

Death Calls Roy Bobst

Services for Roy W. Bobst, for 11 years manager of the Kemp Lumber yard in this city, were held at the Johnson-Bayless Funeral Home chapel Tuesday morning, conducted by Father Conradine of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church of Clovis.

Mr. Bobst died in the Clovis Memorial hospital at 1:30 a. m. Saturday after a brief illness. He was removed to the hospital Wednesday suffering with double pneumonia and little hope for recovery was held after he was stricken.

He came here with his family from Portales 11 years ago and had been manager of the Kemp yard since then. At the time of his passing he was a member of the Farwell school board and had always been actively engaged in any enterprise for the betterment of the community.

The Farwell school was closed all day Tuesday out of respect for his passing and many of the local business houses were closed during the hour for the services. Burial was made in the Clovis cemetery.

Of his immediate family, he is survived by his wife and five children, Charles Richard (Dick), now in the Army and stationed at Shepherd Field, Texas; Mary, Barbara Ann, Margaret and Bob. Other survivors include three brothers, H. L. Bobst of Wilsey, Kansas; W. C. of Chicago; G. D. of Charleston, W. Va.; and two sisters, Mrs. L. H. Johnson of Pawnee City, Neb., and Mrs. N. H. Bolin of Washington, D. C.

Out-of-town relatives who were here to attend the funeral were H. L. Bobst, brother of the deceased, of Wilsey, Kan.; Mrs. R. B. Austinfield, sister of Mrs. Bobst, of Emporia, Kan.; and T. J. Kelly, brother of Mrs. Bobst, of Hayward, Calif.

Poll Tax Payments Up To Normal Here

The number of qualified voters in Parmer county for 1943 will be about up to normal for a "dry year", it was announced this week at the county collector's office.

Figures released show that a total of 1199 persons in Parmer county had paid their polls before the deadline on Feb. 1, which is considered somewhat above normal considering the number of men in the Army and the further fact that this is an "off" election year.

Tabulations on other tax payments had not advanced far enough early this week to give a fair report on the collections except that they are good, attaches reveal.

TWO IN HOSPITAL

Mr. and Mrs. Olen Hughs of the Caldwell neighborhood, had two of their children in a Clovis hospital last week. Their son, James Edwin, underwent an operation for appendicitis Thursday afternoon.

Leaving the hospital after visiting her brother, Bettie June, a 12-year-old daughter, fell down the front steps and fractured a bone in her left foot, Friday afternoon.

M. A. Crum, of Friona, was a business visitor here, Monday.



GETS HIS WINGS—Lt. Wm. R. (Bill) Roberts, 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Roberts of this city, who will receive his wings when he graduates as a pilot from the Lubbock Army Air Force School on Feb. 16.

Lt. Roberts began his training at Kelly Field last June, and has since received training at Coleman, San Angelo and Lubbock.

Three Injured When Two Trucks Collide

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller and the former's brother, Dale Miller, were injured in a truck collision eight miles north of this city Thursday night on the Amarillo highway.

All three were removed to a hospital in Clovis, where Dale was found to have suffered a badly broken left pelvis and possible internal injuries, and Mrs. Miller sustained a broken collar bone. Her husband escaped with only slight body bruises.

The accident happened, J. W. explained, when the dimmer switch on their truck failed to work and the lights went out. While the lights were out, a heavy truck struck their machine. The driver of the truck that hit the Miller vehicle said that he was blinded by the lights of another approaching car and did not see the Miller machine.

The Miller boys live with their parents on one of the N. L. Sharp farms in the Jersig neighborhood north of Bovina. They were enroute home after Dale and Mrs. Miller had come to Farwell to pick up J. W., who was returning from Lubbock, where he had taken his examination for Army service that afternoon.

Double Track Work Nearing Completion

Work on double-tracking the Santa Fe lines between here and Clovis, which has been in progress since early last Fall, was nearing completion here this week.

Practically all of the steel has been laid and this week highway traffic is being detoured around the state line crossing while work is in progress at that point. New draining structures are also being installed at the highway crossing.

A complete new track has been laid between here and Clovis, a distance of ten miles, and an additional passing track through the local yards has been added.

Results count—Try a Tribune ad

Parmer Co. Marine Killed In Action

281 Bales of Cotton Are Lost In Fire

Kick of Mule Fatal To Local Farm Lad

John Oliver (Buck) Birchfield, 24-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Birchfield of east of this city, passed away in the Clovis Memorial Hospital Saturday morning from injuries received last Wednesday afternoon when a mule kicked him in the stomach.

Burial services are being held at the Baptist Church in this city this (Wednesday) afternoon by Rev. W. C. Wright, pastor, and the body will be interred at the Oklahoma Lane cemetery.

Buck was helping with threshing operations at the Henry Curtis place when he received the blow that cost him his life. Driving a mule-drawn trailer, he went to the Curtis farm home to inflate a tire on the trailer when the tragedy happened. The mules became entangled in the lines and traces and Birchfield was attempting to straighten the animals out when one of the mules kicked him.

Oddly enough, the animal that kicked him was a very tame and docile animal. Furthermore, young Birchfield had not fully recovered from an operation for ulcerated stomach only last July. A last-minute operation was performed Friday afternoon in an attempt to save his life, but he sank rapidly and passed away Saturday morning.

Deceased is survived by his wife and three small children, June, 5; Travis, 3; and Dale, 2. Other survivors include his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Birchfield; three brothers, Jerry of Eureka, Calif.; Jess of Dimmitt, Tex.; and Roy of Farwell; five sisters, Mrs. Rada Abbott, Houston; Mrs. Clarcie Roper, Ladoga, Calif.; Mrs. Bessie Winters, Houston; Miss Leora Birchfield, and Miss Addie Ruth Birchfield, both of Farwell.

Asks To Be Allowed To Volunteer In Navy

W. E. McGlothlin, farmer living northwest of Friona, appeared before the Parmer county draft board last Saturday, asking that he be taken out of class 4-H and placed in 1-A in order that he might join the Navy as a radio technician.

McGlothlin, who is 42 years of age, has two sons in the service and a wife and three small daughters at home. His only explanation of wanting to volunteer into the Navy was, "I guess it's just an urge to get in with my boys".

