

MAGAZINE SECTION

SANTA ANNA NEWS

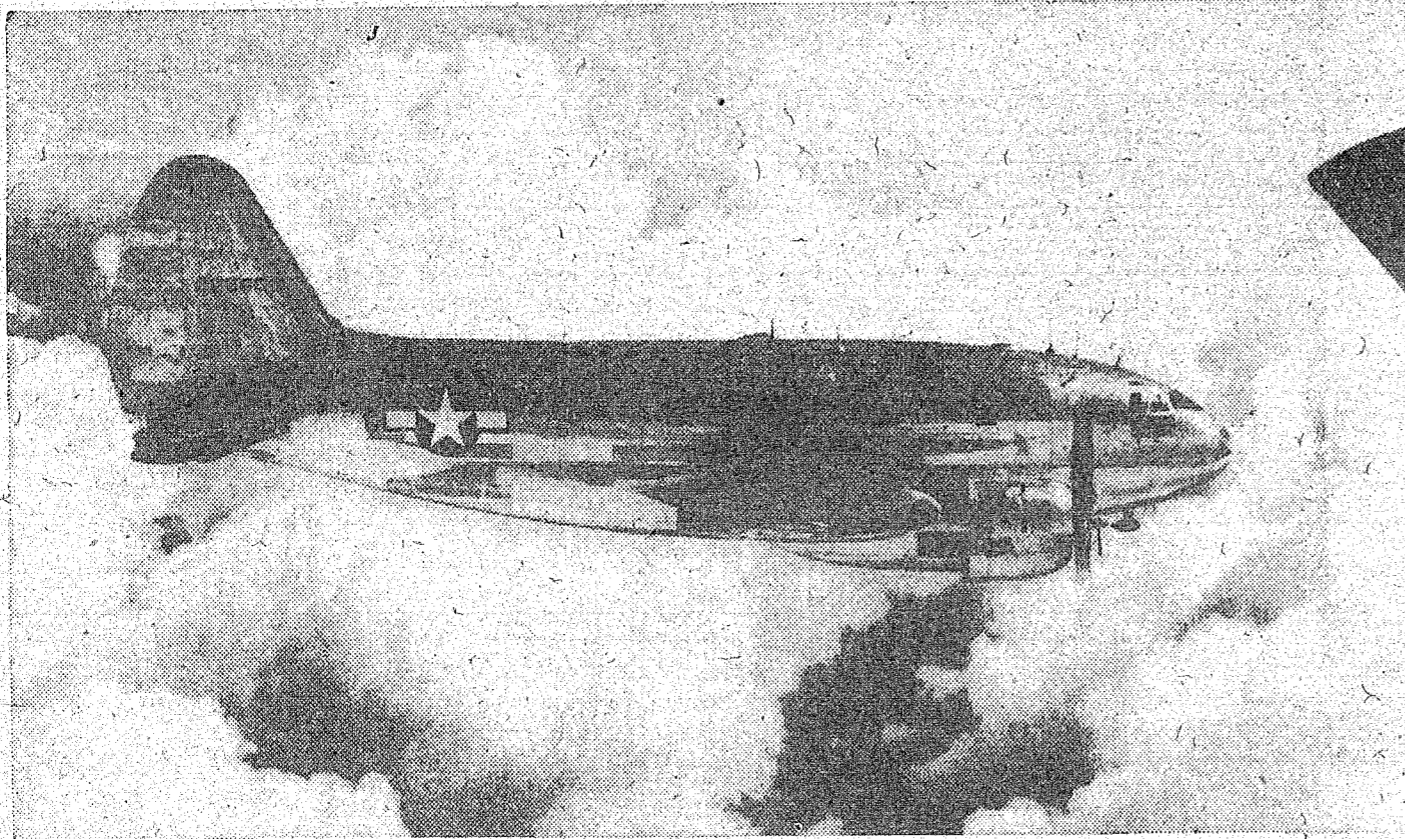
"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

VOLUME LX.

SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1945.

NUMBER 1.

NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



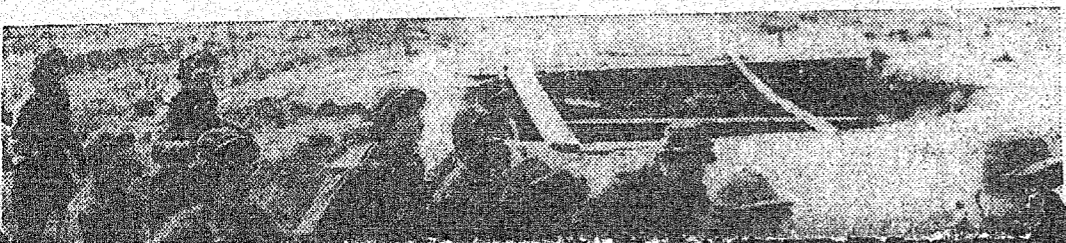
TRANSPORTS ON THE WAY—With production of its last P-40 Warhawk fighter for the USAAF completed, Curtiss-Wright is now concentrating on the giant C-46 transport planes like the above. The four warplane plants in Buffalo, New York, St. Louis and Louisville are busily engaged in turning out the Commando, which is the largest twin-engine transport plane in the world.



WHO'S DOWNHEARTED?
—Pouring rain, knee-deep mud and tough job of carrying wounded men to dressing stations in France are all in day's work to Pvt. James L. Poust.



MacARTHUR DECORATES TOP ACE—Maj. Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., whose score of 40 enemy planes destroyed in combat tops American fighters the world over, is shown above receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor from Gen. Douglas MacArthur at a Leyte airfield. (International)



The B-29 SUPERFORTRESSES

That Blasts Japan

By MAJOR SELBY W. CALKINS
(Condensed from Popular Science)

BIG fleets of B-29 Superfortresses are blasting Japan's war plants. The Superfortress attack on Nagoya, site of the big Mitsubishi aircraft industry in December was the second within a week on Japan's third industrial city to be carried out by Saipan-based Superforts.

Photographic reconnaissance reports on the initial Nagoya attack revealed that the Hatsumaki factory of the Mitsubishi works was heavily damaged. Despite furious anti-aircraft fire, only one Superfortress was lost.

Though the center of Nagoya is modern, a major portion of the city is of flimsy construction and highly inflammable. Its population totals 1,400,000.

Japanese broadcasts have reported Superfortresses in various strength over Tokyo almost daily and have detailed preparations to withstand an anticipated all-out offensive on the scale now being meted out to Germany.

The B-29 is what its name indicates—a fortress of blazing guns and demolishing bombs. More engineering has gone into the B-29's two bomb bays than ever before went into the belly of an airplane. In them are stored anything from 4-ton blockbusters to 25-pound incendiary bombs. The B-29 can carry these missiles in whole or in combination. The bombardier can play on his shackle releases as a musician plays on the keys of an organ. Under normal conditions the bomb load is double what the B-17 Flying Fortress can carry by filling its bays and hanging bombs from the wings for short-range operations.

High-Altitude Bombing

In terms of crew efficiency, supercharging the fuselage finally has rendered high-altitude bombing as precise as a laboratory study. Crews of the bombers that blasted away at Germany for almost four years prior to the invasion often came home with fingers, faces or toes frozen. The interior of

the B-29 is so warm and comfortable that crewmen seldom have to don even as much as a leather flying jacket. More than one pilot, sitting in the "greenhouse" in the sun, has shed his shirt to keep cool while the outside thermometer registered well below freezing.

The Superfortress is a strategic bomber. It is being used on Japan in the same fashion that the Flying Fortresses, Lancasters, and B-24's were used on Hitler's Europe. The swift march of Allied soldiers into Germany was accelerated by the smashing of Nazi oil-producing centers and of factories making machine tools, ball bearings, synthetic rubber and fuel, and railroad rolling stock.

In East Asia the task is far bigger. The distances are more than twice as great as Europe. In Asia we are only now getting within range to destroy the sources of Japan's industrial ability to make war.

Now Within Range

We are within range only because the B-29 was built with twice the radius of action of the B-17. We are flying round-trip missions of over 3,000 miles in striking Tokyo.

I have yet to run across a Superfortress crew that is apprehensive over the loss of supporting fire from other

planes in its element. The men of the B-29's know they can throw enough bullets for their own defense. The system of fire control insures that.

