town that had my engine, for he said, "You're Northeast of the field." I turned a little South and saw the welcome red clay of Lingling. I started feeling happy then—I'd been in the air on a cross-country for nearly four hours, and knew that I'd shot down at least one plane. I couldn't buzz the field though, for any minute I expected the engine to cough and the prop to start "windmilling"—out of gas. I put the wheels down and landed without even looking to see which way the wind was on the runway. I got the ship parked without the engine's dying, but the mechanics said they couldn't see any fuel in the tanks.

Rather excitedly I told my story. We counted the holes in my ship and then went over to count those in one of the fighters that had been in another battle that morning. Just then Miller came dashing up in a jeep to say that my air engagement had been reported over Lelyang, sixty miles to the East, and that confirmation had already come in on my bomber. It had crashed and burned eight miles from the town. That noon I was so excited that I couldn't eat my lunch—I just sat there and relived the battle. The sergeant came in to tell me there were seventeen holes in my ship, and two of them were from the cannon of the Zeros—they were all back near the tail; so maybe George Paxton had been right, and maybe the little rats couldn't even shoot. Well, we were to find out during the next ten days, very vividly.

I flew on to Hengyang that afternoon, and with Lieutenant Cluck in a jeep we drove to Lelyang. We had information that some of the crew or passengers had jumped from the bomber that morning and had been captured, and we needed the prisoners for information. With Chinese guides we climbed on foot over the rice paddies built on the hills, towards the scene of the crashed plane. Even before we'd covered the ten or more miles that we had to walk, I saw evidence of the airplane. It seemed as if every coolie that came towards us was carrying a piece of the Jap plane. Near the wreck I saw pieces of aluminum on the houses covering holes in the roofs, and saw some of the clothes from the Jap airmen. These we examined, and found a notebook, a map, and a pistol. Later the soldiers at the wreck gave us a chute and some other things.

When we came to the burned bomber we found it pretty well scattered. The fabric was gone from the parts that hadn't burned, but the larger part was just a mass of burned metal. I noticed that the bodies of four Japs were lying where they had fallen, and several days later other visitors reported them still in the same positions. I looked in vain through the wreckage for a Samurai sword, which is the souvenir we value most from the Jap.

Some fifty-caliber ammunition for the P-40. not been seen by any of the three ships, for after all I was coming on very close to the clouds. But I nearly stopped my aiming from the surprise of seeing them. They were about three thousand feet above the bomber, and were weaving back and forth in loose formation. I saw the square wing-tip that told they were Navy Zeros. There flashed in my mind the warning that I had heard from General Chennault about attacking bombers when there was fighter escort. Everyone in China had always neglected to consider odds on the side of the enemy—they were used to that. Personally, I just didn't know enough about aerial combat to worry much, or I might have gone on anyway. My six guns would neutralize their four; I could shoot the bomber down and dive into the clouds before the Zeros could get me.

I really don't know whether I thought it all out or not, for by now I was shooting. The tracers seemed to go towards the enemy all right, but now the Jap came into my sights so fast that I didn't know whether they hit him then or not. I dove right under the nose of the twin-engine ship, and I'll bet he was one surprised pilot. I noted that he had started to turn and maybe that made me miss.

As the ship crossed over my head, I pulled around in the tightest turn I have ever made, musing down in the clouds a good distance, and that must have hid me momentarily from the fighter escort. As I came out, the bomber was completing its turn opposite to the way I had turned, and I moved in for a full-deflection shot—a shot possible when the other ship is crossing your path, at 90 degrees. I had slowed down, however, and had to reef in and shoot at it from beneath and behind. I got a good burst in here.

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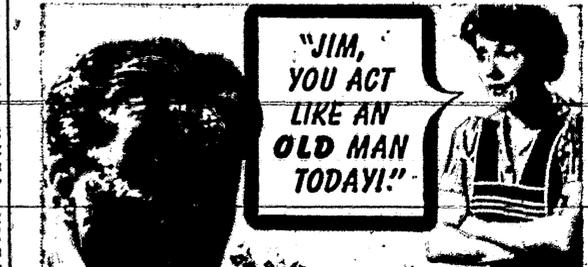
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Mexico propose to sell to the
Women's Club of Carrizozo, New
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(located on lots 1, 2, 3 and 4,
Block 4, McDonald Addition to
the Town of Carrizozo, for the
sum of \$2000.00, payable in four
(4) equal annual installments of
\$500.00 each, without interest,
and that said sale is to be con-
summated on the 2nd day of
March, 1945.

That this notice is given in ac-
cord with Section 14-4304, New
Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1941.

Witness my hand and seal this
1st day of February, 1945.

(Seal) Mergan Lovelace,
Village Clerk

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