He revealed that his farming operations were of a rather vast nature, embracing about 1,000 acres of cultivated land, and the local board would not grant him permission to leave the farm until he gave assurance that farming operations would be continued.

Classification Given 78 Registrants Here

The Parmer County Selective Service Board was in session here Saturday afternoon. The principal business transacted during the afternoon was that of classification, with 78 registrants being classified.

Mrs. Bessie Lee Henneman, clerk of the local board, announced the following classifications handled during the afternoon session: 1-A, 10; 1-C, 21; 2-B, 1; 2-C, 11; 3-A, 1; 3-B, 3; 3-C, 14; 4-A, 1; 4-H, 2; 4-F, 6; temporary 1-A, pending physical examinations, 7.

The seven temporarily classed as 1-A and ordered to take their first physical checkups are Abraham Lincoln Teissen, Harry Robert Kroen, James Dale Roach, Wesley Perry Williams, Mayo Lee Black, Hervey Joe Cornelius, Marion Ewell Tipton.

FRIONA PASTOR RESIGNS

Rev. Joe Wilson, pastor of the Baptist Church at Friona for the past five and one-half years, tendered his resignation to his congregation last Sunday. Rev. Wilson has not announced his plans for the future, but indicated his intentions of continuing in the ministry.



THE SUPREME SACRIFICE has been paid by this Parmer county Marine, Arthur Thomas Parker, 24-year-old son of Willis Parker of Friona, somewhere in the southwest Pacific war zone.

Two Muleshoe Men Die In Auto Crash

Two Muleshoe men are dead and another man, whose name could not be learned, was badly injured in a truck-car crash shortly after midnight Tuesday morning.

The dead are Geo. R. Wilkerson of Muleshoe and Sam Houston Walker, 41, also of Muleshoe.

Funeral services for Walker are being held at Muleshoe this afternoon and the Wilkerson funeral services have been set for Thursday afternoon at Muleshoe.

Details of the accident are unknown here. Reports say that Walker and Wilkerson were in a passenger car that collided head-on with a large truck loaded with cotton seed.

The tragedy happened about a mile and a half west of Muleshoe on Highway 70.

Recaps Are Allowed Without Board's OK

A new ruling which will be of special interest to operators of light pickups and passenger cars was publicized this week, when the local ration board received a telegram stating that recapping of tires for such vehicles may in the future be obtained without certificates.

In the past, an official certificate from the ration board was required before any type vehicle could obtain recaps for tires. Chairman John Armstrong was of the opinion that the ruling would go into effect "about March 1", and added, "After this ruling begins it will not be necessary to appear at the board office requesting a certificate". Operators whose cars are not classified as essential under the regulations and whose tires have been wearing thin look upon the new ruling as the best news in recent months.

Tribune Job Printing Is Best

Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed 281 bales of cotton, with an estimated value of \$20,000 at the yards of the Farwell Bonded Warehouse here last Saturday afternoon.

The fire was not discovered until it had gained considerable headway and the only thing left for volunteer fire fighters to do was to remove the sweeping flames. The blaze was fanned by a strong wind from the west, causing it to spread rapidly.

E. M. Deaton, manager of the warehouse, said there were approximately 4,500 bales of cotton in the yards, but only about 1,800 bales that lay in the direct path of the lapping flames and flying embers were imperiled.

He said that heroic work on the part of volunteer workers in removing undamaged bales to safety reduced the loss considerably.

Curtis Dillard, yard attendant, said that an accurate account of the loss could not be definitely determined until the grade of the burned bales could be checked by the records of the yard. He said this was his first fire in 25 years of cotton handling.

Dillard stated that the high wind actually proved beneficial in reducing the loss, explaining that the fire followed a direct path and that the usual smoldering bales in such a fire was not a factor in handling the blaze.

Deaton reported that all the loss was covered by insurance, but added that it would likely be several days before settlement could be made, pending checking the grade of the bales burned. Most of the cotton was in government loan, but some belonged to individuals, Deaton said.

Seventeen Leave Here For Reception Center

Seventeen Parmer county registrants, having been accepted for military service at the induction center at Lubbock last week, will leave here Thursday morning for the reception center at Fort Sill, Okla., to begin their training for military duty.

The group will depart by bus from the Fox Drug store at 9 a. m., and are scheduled to arrive at Fort Sill late in the afternoon of the same day.

Five of the selectees sent from here last week to Lubbock were rejected for various physical defects, leaving 17 to be accepted. Those scheduled to leave for Fort Sill on Thursday are William Morgan Bilington (in charge), Albert Max Kriegel, William Robert Brand, Thomas Charles Hartwell, J. W. Miller, Condy Garland Billingsley, Robert Louis Burford, Joe Justo Gomez, Charles Fred Holland, Orville Lee Burgess, Fred Gus Langer, Thomas Glen Paine, Andrew Troy Kersey, Robert Edward McGlothlin, Vance Cleveland Eason, Herbert Williams, Irvin Lilvus Rhodes.

TAKEN TO LUBBOCK

Deputy Sheriff J. C. Wilkison made a trip to Lubbock, Sunday, for the purpose of conveying Tom Dowdy to that city, where he will await the arrival of an iron cage truck to take him to the Texas penitentiary. Dowdy was sentenced to two years at the recent term of district court on a plea of guilty to forgery.

The first Parmer county boy actually known to have made the supreme sacrifice on foreign soil in the present war is Arthur Thomas Parker, 19-year-old son of Willis Parker of Friona, and a graduate of the Farwell high school.

Information from the War Department received by the father last Wednesday afternoon stated tersely that his son had been "killed in line of duty". Where or when he fell was not revealed, but Mr. Parker is inclined to believe that Thomas was stationed in New Guinea or the Solomon Islands.

He was a member of the Marines and had been in service just a year to the day when the message telling of his death was delivered.

Believed lost in action also from this county is Rex McElroy, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. McElroy of this city. Rex is believed to have given his life when the submarine, The Shark, first to be lost in the present war, failed to return to its base last March.

Memorial Services Held
Memorial services for young Parker were held at the Methodist Church in Friona Sunday afternoon, with all four active ministers of the town participating.