There is no point on the airplane that an enemy fighter could attack without flying into the muzzles of at least two .50 caliber guns, and in the course of his attack he will run into multiples of that number. An enemy fighter trying to get at the pilot and copilot flies directly into the fire of eight guns. All of these guns are remote-controlled. All of them compensate automatically for range, deflection due to the speed of the firing platform, the speed and



THIS JAP AIRCRAFT PLANT GETS 40 DIRECT HITS
This, the first picture of the bombing of the Mitsubishi Aircraft plant at Nagoya, Japan, by B-29's based in Saipan, shows smoke pouring from more than 40 direct hits on the important Nip aerial industry target. This photo was received in this country by RCA radiophoto. (International Soundphoto).

course of the target.

The record of enemy aircraft shot down on raids is eloquent of the plane's firepower. In two raids in which the fighter opposition was described as weak to rather light, the gun-

ners accounted for a total of 21 planes plus 22 probables and 23 damaged.

Additional Protection

The altitude at which the B-29s fly is additional protection. Our crews have seen the best of the Jap fighters struggling to get abreast of them after half of a Superfortress task force had bombed the target and turned about to go home. Most fighters begin getting sloppy on the controls at 30,000 feet. The air is thin; ailerons, elevator, and rudder respond sluggishly to the stick. In contrast, the B-29 is almost as well-behaved at high altitude as it is at sea level.

Jap flak gunners misjudge both the speed and altitude of the B-29. The Intelligence interrogation forms made out after a raid often record that the flak was "low and trailing."

The new technique that I have mentioned cover a multitude of things that, for security reasons, cannot be described. But I can say that a rapid-fire camera, connected with the bomb-sight mechanism, gives a running pictorial account of a raid when the planes have returned to base.

So far as we know, the Japs don't have a very clear idea as yet of the kind of

weapon being used on them. In one broadcast they described it as a "large-type bomber of 42 tons, of an extensive cruising radius and equipped with four-motored engines." That's a rough idea—quite rough.

Radio Tokyo has called the B-29 "fragile." The ship has been landed wheels-up in a dry river bed and been back in action within a week. One Jap commentator said the plane was made of shoddy, ersatz materials. That's pure propaganda. The B-29 can take more punishment and fly back to base than any other lander plane in the world.

of airplanes failing to return. Occasionally flak gets them. Sometimes Jap fighters making head-on attacks don't peel off fast enough, and collide. Once in a while operational losses plague us, as they plague any bomber command. But those losses are far from being prohibitive.

Most Deadly Weapon

An aircraft gunfire control system that has made the B-29 Superfortress the most deadly weapon in the United States aid fleet has been taken from behind the screen of war-time secrecy.

The system, employing electronic and mechanical elements that have taken guesswork and luck out of the field of aerial gunnery, enables a gunner to sit in a comfortable cabin and fire streams of bullets from one or more of five gun turrets with bulleye's accuracy.

A B-29 gunner sights an enemy plane through a small box, open at both ends and with an inclined glass that images the machine. A push on a button projects a circle of luminous red dots, and after that the gunner has only to keep the enemy plane within the circle of dots and press the trigger that fires the gun or guns under his control.

Aiding him, however, are complex instruments that calculate the speed of the B-29 and of its target plane; altitude, temperature, wind velocity, and other factors that add up to the feat of aiming the gun at the exact point in space where the bullets and the enemy plane will come together. So long as the gunner keeps the image of the enemy plane within the circle of red dots, and provided it is within range, he is sure of a hit whenever he fires the guns.

14 Raids Without Losses

So effective is the system that B-29 squadrons made 14 raids on Japanese industries before one of them was shot down.

The men of the Superfortresses believe in their airplanes, and in a long-range program of strategic bombing that is almost everything. Their welfare, their comfort, is a paramount consideration of the Command. When they clamber into their planes they are handed compartmented food containers from which dangle electric cords. There are six compartments in each, containing six meals, from soup to chewing gum. For a hot meal, all a man has to do is plug a container into the B-29's electrical system.

And on the way home from a raid the crew passes the hours enjoying Tin Pan Alley tunes, brought in by the radioman and piped throughout the ship. True, it's canned. It has been recorded—by the Japs—from bro-

ARMORED DIVISION

Packs a Punch

St. Lo-Perierz line held up General Eisenhower's offensive the Second was called to crack it. Racing northward the Second snapped shut the outer ring of the Falaise-Argentan pocket, the

CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR

War Workers Must Heed Call to Arms

THREE hundred thousand additional men and women must go to work in war plants at once, because for the first time in this war American industry is not making munitions as fast as they are being expended and because American productive forces are in danger of failing our fighting forces.

There is a variety of reasons for a shortage of production at this stage of the war.

For one thing, too many of the home front army of 10,400,000 war workers have concluded that the war is about over and have left war jobs for peacetime occupations they hope will be permanent. Work stoppage due to strikes have been another factor.

There also have been miscalculations of the needs of the armed forces due at least in part to the strong stand and counter attacks of the German armies in Europe.

Conquered Jap Islands Planted to Vegetables by GIs

Uncle Sam's armed forces will have plenty of fresh vegetables by the time the showdown comes with the Nipponese if crops already growing on captured islands are any indication. Such hard won isles as Guadalcanal and the Marianas are already being turned into huge farms.

Fresh vegetables serve a double purpose for our fighting men. They save enormous transport space which would ordinarily be needed to ship them to the boys, and they give our fighters the foods at their richest, tastiest, vitamin-filled best.

Surveys show that 5,000 tons monthly will not be beyond accomplishment when the Marianas begin producing vegetables at the maximum output. Bougainville, New Caledonia, and Guadalcanal have an output of 1,700 tons each month now, and with 10,000 acres to be planted in the Marianas all of the boys will soon be eating fresh corn on the cob, cucumbers, watermelons, and radishes.

Military and government officials feel that fresh vegetables are a great factor in building a fighting man's morale. The man in the field or in camp would far rather eat fresh food than canned goods, no matter how well the latter may be prepared.

Costs of Second World War

The Second World War now is costing the United States about \$250,000,000 a day, a figure equivalent to the cost of running the entire government

(to 1938), \$1,921,504,307; First World War (to 1934), \$41,765,000,000.

The cost of a war does not end with the last shot fired. For example, in the fiscal year 1932 alone the Federal government paid out \$108,000,000 for pensions of all classes arising out of the Civil War.

Annual war costs today, of course, are far above pre-war peace-time expenditures of the Federal government. Expenditures now are estimated at a rate of about \$90,000,000,000 a year. The highest pre-war and pre-defense program costs were around \$8,000,000.

The government is financing about 40 per cent of annual expenditures from taxation at the present time, although the percentage was somewhat lower in earlier stages of war financing.

1945 Wheat Planting Exceeds 1944

The Agriculture Department reported that 49,589,000 acres have been planted in winter wheat for harvest in 1945, compared with the 1944 seeding of 46,349,000 acres and a 10-year average of 47,459,000 acres.

The estimate was made as of December 1, 1944. The crop Reporting Board said that the indicated yield per acre was 15.4 in 1944 and an average of 12.2 bushels.

The board estimated that this acreage and yield would produce a 1945 winter wheat crop of 761,591,000 bushels compared with a harvest in 1944 of 764,073,000 bushels and an average of 570,675,000 bushels. The board listed Texas production as 5,028,000 acres and 52,749,000 bushels. Last year Texas produced over 70,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Mass Murder by Germans

Mass murder by Germans of millions of civilians all over Europe "is a fact beyond denial," President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board has announced. In a 25,000-word detailed report the board, comprising three members of the Cabinet, gives official recognition to numerous stories of German extermination camps in which thousands of men, women and children were gassed or shot.

ing gasoline. Report was based on eyewitness accounts, by three refugees, of life in Nazi camps at Auschwitz and Birgenau in Southwestern Poland. Accounts, prepared independently, were almost precisely parallel, and the board commented "it had every reason to believe" they presented a true picture. Each estimated more than a million and a half Jews were gassed and burned at Birkenau alone between April, 1942, and April, 1944. Other reports which have been received from other camps confirm the scope of Nazi mass murder.



STETTINIUS TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Taking the oath of office in Washington is Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., (left), new Secretary of State. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson swearing him in. The former assistant secretary succeeded Cordell Hull who resigned because of illness. (International Soundphoto).

Big Problems Face Diplomat in China

Grit Magazine says: Few American diplomats have faced more delicate and knotty problems than those which confront Maj.-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, newly appointed United States ambassador to China.