Picturing the fallen lad as a "crusader bent on bringing justice to this world," Rev. John W. Price, Methodist pastor, who was the principal speaker, called attention to the "sad realization that the war has reached our homes". From there he went on to remind the filled house of sorrowing hearers of the "high and noble cause in which we are engaged".

Rev. Paxton Smith, of the Congregational Church, offered the opening prayer and characterized the deceased as a normal Parmer county boy, having attended school in Farwell, Bovina and Friona.

The Baptist pastor, Rev. Joe Wilson, read the scripture and paid a glowing tribute to the first lad to shed his blood on foreign soil in the present conflict. He revealed that he, too, had a son in the service, "out yonder somewhere, fighting to protect your home and that of his dad and mother".

Minister C. B. Glasgow of the Church of Christ, offered the concluding prayer, in which he asked that "the sacrifice this noble young man has made will not have been in vain".

Graduated Here

Young Parker graduated from the Farwell high school in the spring of 1940. He was truly a typical American boy; full of energy and good, wholesome fun, and active in school sports. When war broke out, he was anxious that his 18th birthday arrive so he could enlist in the Marines.

In the last letter received from him, Thomas revealed how he was chafing under the strain of "no action", which leads his parents to believe that he was lost in the first engagement.

Doolittle and Engram Selected In Voting

Wesley Engram was reelected and T. T. (Truman) Doolittle was chosen to succeed S. C. Hunter as members of the Texico Board of Education in an exceedingly light election held in Texico, Tuesday.

They were the only candidates appearing on the ballot, and each received 17 votes.

HAS OPERATION

Mrs. Pen Curtis was taken to the Clovis Memorial Hospital last Wednesday where she underwent an operation for the removal of her appendix.

Of Interest to Farmers

By John Martin, Administrator Parmer County AAA

Incentive Payments Announced

Maximum production of food and feed crops will mean thousands of additional dollars to Texas farmers under the incentive payments program. Designed to obtain greater production of vital crops, payments are offered farmers as compensation in achieving goals despite increased production costs.

Commenting on the program, the state USDA war board says that most additional money to be realized by Texas farmers will come from increased production of peanuts, grain sorghums and soybeans.

However, it was said, eight different vegetables for the fresh market are listed, viz. carrots, snap beans, lima beans, beets, tomatoes, cabbage, onions and green peas.

Payments on field crops range from \$30 per acre for peanuts and \$15 per acre for soybeans to \$8 per acre on grain sorghums, but are applicable only on the average over 90 percent and up to 100 percent of the farm goal. Under the war production plan sheet, acreage goals are estab-

lished for individual farms.

\$50 an acre is the incentive payment set for farmers who grow between 90 and 100 percent of their farm goals in the vegetable division. County goals for each vegetable for the fresh market will be 10 percent higher than the 1942 acreage.

Although soybean and grain sorghum goals will probably be raised, no hike in the peanut goal is anticipated. It was pointed out that Texas farmers already are asked to plant 1,300,000 acres, which is one-fifth of the national goal and 22 percent more than 1942's record high.

Farmers planting between 90 percent and 100 percent of their peanut goals are eligible for the payments.

Goals already established in the state for soybeans and grain sorghums are 50,000 acres and 4,969,000 respectively. The increase in oil crops is needed to meet more adequately the increasing needs for oil and proteins while grain sorghums are needed to increase the feed supply for the expanding livestock (Continued on Page 2)

Texico School Awarded Paintings

Approximately fifty paintings, most of them done within the past three years by young New Mexico artists, are now on display at the Texico school, Supt. B. A. Rogers said today, inviting the public to drop in and see the group of pictures.

Recent abandonment of a government-sponsored exhibit of such paintings in Santa Fe has brought about the donation of pictures to schools over New Mexico, Supt. Rogers stated. Following the general display, the pictures will be permanently hung in the various school rooms.

Of top interest to local people will be the two oils done by Pedro Cervantez, young Texico artist who has received national comment on his

work. The paintings received locally by Cervantez include "Stone House" and "Still Life With Pottery". Those who have seen his work before will appreciate the skill with which he brings out subtle tones in his paintings without detracting from the feature interest.

The pictures, Supt. Rogers stated, deal with New Mexico scenes, the majority of them showing Spanish style and exemplifying the Spanish type of culture for which New Mexico is noted. Mountain scenes and adobe homes proved favorites of the young artists.

Other paintings which have thus far drawn special interest include "Aspens", by Josef Bakos, a picture which brings to full glory the beau-

ty of the tall trees found in the Rocky mountains; "Autumn in New Mexico", by Harriet Thompson, likewise depicting mountain scenery in fall regalia; "Old Blue Well" by Howard Schleeter, featuring the pioneer family's water supply; "Cedars and Mountains", by Helmuth Naumer, a vivid portrayal of typical New Mexico scenes; and "From Fort Marcy" by James Morris, an historical painting.

Supt. Rogers urged all local people to take advantage of visiting the display before the pictures are scattered about the school, but added that the public was welcome at any time.

The State Line Tribune

Entered as a second class mail matter at Farwell, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

W. H. GRAHAM, Editor and Owner

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY

Per Year \$1.50

OUR PLEDGE

We pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States, and to the Republic for which it stands; One Nation, indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all.

INT TO FARMERS

(Continued from Page 1) program.

Farmers who have never grown vegetables listed in the plan, for sale can participate. Goals for those who did not grow such crops last year and for those who grew fewer than 3 acres in 1942, will be at least 3 acres per farm. Regardless of the goal set, each farmer will have an opportunity to earn the incentive payment by planting one acre more than 90 percent of his goal. No penalties will be exacted for failure to meet 90 percent of farm goals.

Planting period for crops included in the vegetable phase begins Feb. 1 and ends Sept. 1. If a farmer plants the same land to two or more of the crops during that period, the acreage will be counted only once. The farmer, however, will be expected to do his usual amount of double and triple cropping.

Acreage of vegetables grown under contract for canning, dehydration or freezing cannot be counted in figuring farm goals of the vegetables for the fresh market or for the incentive payments. To earn the payments, vegetables must be sold fresh.