China is split into two political camps—those of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists. Chinese industry is almost non-existent. Chinese morale is low after seven years of war. Inflation has ruined the nation's business. Starvation is rife. The Japs

ley, for China is an ally of the United States and has long been America's great friend in Asia.

But China is an old and proud nation. Her people were civilized 4,000 years ago, and they know it. Chinese pride suffers when foreigners—any foreigners—come in and tell them how to rule their country, when, even though they may agree it is necessary in a war emergency.

Ambassador Hurley is 61 years old, suave and good humored, and has a "knack" with people that has made him one of the ace American trouble-shooters in this war. In China he succeeds Clarence E. Gauss, who although he is an able and experienced diplomat never achieved popularity among the Chinese. The Chinese already are getting along with Gen. Hurley, who first went to China as personal emissary of President Roosevelt.

New Secretary of State

Successor to Cordell Hull as Secretary of State, Edward Reilly Stettinius, Jr. has made amazing records in business and government in a few years.

Husky and energetic at 44, Stettinius in his year in the State Department as under-secretary has reorganized administration, dashed to London and back on a diplomatic mission, and headed negotiations with other governments on organizing the world for peace, including the Dumbarton Oaks security conferences of the Allied governments.

"Stet" was transferred to the State Department from a lend-lease position. He has held a number of other responsible government positions, and before going into public service in 1936 he had reached one of America's top industrial posts—chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation. He considers himself a business man, and that's the way he has operated the State Department.

In Army 30 Years

Meet the "perfect" soldier—Technician Fifth Grade George Keisling, age 58, of the infantry school at Fort Benning, Ga. He has been in the service nearly 30 years, and he has

the cases of States that did not require applications, the number of ballots actually sent out. In New York almost 600,000 applications were received but only 422,698 ballots; in Massachusetts 144,000 ballots were sent out and about 91,000 returned; Ohio sent out 253,333 ballots and received back 164,472.

World Food Output

The food picture throughout the world, with the possible exception of such war-torn countries as China and Western Russia, is showing increased production everywhere, according to the Department of Agriculture.

North American food production is up 30 per cent since the beginning of the war in spite of labor, machinery, fertilizer, and other shortages. South American food increases, plus those of approximately 30 other nations outside the actual war zones, were about 7 per cent in 1942 and 1943 over their peak output before the opening of the conflict.

Especially high in North America is the production of poultry, eggs, and meat, with a jump of 43 per cent to South America's increase of 16 per cent. Other comparative increases follow:

Sugar, North America, up 8 per cent and South America, up 20 per cent; and cereal, North America, up 30 per cent, and South America, up 4 per cent.

The Middle Eastern, European, and North African production declined, due to the war, by about 6 per cent.

First Line Combat Planes 18,000

The Army Air Forces, as of November 1, 1944, consisted of about 74,500 aircraft, of which about 12,000 were first-line planes actually in combat overseas, with 6,000 first-line combat planes behind these as a ready reserve, an official AAF spokesman recently disclosed.

The 12,000 "in combat" figure may seem a small proportion of the total, but actually it was the largest number of planes any air force of the world ever had put into battle at one time, the Air Forces official stated. It took at least five planes for reserve, training and transport purposes behind every plane in combat, he said.

Simultaneously, the WPB, releasing for the first time the detailed figures on aircraft output by type between July 1, 1940, and September 30, 1944, revealed that the United States had built 232,403 planes in that period. The breaking down by type was as follows:

TEXAS BRIEF NEWS --- from Over the State

GREYHOUND ADOPTS COCKERS

A greyhound belonging to Mrs. T. A. Hassler of Amarillo, has adopted five orphaned cocker spaniel puppies. The greyhound already had ten offspring of her own to feed.

OCTOGENARIAN MARRIES

Grandmother Lizzie Long, of Carrollton, (Dallas county), married Abe Rollins, of Dallas. The bride is 89 years, the groom in his 70's.

CONFUSING NAME

Arkansas Gazette, of Kilgore, (Gregg county), is a man, not a newspaper. He recently was elected president of the Kilgore Junior Chamber of Commerce.

MULES GIVEN PENSION

W. B. Collier, Houston city treasury director, has decided that mules which have served many useful years in the city's employ are entitled to be maintained as pensioners with full security.

STUDENT INCREASE

The enrollment at Bowie, (Montague county), school, has shown a big increase this year. One reason are seven sets of twins and one set of triplets all enrolled in Bowie schools.

WED BY TELEPHONE

Mary Virginia Hattaway, of Dallas, was married by long distance telephone to Pvt. John F. Innis who is in Pearl Harbor. County Judge Al Templeton performed the ceremony.

PIONEER CELEBRATES 93rd BIRTHDAY

Mrs. Sue Merrifield Bryan, of Dallas county, celebrated her 93rd birthday. She is the wife of a nephew of John Neely Bryan, founder of Dallas.

WORLD WAR I THRIFT STAMPS

Five-month-old Ernie Werlin, son of Mrs. Rosella Werlin, of Houston, uncovered a set of World War I thrift stamps in an antique desk. The set was started for Jack Ficklen, of Waco, when he was about the same age as Ernie.

CIRCUS STAYS AT HOME

The famous Gainesville, (Cooke county), Circus has decided to stay at home after the war and let Texas and Oklahoma come to its exhibitions. The circus will be housed in a playground to be built at the cost of several thousand dollars.

FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The Longview, (Gregg county),

OLDEST ROAD IN U. S.

The oldest road in the United States is near El Paso, (El Paso county). It is about 600 years old and now known as U. S. Route 62 and U. S. Route 80.

ALLIGATOR GOES TO TOWN

A three and one-half foot alligator was captured within three blocks of the Beeville, (Bee county), courthouse. This is the first alligator to visit Beeville in a long time.

SETS OCTANE RECORD

The Humble Oil & Refinery Co., at Baytown, (Harris county), was the first plant to turn out the billionth gallon of 100 octane gasoline for the fighting forces.

NAMES ON ROOFS TO GUIDE PILOTS

Plans to paint the names of 500 Texas cities and towns on roofs as aerial signposts for flyers have been revealed by the Civil Air Patrol in Dallas. The project will make this State the first completely air-marked in the country.

PUMICITE DISCOVERED

A report from E. H. Sellards, director of the Bureau of Geology at Texas University discloses the presence of a pure form of pumicite in Hall county. The report points out its possibilities as a quick and cheaply mixed cement. The cement is the type that was used in the construction of the great Roman aqueducts in Rome, Italy, centuries ago.

TEXAS' FIRST WOMAN LAWYER DIES

Hortense Ward, Texas' first woman lawyer, died in a Houston hospital. She was 72 years old.

TWO 1836 PENSIONERS LEFT

The death of Mrs. Julia Kersting, of Giddings, (Lee county), left only two women who receive State pensions as widows of veterans of the Texas War of Independence in 1836. The others are Mrs. Su-

WHITE COCKER SPANIEL

Tom R. Berry, of Paris, (Lamar county), has a pure white cocker spaniel dog. It is one of four white cocker spaniels in the United States.

COTTON PICKER AT 101

Aunt Liddie McKinzie, 101-year-old negro who lives near Italy, (Ellis county), averaged picking more than 100 pounds of cotton each day this season. She says she has picked cotton every year since the War Between the States.

BIG BLACK BEAR KILLED

A 400-pound black bear was killed on the S. L. Stumberg ranch, (Terrell county), after a three-hour chase with trained hounds. The dogs were brought from Fort Davis, (Jeff Davis county), to trail the bear which had been killing livestock.

STEER IN STORE

Roy Emerson took a steer to Ray Wilson in Cooper, (Delta county), to be killed in the slaughter-house which Wilson operates in connection with his store. The steer headed into the store instead and quickly cleared the establishment of customers.

TOO MUCH BUSINESS

Sam Akins opened up a big restaurant in Monahans, (Ward county), and closed it at 9:30 p. m. the same day. There were 30 people on the sidewalk waiting to get in. Reason for closing—too much business.

BIG WAR BOND BUYER

H. R. Cullen, Houston oil man, purchased \$1,000,000 in war bonds for the special symphony concert sponsored by the United Nations Committee.

HORSE BLOWN THROUGH WALL

A horse in a barn a block away from a Denison, (Grayson county), explosion was blown through the building wall although the plate glass windows in a building next to the explosion were not damaged.

PROFIT IN TOY DUCKS

George F. Peterson, who had been forced to close his Lubbock, (Lubbock county), hotel because of lack of guests, now has a flourishing toy duck business. He has 85 women working in his factory and four salesmen on the road.

DOG ON SECTION DUTY

Butch, a 3-year-old terrier, is a regular worker with the railway interurban section crew out of Hillsboro, (Hill county). Butch rides with the crew and chases livestock off the right of way.

NEW GASOLINE PROCESS

P. C. Keith, Jr., former resident of Sherman, (Grayson county), is the inventor of a new gasoline-making process, whereby methane or dry gas is converted into gasoline at the well. It is expected to increase the value of gas three-fold.

CLAIMED TO BE 119 YEARS OLD

Mrs. Crescencia Moralez, who claimed to be 119 years old, died in Abilene, (Taylor county). She is reported to have had a good recollection of events that occurred during the early history of Texas.

FREAK COLLISION

While E. R. Harris, of Amarillo, (Potter county), was driving home one night recently the windshield of his auto was shattered by an

JAP-AMERICANS INTERNED

Fifty-six Jap-American women and children have been sent to an internment camp at Crystal City, (Zavala county), where they are reunited with husbands and fathers.

BABY BORN WITH TEETH

A negro was born with two teeth at Memorial Hospital in Corpus Christi, (Nueces county). It was reported normal in every other respect.

FALL MAGNOLIA BLOOMS

Dr. W. O. Padgett, of Graham, (Young county), displayed magnolia blooms from a tree in his yard. The tree had several of the fall blossoms.

SECOND LARGEST INDUSTRY

Forest tree products produced in Texas before World War II constituted the second largest industry in the State. They were valued at \$50,000,000 annually.

4-H CLUB SHOW FOUNDER DIES

John M. Gist, 80-year-old founder of the 4-H club cattle shows, died in Amarillo. A life-size portrait of Gist hangs in the agricultural building of Texas Tech at Lubbock.

MIDGETS MARRY

Miss Myrna Clifton, of Austin, thought to be the only midget in the world born of midget parents, married August Clarence Swenson, a midget, also of Austin. Swenson is a senior radio mechanic at Kelly Field, San Antonio. Miss Clifton is a typing clerk.

BIG DEMAND FOR RATTLERS

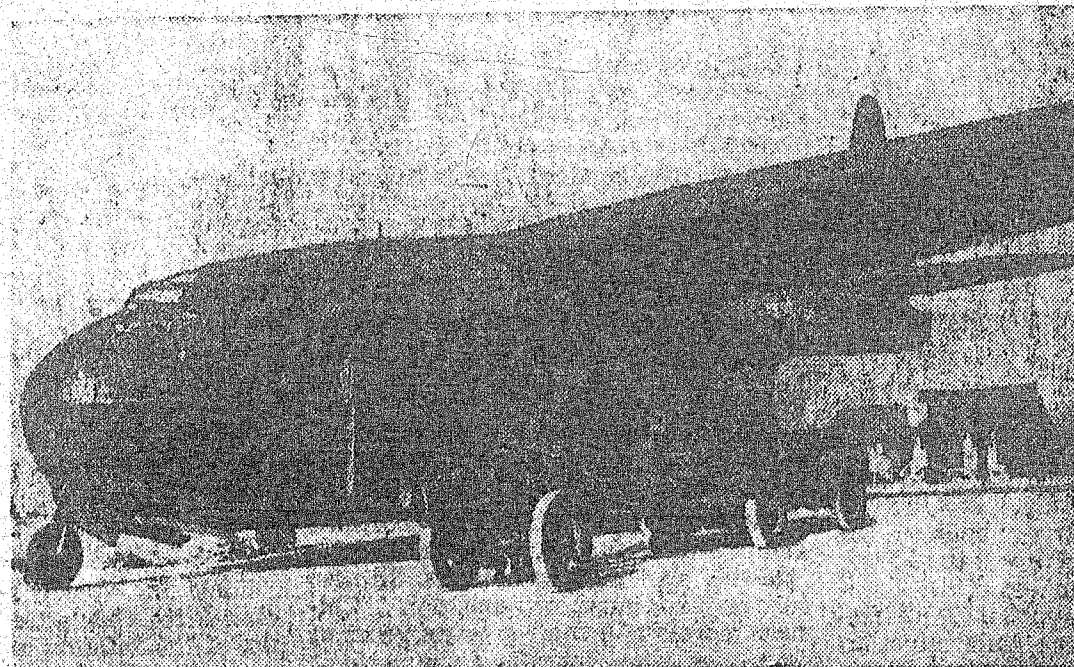
Mrs. Pauline Faden, of Brownville, (Cameron county), is carrying on her father's and brother's business in collecting large rattlesnakes. There is a big demand for rattlers for medicinal purposes.

100-YEAR-OLD COVERLET

Mr. and Mrs. Willima H. Wadkins, of Dalhart, (Dallam-Hartley county), have a cotton coverlet over 100 years old. Mr. Wadkins' grandmother picked the cotton, spun it on an old-fashioned wheel and made the coverlet.

DOZEN GRANDPARENTS

Michael Dean Hardin, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Warren D. Harden, of Kirkland, (Childress county), has a dozen grandparents including great-grandparents and one great-great-grandmother.



HIGHEST GLIDER Well-named Trojan Hoop first all wood aircraft of its size

A LITTLE FUN *Jokes to Make You Laugh*

Modern Etiquet

Small Patsy had just returned from a birthday party and was complaining to her mother about the treatment she had received from the other little guests. "Well," said her mother, "if you found you could not play happily with the others, why didn't you excuse yourself politely and come home?"

Came the sophisticated reply: "Times have changed, mother. There's a war on. So I just slapped them and stayed."

Highbrow Shine

This sign was spotted in a Houston, Texas, shoe-shining parlor:

"Pedal habiliments artistically lubricated and illuminated with ambidextrous skill for the infinitesimal remuneration of five cents per shoe."

Parables of the Isms

Communism: If you have two cows, you give them to the government and the government gives you some milk.

Nazism: If you have two cows, the government shoots you and keeps the cows.

Capitalism: If you have two cows, you sell one and buy a good bull.

Misconceptions

Simon Bolivar, the great South American liberator, was scheduled to pass the night in a small Peruvian town. His aide sent word to the local innkeeper, asking that "a room be prepared with special accommodations, food, etc., etc., etc."

Arriving in the village, Bolivar was shown the best room in the hotel. After he had expressed approval, the great man was conducted into an adjoining room where sat three lovely señoritas. "And who are these young ladies?" Bolivar asked.

"The three et ceteras," replied his host.

When meat rationing first began, a farmer reported to his board that he had several hundred pounds of beef in storage. To a letter demanding why he had so much on hand he replied: "It was necessary to kill the whole steer at one time."

Unconventional Ending

At a dinner concluding a long and boring convention in Chicago a parade of reluctant speakers had been pried from their chairs to "say a few words." As the 16th orator took his seat, a sigh of expectation filled the room. De-

A Tall One

A ranchman living in deep Wyoming claims to have the smartest horse in the world. "Here awhile back," he recalled, "I slipped and broke a leg. And do you know what that horse done?"

"Tucked you in bed, no doubt," hazarded a dude. "Then applied the anesthetic and set the splints."

"Well," said the rancher, "he drug me outta my bunk, and then ran five miles to fetch a doctor. But I got to admit though, he did slip a mite. He fetched back a horse doctor?"

Printer Followed Instructions

Preparing for a tour, the famous actor, Edwin Booth, had ordered posters announcing his arrival. Shortly afterwards the printer brought over the proofs for approval. On them the actor was described as "The Eminent Tragedian, Edwin Booth."

"I believe I'd rather have you leave off that 'eminent tragedian' business," commented Booth. "Let's make it just simple 'Edwin Booth.'"

When he arrived at the first stop, the modest Mr. Booth strolled about the town before the performance. Plastered on every fence were his posters—announcing the coming of "Simple Edwin Booth."

Uncle Pete's Prize Hogs

While touring the County Fair grounds a few years back, a group of visitors were leaning over the fence looking at Uncle Pete's prize fat hogs. They were by far the largest and fattest in the whole show. None of the others could hold a candle to Uncle Pete's. One of the group asked him, "How come your hogs are the biggest, Uncle Pete? You always win blue ribbons on them."