Other crops under the program which apply to Texas farmers are sweet and Irish potatoes. Farmers in approved areas will receive 50c per bushel on the normal yield of the acreage planted to sweet potatoes over 90 percent of the farm goal, and up to 100 percent of the goal. The Irish potato payment also is 50c per acre and applies to potatoes planted after Feb. 1.

Price Supports Announced

Floor prices on four major canning crops, tomatoes, green peas, sweet corn and beans, were announced this week by the USDA war board.

Leading the list were green peas at \$90 per ton, and snap beans at \$80 per ton. Price support on tomatoes is set at \$22 and sweet corn showed \$17 per ton. The new prices represent \$17.50 per ton more for green peas and \$5 more per ton on tomatoes than the 1942 average. Price supports were not in effect on sweet corn and snap beans in 1942.

Other price supports will be worked out on beets, carrots, pumpkin and squash for processing, and cabbage for kraut. The board pointed out that the Department of Agriculture does not guarantee specific prices to growers for raw products, but that their only assurance of obtaining the specified minimum prices is through a contract with a processor.

Rest in Desert After 60 Hours of Fighting



An American-made tank, serving with a New Zealand Division in Libya, halts while its crew, exhausted by 60 hours of continuous fighting, rests. This picture, received by the New Zealand legation in Washington, was taken during the Egypt-Libyan offensive which has driven General Rommel and his men to El Agheila, Libya.

PLEASANT HILL

Mrs. Vanderpool returned from the hospital last week and is improving.

J. N. Snodderly spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Parker and children.

A revival was begun at the Baptist Church Sunday, with Bro. Polston occupying the pulpit.

Frank Donahey has been quite ill and is spending this week in Clovis under doctor's care.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bell visited Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Moorman Sunday.

Miss Shirley Jo Spearman has returned from Carlsbad.

Mrs. Graham, who has been ill the past two weeks, is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parker and children attended memorial services in Friona Sunday, given in honor of his cousin, Thomas, who lost his life in the Solomons recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckman visited Mrs. Melugin Sunday.

Visitors in the Moorman home Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Smoke of Clovis, Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Singletary and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall of Clovis spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Venable and children.

A nice crowd attended the club meeting at the home of Mrs. Whitener last week and everyone enjoyed the dinner and program. Mrs. Vohs of Clovis, spoke on buying bonds, and Miss Gardner gave a demonstration on making and canning hot tamales.

Wilbur Charles, Bovina farmer, spent last week in Wichita, Kansas, attending business matters. Charles reports good rains in the Wichita regions lately, and says wheat is looking good.

OKLAHOMA LANE

Kenneth Grissom, Naval Air Cadet, returned to Dallas Sunday, after spending the weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Grissom. Kenneth has completed his training at Dallas and will be moved to Corpus Christi for further work.

Ernest Foster has returned to his home after making a business trip to Elk City, Okla.

Ed, son of Mr. and Mrs. Olen Hughes, underwent an operation for a ruptured appendix Thursday. He is doing as well as can be expected. The ten-year-old daughter of the Hughes fell down the steps at the hospital and received a broken foot.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pesch of Bovina visited in the Ray Hubbell home Sunday.

Cadet Tom Caldwell of Lubbock spent the weekend with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Caldwell.

(Too Late For Last Week)

A pink and blue shower was held in the home of Mrs. H. H. Hromas, St. Jan. 28, honoring Mrs. Billy Frank Billingsley. Mrs. Clifford McGuire and Mrs. Oscar Hubbell were co-hostesses. The honoree received a large number of lovely gifts. At the close of the evening a delicious refreshment plate was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Bedford Caldwell and son of Brownfield and Cadet and Mrs. Ewing Caldwell of Lubbock spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Caldwell.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice For Bids County Depositories

Notice is hereby given that the Commissioners Court of Parmer County, Texas, will at the February term thereof, on the 22nd day of February, A. D., 1943, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at the Court House in Farwell, Texas, receive sealed proposals from any banking corporation, association or individual banker in such county that may desire to be selected as the depository of the funds of such county, County Funds, School Funds and Clerk's Trust Funds.

Said sealed proposals shall be filed with the County Clerk on or before 10:00 o'clock a. m., of Monday, February 22, 1943, at his office in Farwell, Texas. The proposal submitted shall state the rate of interest offered on average daily deposits of the Trust Funds of the County and District Clerk, for the term between the date of the bid and the selection, designation and qualifications of another depository. Said bids shall be accompanied by certified check for not less than one-half of one per cent of the average daily balances of the amount of the trust funds in the possession of said clerk during the preceding calendar year.

LEE THOMPSON,
County Judge of Parmer County, Texas.

FAIR GROVE, Mo.—Although 14-year-old Joyce Branstine knew she was too young to receive credit, she attended adult Red Cross first aid classes, took and passed the final examination. As a result she was awarded a Junior Red Cross first aid certificate.

Scrapped Autos

The average automobile, when dismantled for scrap, yields 1,500 lbs. of iron and steel, 30 lbs. of copper, 6 lbs. of aluminum and 50 lbs. of reclaimed rubber.

Locomotive Pulls Streetcars

The chief means of transportation in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands is a train composed of a small steam locomotive of German origin and four once abandoned streetcars.



FOR SALE—480 acres, Sec. 8, Block C, all farmed, near Friona, fine schools, roads, railway. John Sigmond, 1511 McKell St., Dallas, Texas. 12-4tc

FOR SALE—To settle an estate, section of land not far from Oklahoma Lane, some improvements. See us for cheap farm and ranch lands. M. A. Crum, Friona. 12-2tp

CON-D-MENTAL

Doesn't fool you, for healthy baby chicks and growing hogs, hens, too... eggs, more eggs; worms, kills insects, roup, sore head and prevents disease. Ask your neighbor. Buy Con-D-Mental from your dealer. Sold and distributed by C. G. Ritchie, 407 Wallace, Clovis. 12-8tp

FOR SALE—Oneway disc blades, 20-22 and 26 inch size for angle, Avery, John Deere, International, Moline, and Sanders plows, limited supply. Come or mail in your order. Consumers Supply, corner Grand & Pile, Clovis, N. M. 13-4tc

WANTED TO BUY—Sewing machine, either treadle or electric. M. S. A. H. Brown, Box 264, Farwell. 13-3tp