"Well," drawled Uncle Pete, "I feed them pigs all they can stuff into 'em. Then a couple of weeks before the fair, I put a half-starved shoat in with them and when they see that shoat eatin', it rouses the greedy instinct in 'em and they start eatin' all over again."

Real Hatfield

Our company was firing for record on the rifle range. Weather conditions were at their worst; flurries of snow and sleet blown diagonally across the line of fire by a gusty wind prevented even those with superior skill from compiling a decent score.

But one private seemed little dismayed by the elements. Hatfield was

LIGHTNING SERVES USEFUL PURPOSES

While lightning carries a terrific wallop, its usable energy is only of momentary duration, according to Dr. Gilbert McCann of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

The powerful strokes that rip into buildings, split trees and sometimes kill human beings release energy at a very great rate. For instance, a stroke can momentarily produce upwards of 200,000 amperes, enough current to light two hundred thousand 100-watt light bulbs for a city of about 30,000 population. However, it could only do this for a fraction of a second.

At the same time, Dr. McCann said, lightning serves two very useful purposes, by releasing nitrogen from the air and by charging the earth's crust with electricity.

"Lightning is much like rain," he continued, "a sudden tangible precipitation that has been accumulating slowly and invisibly. In the spectacular show that lightning stages, the stroke itself, the thunder it creates and the damage it causes are visible actors. But they are only three-fourths of the cast. The unobserved principle is the constant flow of electricity from the earth to the clouds."

To offset this loss of electricity, the earth's surface must be struck by lightning at the average rate of 50 times a second, or about two billion times a year.

Nitrogen is produced for the earth's surface in this way:

The action of the thunderbolts in streaking through the atmosphere with the speed of 60 million miles per hour releases nitrogen from the air. In the form of nitric acid, the nitrogen falls in rain drops and enriches the soil.

"In this way," Dr. McCann pointed out, "lightning annually produces nearly 100 million tons of nitric acid—more of this soil builder than is manufactured by all the world's fertilizer plants."

B-29 Superfortresses That Blasts Japan

(Continued from Page 2)

"psychological offensive" against American soldiery in Asia.

The Superfortress crews were grateful to Radio Tokyo for entertaining them while they wear down Japan's will to make war.

Army Air Forces spokesmen, while making clear their complete confidence in the ultimate ability of the B-29's to burn the heart out of the Japanese Empire, just as the Superfortresses' smaller brothers, the B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators scourged the industrial heart of Germany, have cautioned against expecting too much in immediate results from the mounting air campaign in the Pacific.

Armored Division Packs a Punch

(Continued from Page 2)

the recent big German counter offensive into Belgium, thereby wrecking Adolph Hitler's ambitious scheme to rôle up the Allied lines on the Western front. It was also part of the Second Division which held out for a week in beleaguered Bastogne.

SQUARE MILK BOTTLES

Square milk bottles are now being used in Clinton and Cedar Rapids, Iowa—an example of something which people talked about for years but about which nothing was done. The new bottle takes far less space in the refrigerator; it being reported that three square bottles fit into a space that could only hold two round bottles. The new bottle also has a finish that eliminates dripping when pouring.

LIFE FULL OF 13's

The supposedly unlucky numeral "13" figures prominently in the life of Russell Rigen, of Milan, Mo., who was born on the 13th of the month and has 13 letters in his name.

He took his examination

NOW IS THE TIME

Don't think that you're either too young or too old to do great things: Jefferson was 33 when he drafted the Declaration of Independence. Benjamin Franklin was 26 when he wrote Poor Richard's Almanac. Charles Dickens was 24 when he began his Pickwick Papers and 25 when he wrote Oliver Twist. McCormick was 23 when he invented the reaper; and Newton 24 when he formulated the law of gravitation.

But—Emanuel Kant at 74 wrote his finest philosophical works. Verdi at 80 produced Falstaff and at 85 Ave Maria. Goethe at 80 completed Faust. Tennyson at 80 wrote Crossing the Bar. Michelangelo completed his greatest work at 87. Titian at 98 painted the historic picture

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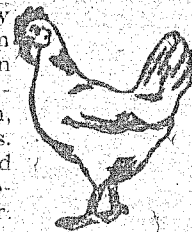
Battle of Lepanto. Justice Holmes at 90 was still writing brilliant opinions, and George Bernard Shaw at 88 is still amazingly young.

Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus. Rom. 3:24.

Poultry News

Eggs Turned Into Powder to Feed Fighters

With eggs in demand by American fighting forces and Allies in the far corners of the earth, the problem of shipping and preserving the vitamin-packed nuggets was solved by turning them into powder. In plants throughout the nation, 400,000,000 lbs. of powdered eggs are produced a year. Eggs are cracked for powdering and put into pails, then emptied into a big vat which drains into another. The liquid is subjected to a jet of hot air that extracts all but five per cent of the moisture, leaving a flaky yellow powder. The powder is raked over, then packed into small barrels, one of which holds the equivalent of 17 cases of eggs. Five ounces of powdered eggs equals a dozen whole ones. Powdered eggs last indefinitely and lose none of their nutritive value during the long period of shipment and storage.—Grit Magazine.



Chicks must have clean living conditions if they are to stay healthy. If the coop has been used before it will require a thorough cleaning.

Feed is scarce and every precaution must be taken not to waste it. Store all feed so that rats and mice cannot get at it. Do not fill the hopper too full. If you do the chicks will push it on the floor and part of it will be a total loss. Do not feed more than chicks will clean up in 20 minutes.

If there are old chicks in the yard the new chicks must be kept away from them and separate feeders used.

You can teach chicks how and where to eat and drink by dipping their beaks in the water and tapping your fingers on the feeders.

Give the chicks plenty of fresh air. As they grow, open the windows to admit more air. Also change feed hoppers.

Constant culling of his flock is one of the cardinal rules which must be followed by the egg producer who expects to make money. It is the only way to achieve top production. Culls made in the laying flock to eliminate those hens which are

Texas Farm News Reports

Mrs. J. R. Fleming, of Weatherford, (Parker county), grew a hot-house Ponderosa lemon that weighed 21 ounces.

Tom Brown Webb paid out \$10,000 for one week's pecan crop in Caldwell county. He expects to purchase a half million pounds this year.

Ralph Robinson, 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Robinson, of Dozier, (Collingsworth county), pulled 2,000 pounds of cotton in four days. He made \$30 in the four days picking which is the best record reported for any Collingsworth youngster.

The government subsidy payment for Texas grapefruit for canning this year will be approximately \$25 a ton, according to the Office of Price Administration. The OPA told Senator Pepper, of Florida, that the subsidy for Florida grapefruit would be \$37 a ton, and California and Arizona grapefruit \$21 a ton.

Handley Watson, of Plainview, (Hale county), solved the lumber shortage in a unique way. He needed a chicken house so he used baled hay for siding, grain sorghum for roofing. The chicken house is a model one and chickens are well pleased with their home.

When kerosene is used to kill mesquite trees it should penetrate to all of the buds beneath the ground at the base of the tree, according to M. R. Bentley, agricultural engineer for A. & M. College Extension Service. Before making a general application, Bentley suggests testing the depth that a certain amount of kerosene will penetrate.

Lemon production in the Rio Grande Valley, the youngest of the area's \$200,000,000 citrus industry, has

Mrs. Hugh Sellers, of Mt. Pleasant, (Titus county), found a huge egg laid by one of her White Leghorn hens. The egg measured seven inches in diameter and weighed six ounces, three times as large as an ordinary egg.

J. C. Lane, of Stephenville, produced the grand champion corn of the Erath County Hybrid Corn Show. The champion corn is Hybrid No. 8 which this year produced 17 pounds, five ounces of corn on ten stalks.

According to Lem Weaver, Lamb county agricultural agent, sweet potatoes are mature enough to dig and store when cut surfaces dry quickly. In case frost beats the maturity date, Weaver says to cut the vines quickly to prevent injury reaching the potatoes. Yams should be dug when the soil is relatively dry.



THESE EGGS WILL SCRAMBLE TOKYO

At the 21st bomber command headquarters on Saipan island, roost of the B-29's, just a few of the thousands upon thousands of heavy bombs which the Superfortresses shuttle from Saipan to Tokyo are shown lined up as ordnance men load trailer with the eggs to be put aboard B-29's for the Tokyo run. Army Air Forces photo. (International).

Mrs. T. L. Nipp, of Collingsworth county near Wellington, reported that of three large turnips she raised this year, one measured 26 inches around, another 24 inches, and a third 23 inches.

Wharton county 4-H club girls are adept at finding means to raise money for club treasuries and for worthy neighborhood causes. The Lawson club, for example, presented a carnival with such enticing games that spectators paid a total of \$44 to take part. The money will be used to buy books for the school library, says Dorothy Sramek, assistant county home demonstration agent. The members of the Rungerford club auctioned a cake and the \$15 it brought paid for the girls' Halloween party with some left over for other parties.

YOU TRUST YOUR DOCTOR - HE TRUSTS

Your family doctor uses Cutter Vaccines & Serums to protect you and your family against disease—because most Western physicians prefer Cutter biologicals. So think what it means when we promise you that our livestock biologicals are made with the same scientific care as our products for humans. No wonder Cutter really does a job of cutting your disease losses. If not available locally, order direct from Cutter Laboratories: Berkeley, Denver, Fort Worth, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Seattle.

CUTTER VACCINES & SERUMS

—produced in equally high quality

for horses, cattle, poultry, sheep, hogs

The prize Barred Rock hen belonging to Mrs. Mary Butlerg, of Longview, (Gregg county), was not content with repeatedly laying double-yolk eggs, but has laid an egg within an egg. Both are encased in their shells.

Turkeys are victims of numerous blood-borne diseases which can be detected by drawing a sample of blood from their wings and testing it in a laboratory, according to Ted Martin, poultry specialist from A. & M. College Extension Service. The blood and the turkey from which it came are identified by numbers so that fowls found afflicted with the disease may be segregated from the flocks.

Sonny Warneck and Billy Gene Hill, Pecos county 4-H club members, are good business men. At the recent Pan-American Hereford Show, at Dallas, Sonny sold two calves and Billy one for an average of 30 cents a pound. According to County Agricultural Agent W. T. Posey, the \$427 which Sonney received will pay the feeding expenses of the four calves in his demonstration, and Billy's check for \$184.70 will do a like service for his two calves. His remaining calf and Sonny's two will be exhibited and sold at spring stock shows and the returns from the three animals will be virtually net profit, Posey says.

Radishes 14 inches long and six inches around that are not pithy come from the Milling Sanatorium Garden in Parker county. Some of the radishes are round, some long, some oblong. All of them are solid and fine to eat. One radish can serve an entire family.

This is the time of year for big potato stories: Albert Keaton, of Teague, (Freestone county), has a sweet potato that so far takes the prize for size. It is a Puerto Rico potato weighing 12½ pounds and grew in a hill with one or two others. The total weight for the hills production was 23 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Godwin, of Hereford, (Deaf Smith county), on a plot of 12 by 75 feet, raised 28 bushels of sweet potatoes. The rows were three feet apart and plants were spaced 18 inches apart. John Cochran, who lives at Peoria, (Hill county), found a six and one-half pound yellow yam among his sweet potato crop. Three sweet potatoes weighing a total of 11 pounds are on display in the office of H. L. Atkins, Ector county agent. The potatoes were grown by Uncle Ben Yates, 75-year-old resident near Penwell. The king of sweet potatoes in Bonham, (Fannin county), is a seven-pound four ounce yam grown by Earnest Chaffin. It measures 21½ inches around and 26 inches in long way.

Egg shipments in Texas during the fall almost doubled those of a year ago, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research reported.

Fred Hester, of Hopkins county, near Sulphur Springs, raised two sets of Siamese twin potatoes—one Irish, the other Puerto Rico yam. The two large sweet potatoes are joined together at the top. The two Irish potatoes are grown together in the middle.

C. R. Howell, of Woodbury, (Hill county), raised a pumpkin weighing 70 pounds and six others that averaged 50 pounds each. He used a new seed from South America which he planted early in the fall rather than in spring.

W. A. Ross, superintendent of public schools in Mineral Wells, (Palo Pinto county), has turned his hobby of tomato-growing into a profitable business. Off of one vine he says he gathered 800 tomatoes in one week. He sprinkled concentrated commercial fertilizer around the vine while growing and watered it daily.

In Jim Hogg county peanut-growing has virtually replaced cotton, according to county agricultural agent G. W. Brown. Around 6,000 of the 20,000 acres of farm land in the county were planted in peanuts this year. Well-cured peanut hay is high in protein and compares favorably with alfalfa.

J. E. Bryan, freight engineer on the run between Sherman, Texas, and Francis, Okla., cultivates Victory gardens in both towns. The Oklahoma garden spot keeps him busy on lay-overs.

Fall is the time to treat your peach and plum trees to control root borers, according to J. A. Bradley, vocational agriculture teacher of the Lancaster high school, (Dallas county).

Bonita, the new combine sorghum, scarcely two years in production, made something of a record in Runnels county this year as a drought-resistant feed. According to county agricultural agent, J. A. Barton, 60 adults and 30 members of 4-H clubs planted demonstrations of an acre or two up to 15 acres.

Demonstrations by 4-H club boys give adult farmers ideas. About six years ago Clyde Davis, Newton county 4-H club member, top-worked a pig hickory nut tree with a good variety of pecans. This year the tree produced 150 pounds of fine-flavored nuts which he sold for \$30. Recently Ramsey Davis, a neighboring farmer, asked County Agricultural Agent J. B. Dorman to teach him how to top work native pecan trees on his farm. He explained that "since I saw how much these top-worked trees are worth to Clyde I believe it would be a good investment to top work my own unprofitable trees."

A number of South Plains' farmers used home-made cat

E. Guy Risien, of San Saba, (San Saba county)

Members of the Ben Wheeler

FARMS FOR SALE

120 ACRE farm, 7 miles of Dallas; fair improvements. All weather road. \$150.00 per acre. Mrs. C. E. Ledbetter, 1820 Dun canville Ave., Dallas 11, Texas.

RABBITS

WILL BUY any amount—color, sex, domestic rabbits, 3 to 6 lbs. live, 18 to 24 cents lb. live wt. Oklahoma City. Roy Davis, 3700 N. W. 9, Rte. 5, Oklahoma City.

OIL LEASES

OIL, GAS and mineral lease in 255 acres in southwest corner of Susanah Horton survey. Abstract No. 30, in Jefferson County. This land is within 1/4 mile of production wells. If interested write Nelson W. Laidacker, Nome, Texas.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

PLANT ASPARAGUS NOW. 25 strong well rooted Martha Washington Asparagus plants for \$1 P.P. Prepaid. Orders filled promptly. Kenyona Nursery, 10th & May St., Oklahoma City 7, Okla.

LIVESTOCK

OPENING HORSE SALE, January 9, 1945. Send your saddle horses to the best sale in the Southwest. Tulsa Horse & Mule Co., Tulsa Stock Yards, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Business Opportunities

WELL-EQUIPPED cleaning plant in Sapulpa; doing about \$15,000 year. Write or phone C. E. Kinley, Sapulpa, Okla.

MR. MERCHANT: We have a large quantity of surplus Army goods such as repaired work shoes, dress shoes, rain coats, bunk beds, mattresses, feather pillows, foot lockers, and many other numerous items. The prices will show you a good profit.

GENERAL JOBING CO.
15-21 E. Grand
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Drilling Machines—Tools—Cable—Engines.

Pipe—Pumps—Samson Windmills—Towers
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Budget Your Life Insurance Payments Like You Do Your Household Bills.

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How would you like to have the exclusive contract in your home town, or, if you are employed, would you like to earn by turning your spare time into dollars? Write The Praetorians at above address. Organized 1898. 45 Years of Service.

FOOD ON HIGH

the outbreak of war,



Our Boys and Girls



THE MISUNDERSTOOD ELEPHANT

(Condensed from The Baltimore Sun)

Where is there another animal like an elephant in all creation? Where is there one whose front teeth are often so weighty as to make him top-heavy and tired out from carrying them?

Where can one find an animal with a skin an inch thick yet with such a poor heating system that its owner is as susceptible to frost as a bean plant; an animal whose nose and upper lip are drawn out into that amazing organ called a proboscis or trunk, a structure at once a finger, a hand, a nose, a blowgun, a bludgeon?

The elephant's last known relatives died at least 20,000 years ago, and he, lone survivor from a lost world, lives on into the present. Many of those elephants who lived 20,000 years ago were much larger than the elephants of today.