FOR SALE—Weaned pigs, eating good and growing fast. Mrs. G. E. Campbell, 2nd house south Kemp Lbr. Co., Farwell. 13-1tp

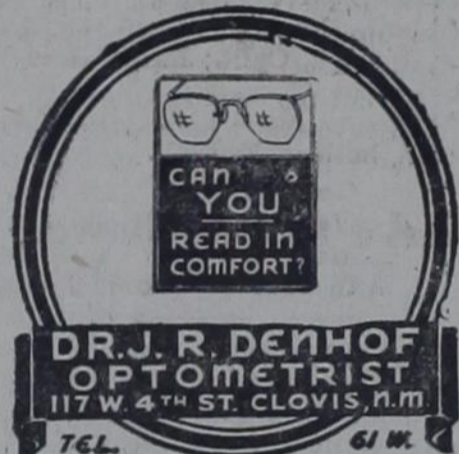
FOR SALE—640 acres grass land, southwest part of Deaf Smith county, price \$10.00 per acre. See us for cheap farm and ranch lands. M. A. Crum, Friona, Tex. 13-1tp

FOR SALE—160 acres, 10 miles east Farwell. Would trade for grass land. C. E. Foster, Farwell. 13-3tp

FOR TRADE—Good 8-foot Westinghouse electric refrigerator, want to trade for oil or gas burning refrigerator of same size. Would consider 6-foot box. Joe W. Magness, Farwell. 13-3tp

AMBULANCE PHONE 1000

Johnson-Bayless
Funeral Home, 921 Pile, Clovis



YOU

can kiss your wife goodbye in time to drive around for a careful of folks who work "down your way." By keeping up a regular share-the-car system you'll save precious tires... Gasoline, too!

AND I

say, "Welcome to my Conoco ONCE-A-WEEK CLUB for free car care. It's the systematic way to check your tire inflation—the treads—the battery—the radiator. Carefully as a nurse, I'll report all car conditions I find. I've got Conoco Specialized lubricants for the chassis, plus a system that never misses. My Conoco Nth motor oil is made to OIL-PLATE your engine's insides. OIL-PLATING is for you to decide, but anyway, my Conoco ONCE-A-WEEK CLUB service is free. Pick your regular day and join."

Your Mileage Merchant



Something New!

... In Clothes Merchandising

HERE'S SOMETHING NEW—We will allow a trade-in on your old suit for a new Spring Suit, selected from our new Scotch sample book, just arrived. Bring in your old suit, let us appraise it's value on a new one for Spring.

FURTHERMORE, we will buy, or swap for old suits that have a reasonable amount of wearing value left in them. Bring 'em in!

New Spring Samples

Although the New Spring line is not as complete as we have shown in previous years, our new Scotch sample book is here, ready for you to make your selection for a new Spring Suit.

Come in today and look them over. You will find the line as complete as you could expect under present war conditions.

AND WE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT YOU PLACE ORDER EARLY!

Bring in that old suit and apply it an a New Spring Outfit.



CITY CLEANERS
FARWELL, TEXAS

Ollie's Garage and Salvage

ALL WORK DONE BY EXPERIENCED MECHANICS

New and Used Auto Parts

WANTED—Cars to salvage; top prices.

Cash Market

for all kinds of grain

WE HAVE SOME RECLEANED BARLEY SUITABLE FOR SPRING PLANTING

Henderson Grain & Seed Company
Farwell, Texas.

County Clubs Observe National 4-H Club Week

CLUB BOYS HELP PRODUCE FOR VICTORY

By Garlon A. Harper
County Agricultural Agent

Farmer County 4H Club boys are dreaming. They are dreaming of a well-fed soldier, sailor, or marine. What's more, they are studying about what it will take to feed a fighting man and how they, as farm boys, can go about taking on the responsibility of feeding and clothing themselves and one fighter. You see, that's their theme song for 1943: "I pledge to feed and clothe myself and one fighter". Farmer county soldiers, sailors and marines will be glad to know that these little brothers, the neighbor's kids, and their nephews are thinking about victory and what it is going to take to reach victory.

This is just a "pretty big" job these boys have tackled, considering that many of them are 9 to 12 years old but I'll bet that at the end of 1943 the amount of food, fiber and other material put together which has been produced by these boys will equal the amount of food and clothing it will take to feed and clothe this many boys and fighting men. Some of them will be producing beef; some will produce pork; others will produce poultry and eggs; others will produce dairy products; and some will grow cotton and wool. But when it is all added up you can bet that they will have reached their goal.

Very soon all of these boys are going to be writing a fighting man they know who is from their community. Some will be writing brothers while others will be writing uncles, or maybe just friends, and telling them that they have pledged to do this job and that they are going to do it well. When those letters reach the British Isles, Africa, India, the South Pacific or maybe just some army camp in America those fighting men are going to know that the kids back home who are fighting with guns will be fighting with food and putting all

they have in the job of gaining victory.

Producing food and clothing is not all these boys are going to be doing in 1943. They are going to be buying bonds, collecting scrap, helping keep up civilian morale and doing a thousand other things to make victory quicker and easier. They are going to be learning how to be better citizens, better farmers and better business managers. They are going to try to prepare themselves to be worthy of a victory that is costing so much in blood, sweat and tears.