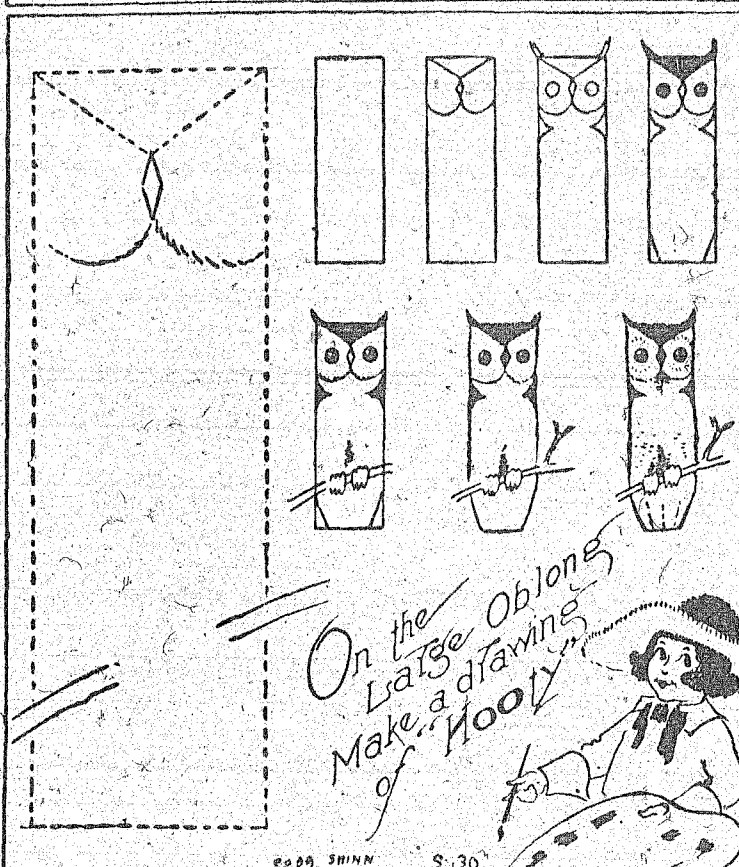
The people of Burma have a saying that an elephant is old when he is born. Indeed, a baby elephant does appear old, what with wrinkled skin, and his hesitating, wobbly old-man movements. And an elephant of 40 looks to be a Methuselah; his baggy, gray, nearly hairless hide holds ten thousand wrinkles, his bulging forehead can surely mean only accumulated wisdom, and his little inscrutable eyes complete the picture of a creature that has lived from the far past into the present. These, however, are only impressions.

An elephant is full grown at 20 years or less; female elephants produce young at 14 or 15 years of age, and an elephant begins to show real signs of old age at 40. Probably 75 years is the maximum life span for elephants.

The males are of far more uncertain temperament than females, and that is why practically all circus herds consist exclusively of females, although all circus elephants, regardless of sex, are called bulls. Captive male elephants are almost certain to go "bad" sooner or later and must be shot.

Barnum's great elephant, Jumbo, known to nearly every American born before 1890, was a male—the biggest elephant ever kept in captivity, too, the species commonly supposed to be absolutely untamable. But thousands of children rode on his back

Kiddies-Can-Do-It By Uncle Cobb Shinn



TO get you interested in drawing, I have made here a large oblong. Take your pencil and fill in the picture of Hooty. I am sure you are going to find it so easy to draw that you will get another piece of paper and make the whole picture by yourself.

small wooden cases which were fastened to the shoulders of the snipers spotters because the birds were gun shy. The birds have now become accustomed to the noise of a gun being fired and make no attempt to escape.

The little feathered life savers are treated royally not only by enlisted men but by officers, nurses and flyers alike. They have already, in about eight months, saved dozens of Americans lives. So well do these little creatures do their job that no American stationed at this particular base has been killed by sniper's bullets since their arrival.

Witnesses claim that the birds have been responsible for the removal of more than one hundred and fifty Jap snipers.

LIZARD 15 FEET LONG

The largest lizard in the world today, the Komodo dragon of the Dutch East Indies, would be a pigmy alongside of the frightening megalosaurus, a lizard of prehistoric days which has been reproduced in a London museum. Old megalos measured 37 feet from its snout to its tail and nearly 23 feet around. The Komodo dragon, or monitor lizard, is "only" 15 feet long—a rather plain looking fellow, shorn of all the projections and embellishments present on the conventional Chinese dragon. The Komodo, so named from one of the islands it inhabits, is a member of a lizard family well represented in Australia.

TOO MANY EGGS

The government's latest worry is 50,000,000 cackling hens. Food officials figure the country has that number too many and that, unless something is done, there will be far too many eggs next spring.

Because of the surplus supplies of dried eggs for military and lend-lease needs, the demand for eggs in 1945 is expected to decline 16 percent. Poultrymen have been urged to cull their flocks by that percentage, but reports indicate most farmers want to hold to their layers because egg prices have been profitable.

LONG WAIT FOR RICHES

CAN ALL CAN! YOU CAN!

Enjoy CHILI CON CARNE ALL THROUGH THE YEAR

This ONE POUND PACKAGE COMPLETELY SEASONS 15 POUNDS OF MEAT!



Good, properly seasoned Chili con Carne is a delicious year-round treat. It's a wholesome, delicious meat dish the whole family enjoys. More than that, it's a fine way to save your meat. So make plenty and can all you can.

Use Gebhardt's Chili-Quik to make really delicious Chili con Carne. All the seasoning in one package... just add your own meat according to the simple directions on the package.

Gebhardt's Chili-Quik

YOUR GROCER HAS IT OR CAN GET IT FOR YOU.



There's a day coming when you'll want to stand up and cheer the greatest victory in history.

But let's not start cheering yet.

In fact, let's not start it at all—over here. Let's leave it to the fellows who are doing the job to begin the celebrating.

Our leaders have told us that smashing the Axis will be a slow, dangerous, bloody job.

If we at home start throwing our hats in the air and easing up before the job's completely done, it will be slower, more dangerous, bloodier.

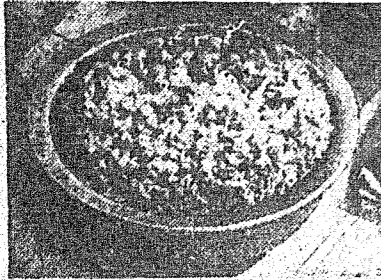
Right now, it's up to us to buy War Bonds—and to keep on buying War Bonds until this war is won.

Let's keep bearing down till we get the news of final victory from the only place such news can come; the battle-line.

If we do that, we'll have the right to join the cheering when the time comes.

Official U. S. Signal Corps Photo

Gebhardt's Adds zest to WARTIME RECIPES



Enjoy This Delicious MEXICAN STYLE RICE

2 Tablespoons fat
1 cup raw rice
1 small onion, minced
1/2 green pepper, chopped

2 teaspoons salt
2 teaspoons Gebhardt's Chili Powder
1/2 tomatoes, sliced
2 cups water

Wash rice well; dry; brown raw rice in hot fat; add onion, green pepper, Gebhardt's Chili Powder, salt, tomatoes. Mix well; add water; bring to a boil; cover. Cover with lid; allow to simmer until rice is tender about 30 minutes. Remove lid to allow steam to dry out. Do NOT stir at all after cooking has started.



DEMOCRACY FACES SAME DANGER THAT DESTROYED ISRAEL

The whole study of religion in the life of a nation might be profitably made by a comparison of our modern American situation with that of ancient Israel. Here, too, there are those who think of our nation as chosen of God and subject to His guidance. They not only sing, but they live in the spirit of "God Bless America" and they would like to make America a blessing to all nations, fulfilling in a modern way that ancient prophecy, "In thy seed shall all nations of the earth be blessed." For these high-minded patriots democracy is virtually a religion. They think of American democracy as a holy thing, based on, and seeking the fulfillment of, ideals of brotherhood, justice, goodwill.

The hope of America, and of the world, depends chiefly upon the and fortunate

BILLIONS OF MATCHES

Americans who find matches among the war's scarce items should reflect upon the fact that half of the population of the globe has never used them. In some parts of Europe the old-fashioned custom of "borrowing fire" from neighbors is still in use.

In ordinary times the United States is the world's largest user of matches. Each year 25 plants produce 225,000,000 boxes and 128,000,000 books of matches. Every day in this country 125,000,000 of them are touched off. But the full facilities of American match manufacturers are now employed in filling government orders for the armed forces. Gradually, the only ones available for civilians generally will be the large wooden "strike anywhere" variety.