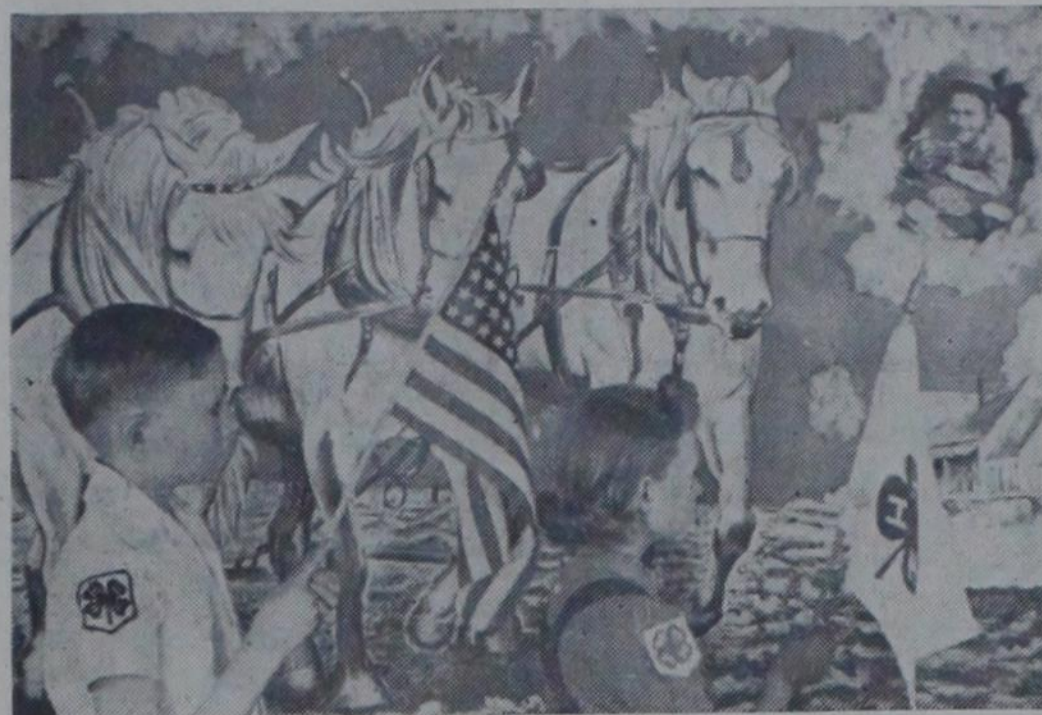
DONALD WATKINS

Outstanding Farmer County 4H Club Boy of 1942

Donald Watkins, Oklahoma Lane, was the most outstanding 4H club boy of Farmer County in 1942. His success was made possible, Agent Garlon A. Harper says, by hard work, a keen interest in 4H Club work, tireless work on records and small details, and a desire to see 4H Club work a success in his community.

Some of Donald's accomplishments in 4H club work are:

1. Six years of steady 4H Club



SIGNIFICANCE OF THE 1943 4H Club theme, "I pledge to feed and clothe myself and one soldier" is shown in the picture above.

work with complete records.

2. Breeding, growing, and exhibiting purebred Milking Shorthorn cattle.

3. Member of 1942 Farmer County 4H Dairy Production Demonstration Team which placed first in district contest and only one point behind the state championship team.

4. Won 1942 4H Club Rural Electrification Contest as first state winner and was awarded a trip to Chicago to act as delegate in the National Congress.

5. Won gold medal for whole farm records kept on his father's farm in 1940.

6. Is president of Oklahoma Lane boy's 4H Club.

4H WORK IS INTERESTING

By Barbara Foster

I was elected president of the Oklahoma Lane 4H Club for the year 1941-1942 and as I was interested in sewing I decided to be a clothing demonstrator, also.

The club started the year's activities off by sponsoring two interesting projects. One piece of good, useful work was done to clean the church house and yard. Then we sponsored a "Stuttering Sam" musical program in the auditorium.

To start off my work as clothing demonstrator, I first decided on my goals. I made a cotton dress and for a "make over" problem I took an old voile evening dress and made it into a short dress to wear on hot summer evenings. Mother gave me an old crepe dress which I made over for my smaller sister.

My mother had to be away from home for a while, as a member of our family was sick, and I was left to manage the household. During this time I learned to make plain muffins and did some canning. My canning included sweet pickles, tomatoes and peaches.

During the summer months I made three coolie bonnets fashioned after the Chinese coolie's head dress, worked on my hobby of taking kodak pictures which I put in an album as soon as they are developed. I also made a wool comforter and a friendship quilt, with the help of my mother.

Just before school started this fall I made myself several school dresses of print material and four pairs of shorts and white blouses for my gym work. While doing this part of my demonstrator, I learned to work buttonholes.

Now that I had gained some skill and confidence I made a tan and brown rayon crepe dress for "dress-up" occasions. Next, I made pajamas for my sister and myself and I have just completed a corduroy jacket which I wear with the tan and brown crepe dress.

In addition to being a clothing demonstrator I have also worked hard with other Texas 4H Club members to help win the war. I have collected rubber and scrap iron which brought around \$15. I received a junior Red Cross certificate in first aid. I buy saving stamps and help milk 22 cows.

My club has just honored me by selecting me as its gold star candidate and thus concludes my work as clothing demonstrator for 1942, which I have found very interesting and beneficial.

HELPING TO WIN THE WAR

Farmer County 4H Club girls are helping to win the war by taking over many regular farm jobs and outside chores which enlisted men and other war workers used to do, according to Miss Elsie Cunningham, home demonstration agent.

To prove her point she went on to enumerate statistics taken from 4H girls' reports for 1942. For instance, she stated, 11 girls grew "Victory gardens", 17 girls raised chickens and 11 others assisted in caring for the family flock. Five girls learned to operate the tractor, 30 girls helped in the fields, 23 assisted in caring for the dairy herd, and 11 girls help regularly to do the milking.

One interesting story cited by Miss Cunningham in her discussion was that of Barbara Foster, Farmer

County Gold Star Girl for 1942.

Barbara helps to milk 22 cows. Another story was that of a Friona girl, Tomilou Turner. She has complete care of the milk cow, a flock of 100 White Leghorn chickens and 8 pigs while her father works on a war project. Mrs. Turner is an invalid.

Out at Lazbuddy, another 4H girl and her mother have been doing their bit by raising chickens. Naomi Cantrell and Mrs. Cantrell formed a partnership and secured a small loan from the FSA. They built a poultry house, a yard, and bought 800 White Lace Wyandottes. They now have 278 laying pullets and have sold many fryers.

4H girls have done other war jobs too, such as collecting scrap materials, buying war stamps and bonds, studying first aid and preserving national resources. They relieve other members of the family, especially mother, of many other chores. In 1942, 52 club members made 265 garments, 56 knitted 90 articles, 66 took over the task of repairing their own clothes. Fifty girls report canning 2365 containers of food and assisting with canning 8365 other containers. Seventy-nine girls have the responsibility of household chores as dusting, bedmaking, setting the table, etc. Others learned something about wholesome foods; 61 made muffins 245 times, 57 made hot cereal for breakfast 460 times, while 33 4H girls learned to make hot yeast

rolls which they prepared 170 times in order to develop some skill.

4H club girls not only help get necessary chores done, but also gain a feeling of importance and usefulness which helps develop good family members and good citizens.

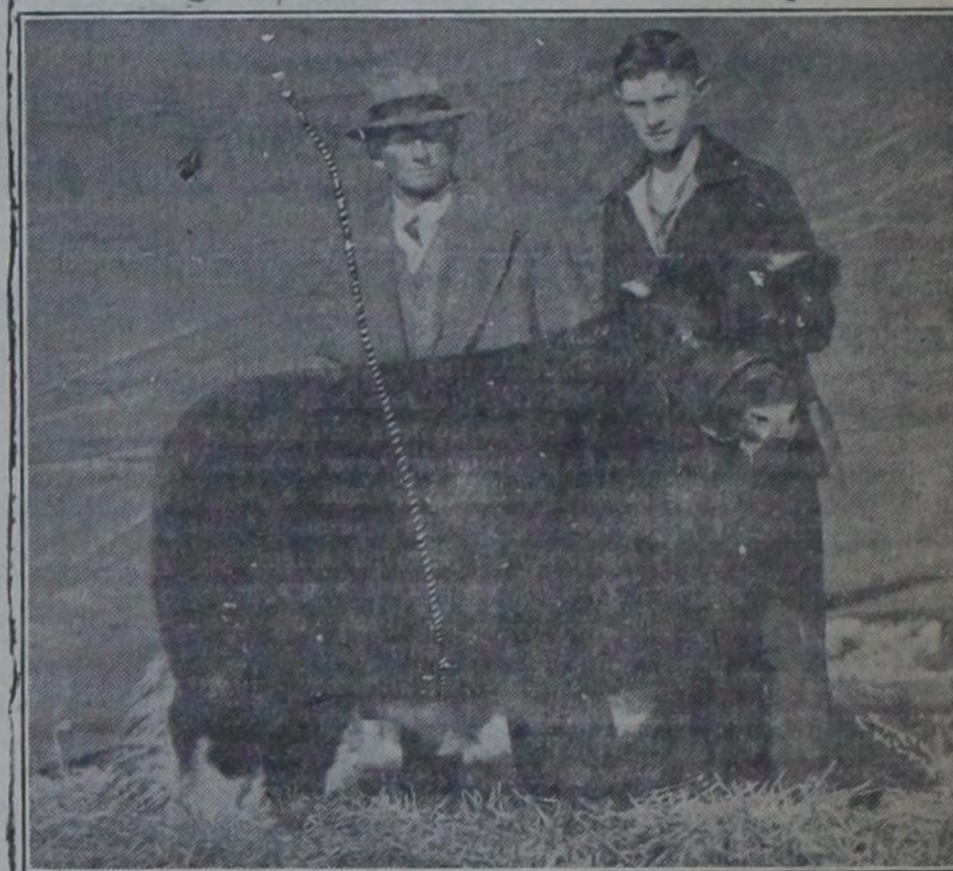
ANOTHER TEXAS "ARMY"

COLLEGE STATION—Enlisting and training a 4H club food production army equal to the number of Texans in the armed services is a new war-time objective of the Texas A. & M. Extension Service, Director H. H. Williamson has announced.

He estimates that there are more than half a million boys and girls

between the ages of 9 and 20 on Texas farms, while the state now is said to have more than 300,000 in the various branches of the armed services.

"That means we must enroll three of every five farm boys and girls who are in the 4H age brackets," Williamson explains. County agricultural and home demonstration agents will direct training of club members, assisted by local men and women who are successful in production work and who have qualities of leadership. Purpose of the 4H expansion work is not only to increase production of essential agricultural products, but also "to help rural youth develop soundly in line with democratic and Christian ideals."



DENVER, Colo.—Grand champion steer, over all breeds, of the junior division of the recent National Western Livestock Show here was Shorty, 840-pound purebred Shorthorn, shown here with his owner, Kenneth Quayle, Jr., (at halter), of Ault, Colo. With young Quayle is Clarence Berger, Grover, Colo., breeder of the steer and from whose Shorthorn herd the champion was obtained.

In addition to his junior division triumph, Kenenth showed his steer in the open competition to the reserve grand championship, over all breeds.

According to the records, this nationally important livestock exposition, held this year in spite of transportation and labor difficulties, was the market place for some 2½ million dollars worth of purebred beef seed stock—seed stock on which the nation depends for maintaining the quality and quantity of its beef supply.

In the opinion of stockmen attending the Denver event, this kind of show and centralized distribution is a time- and money-saving economy that will help them meet 1943 food production goals.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

TO THE 4-H CLUB MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In an hour when our nation needs the active support of every group of its people, it is gratifying to learn that the 4-H Clubs will hold a National Mobilization Week, to rally the million and a half members and spur them to greater efforts in the cause of freedom. It is to be hoped that the National 4-H Mobilization Week also will bring more rural young people into active participation in the useful work in which 4-H Club members engage.

Your activities in producing, preserving, and preparing food; in making clothing; and your other practical experiences in farming and homemaking have prepared you for many tasks important in peacetime and indispensable in wartime. No other group of rural young people anywhere else in the world has so much worth depending, or is better prepared to help defend what it has.

Your 4-H Club pledge embodies the obligation which rests upon every Club member as a young citizen. Repeat it, study it, and let it be part of your very being. Let your head, heart, and health truly be dedicated to your country, which needs them now as never before.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Factory Retreading

BRING US YOUR CERTIFICATES

—FOR—

PASSENGER, TRUCK, OR TRACTOR TIRES

Eubank & Son Auto Supply Company

513 MAIN ST.

PHONE 38

CLOVIS, N. M.

We Thank YOU!

We want to use this means of expressing our most sincere thanks to the host of people from this community who responded to our assistance when a fire swept our cotton yard last Wednesday.

Through your unselfish and untiring efforts many hundreds of bales of cotton, so badly needed in the war effort, was saved from total destruction. Your labors are appreciated beyond measure and we want you to know that we are deeply grateful for your assistance in this emergency.