In America, book matches are used extensively as an advertising medium. More recently the Office of War Information has been employing them to publicize our nation and the Four Freedoms in shipments to France, Africa, and other countries.

Before 1860, matches were made so imperfectly in the United States that railroads and steamships refused to carry them. Today they are almost foolproof, except for children who happen to get their hands on a box, play with them, and start a fire.

Some of the best timber available, western pine or poplar, is required for match sticks. The logs to be worked into match stems are first soaked and steamed to make them less brittle and then are run through a veneer peeling machine. The result is a long strip of wood as wide as a match is long and as thin as the match is thick. These strips are thrust through a machine where they are cut into millions of small splints.

The splints are picked up by another machine and placed into thousands of minute pigeon holes. When the pigeon-hole case is full, it is then carried to another part of the machine, where the free ends of the matches are dipped, first in sulphur and

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

MRS. MARGARET STUTE, Editor, 1809 Ashland, Fort Worth, Texas.

WOMEN'S BUSY WORK BASKET

Twenty-Inch Doily

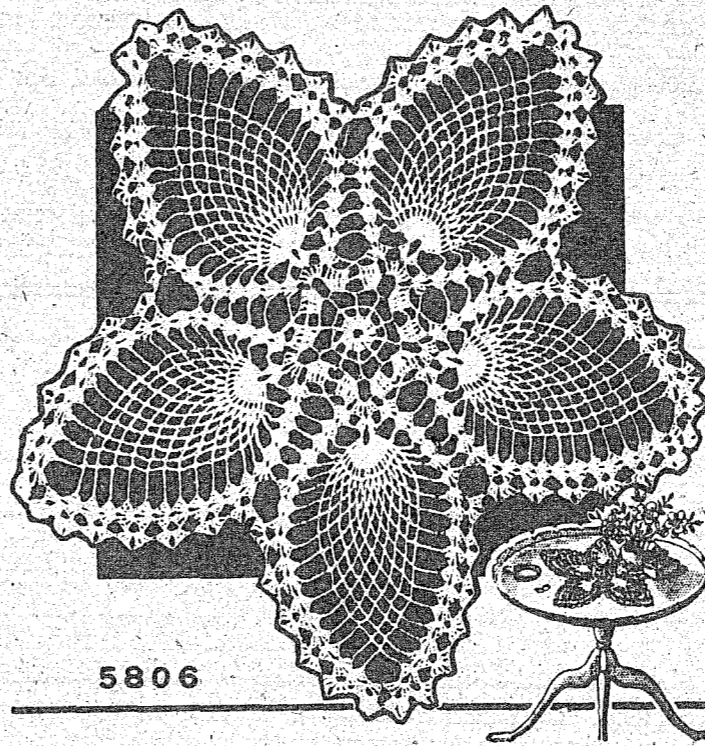
By Mrs. Anne Cabot

This lacy "pineapple" doily was designed and made in Akron, Ohio, and is so attractive I want all my pineapple doily collectors to have it. Five-pointed, with six-inch pineapples and measuring a good twenty inches across, it is one of the handsomest examples of crocheting I've yet seen.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the Akron Doily (Pattern No. 5806) send 15 cents in COIN, plus 1 cent postage, YOUR NAME, ADDRESS and the PATTERN NUMBER to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 1150 Sixth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

The new winter issue of the Anne Cabot ALBUM contains dozens of accessory set ideas, gifts, toys, warm sweaters, mittens, fascinators, 15c.

Please do not send order to Mrs. Margaret Stute, Fort Worth. Send order to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 1150 6th Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.



RAYON SHRINKAGE

Rayon, cotton and linen yard goods shrink more lengthwise than crosswise, but in other respects rayons shrink quite differently from cottons and linens. These are some of the findings of Alice Gaston and Hazel Fletcher in tests made recently at the Kansas Experimental Station.

Rayons tested included spun rayons (made of short fibers twisted and spun into yarn) and continuous filament (long fiber) rayons of both acetate and viscose. All were untreated and of plain weave. The tests showed that spun rayon shrinks more than continuous filament rayon, and that generally the shrinkage of the latter may

be prevented by stretching the fabric gently during pressing so that it returns to its original size. With spun rayon, however, stretching when pressing helps but does not entirely prevent shrinkage.

Rayon is a serious problem both to the textile manufacturer and the consumer. Many rayon fabrics are not stable like cotton and linen so cannot be preshrunk by wetting. To make them hold their size, manufacturers have to treat them with chemicals, such as synthetic resins. Some of the excessive shrinkage of rayons may be due to overstretching during manufacture.

HIGH FOOD VALUE OF PEANUTS

A record crop of peanuts amounting to 2,336,365,000 pounds is expected this year, according to latest estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is about 137 million pounds more than last year's crop.

Salted peanuts for the soldier boys—138 million pounds, all vacuum-packed in 8-ounce cans—have been called for by the Army for the coming year. They are to be sold at post exchanges and similar places. Salted peanuts have been going abroad for less than a year. The boys have been calling for them a long time, but it was only last spring that enough metal could be had to permit packing them in tins. This is necessary to keep them fresh. Salted peanuts are not only popular, but pro-

vide high food value in concentrated form. Because it is such a popular spread with soldiers, the peanut butter called for by the Army for the coming year will total 57,900,000 pounds. About 45 per cent of the entire peanut crop has gone into the making of peanut butter in recent years.

Housewives will find peanuts a good substitute for meat. They can be served whole roasted and salted or chopped in bits and put in cookies. No better food for school children's lunches. The little Spanish peanut is richer in oil than the jumbo peanut. Shelled or unshelled Spanish peanuts are available at most markets. Lay in a supply for the winter months. A pound of peanuts has almost the same food value as a pound of beef and cost much less.

"3 WAYS BETTER"

FREE OF FLOUR




COOKS LIGHT AND FLAKY

BY COMPARISON, you will find that National 3-Minute Oats is free of the oat flour found in ordinary brands. This assures the light, flaky, appetizing texture and delightful, nutlike flavor for which National 3-Minute Oats is famous. Flour destroys flavor — makes oats cook up gummy and pasty. Insist on flour-free National 3-Minute Oats. You can see, taste and feel the difference — it's 3 ways better!

NATIONAL 3-MINUTE OATS
THE BREAKFAST THAT STANDS BY YOU!

thirds full and bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) about 25 minutes.

Yield: 10 muffins (2 1/4 inches in diameter).

Note: When sour milk or buttermilk is used instead of sweet-milk reduce baking powder to 1 teaspoon and add 1/4 teaspoon soda.

Creamed Chicken

2 cups cooked chicken, coarsely cut
1 cup chicken stock
1 cup light cream
1/2 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons margarine
3 tablespoons flour
1/4 teaspoon pepper

Melt margarine. Remove from the stove and blend in flour. Return to stove, add stock and cream, and stir constantly until thickened. Add seasonings as chicken is thoroughly heated.

Butterscotch Cookies

1 cup margarine or butter
2 cups brown sugar
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon vanilla extract
4 cups sifted enriched flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup chopped nuts
Confectioners' sugar icing
Colored candies.

Cream together margarine or butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Add eggs and vanilla extract and mix thoroughly. Sift together flour, salt, soda, and cream of tartar. Add to creamed mixture. Add nuts. Mix well. Shape into a roll, wrap in wax paper and chill until very firm. Slice thin and bake on ungreased baking sheets in a moderately

lemons are allowed—may, induced—to steep in hot water a few minutes before squeezing, almost twice as much juice can be extracted.

Ribbons can be used in many ways to make your old garments look new.

Callouses and blisters are out of date. When ironing, protect your hands with an old glove that has the fingers cut out.

Because of the paper shortage, each paper bag or piece of wrapping paper should do the work of three or four.

Not neat by nature, but by suggestion. Keep a laundry bag for each member of family to dispose of his or her soiled clothing promptly.

The best substitute for butter in cake and pie baking is peanut oil, says a housewife who has given it a thorough trial.

BREAD FOR MUMMIES STILL BREAD

Bread from the funeral feasts that were put into the tombs with ancient Egypt's mummified dead is still bread, with starch and protein grains still in good chemical condition, Dr. Wanda K. Farr, of the Research Laboratories of the Celanese Corporation of America, told the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Microscopic examination