We are especially grateful to Fire Chief Ira Sellman and his crew of volunteer firemen. They came to our aid and never let up until the last spark of fire had been extinguished. Such devotion to duty wins the admiration of everybody . . . and we want these boys to know that we appreciate their services.


A number of people used their trucks and valuable gasoline in removing undamaged bales from the path of the fire. They, too, in a special way, have thanks.

To single out every man, woman and boy who gave their assistance would be an impossibility. But we will never forget your response to our call for help at this critical period.

Farwell Bonded Warehouse, Inc.

BY E. M. DEATON, MGR.

VALENTINES for WARTIME MOTORISTS



Say a sweet word for Ethel O'Toole. Who just set up her own car pool. Today, when the girls set out to drive, One lone car does the work of five. Step up folks, read something fine To Ethel for her Valentine!

Nobody's Valentines at all. This greedy lug, with his brass and gall, Wasting rubber with needless driving; Can he and Hitler be conniving? 'Twould serve him right, the dirty crook, If they took away his ration book.

His selfish dame is an only daughter, Who uses her car when she hadn't oughter. Driving to town ten times a day; How does this slacker get that way? Roses are red and violets are blue; Fix on a Valentine for you!

Esteemed by all is Willie McCann, The affable Phillips Service Man. To all your needs he'll gladly cater: Battery, tires, and radiator. Motorists bright depend on him To keep their cars in wartime trim.

The U. S. A. rides to school ... to church ... to work ... on rubber-tired wheels. Because that rubber must be saved, because cars must last for the duration, mileage is rationed by rationing gasoline. Give your car a Valentine by giving it the care it deserves and needs in times like these. Ask your Phillips 66 Service Man about car and tire saving when you stop at any Orange and Black 66 Shield for Phillips 66 Poly Gas, famous for fast starting pep and extra mileage ... and Phillips 66 Motor Oil, 100% paraffin base.

New Development Put In Use By Phillips Co.

More and better aviation gasoline, and greater quantities of essential ingredients for synthetic rubber and for explosives all result from a new development in catalytic cracking which Phillips Petroleum Co. has put into use at one of its refineries, according to an announcement made today by Frank Phillips, chairman.

"In this catalytic conversion process, called Cycloverison, lower grades of automobile gasoline or other petroleum distillates are changed into a product having high percentages of aromatic hydrocarbons. This product has outstanding qualities and, when blended with other aviation stocks, greatly improves the flight performance of the finished aviation gasoline," said Mr. Phillips.

"The important application for this process is to increase production of 100-octane gasoline, although with this product it is feasible to build fuels which greatly exceed existing standards," he continued.

"The process is past the laboratory stage, in fact, the first unit is already in operation at one of our refineries," Mr. Phillips stated, "and while certain of its basic principles were disclosed more than ten years ago and have been in commercial use in another Phillips plant for more than five years, full details of this important new development may not be made public at this time.

"However, it should be of little comfort to the enemy to know that the Allied Nations have this valuable new development which will be made available to all companies authorized by the government to use the process in the war program," added Mr. Phillips.

Company officials indicated that the process employs a non-critical and inexpensive catalyst in fixed-bed reactors, and therefore only a minimum number of changes and a relatively minor quantity of critical materials are required to equip modern petroleum refining facilities to utilize the new development. The flexibility of the Cycloverison process, both in regard to type of feed stocks which it will successfully handle and to final products which can be manufactured by slight alterations in operating conditions, was pointed to by company officials as important under today's fast changing war conditions and for the post-war future.

WAR PRODUCTION TRAINEES PLACED IN NEW MEXICO


Trainees completing their courses in the vocational education department, Clovis High School training for war production workers are being placed in New Mexico war programs after graduation and upon approval of their instructors. However, those completing in electric welding are being placed in the shipbuilding industry.

There are several vacancies in aircraft sheet metal and riveting, electric arc welding and machine shop courses to take the place of those trainees who have completed. Those available for these courses may apply at the U. S. Employment Service in the basement of the court house in Clovis or inquire at 720 Pile (telephone 878-M) and call for

Alice Maddox, secretary, or contact Carl A. Miller, director. The training is free to the trainee and is under the best instruction accepted by war industry. Age limit is 18 or over for both men and women.

Prospective trainees are welcome to visit the school at 8th and Pile, Clovis, to decide which course they prefer to take, any time during the regular course session from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. each day except Saturday and Sunday.

10% OF INCOME IS OUR QUOTA IN WAR BONDS



We Sell Security . . .



We sell War Bonds for your convenience. And every time that we sell you a War Bond, we sell you two kinds of security:

SECURITY FOR AMERICA
War Bonds buy the equipment to crush the enemy. They buy security for America.

SECURITY FOR YOU
In ten years the value of these bonds will increase one-third. Buy them now for your family's security tomorrow.

Security State Bank

FOR VICTORY... Buy U. S. War Savings Bonds and Stamps

More Pigs in '43

The call has gone out for 10 per cent more pigs in 1943. Part of this increase can be obtained by giving brood sows better care before farrowing. Exercise and balanced rations help produce large litters of thrifty pigs.

COLLEGE STATION—Texas has 304,147 un electrified farms, according to an estimate announced recently by Rural Electrification Administration. The state's allotment for loans during the fiscal year that ends June 30, 1943, is \$408,479, however, no new REA construction is possible without approval of WPB.

Landscaping Is Good Guard Against Fire

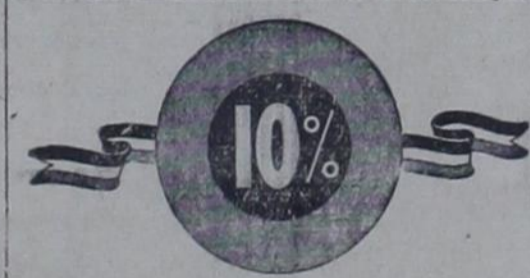
COLLEGE STATION—Landscaping around rural homes is a valuable aid in checking fire hazards and reducing the appalling loss of life and property exacted yearly from farm homes. According to Sadie Hatfield, specialist in landscape gardening for the A. & M. College Extension Service, broadleaf evergreen shrubs planted to form screens and borders often are effective barriers against grass fires spreading from fields or pastures to farm buildings.

Plants suited for this purpose include Amur River privet, big leaf privet, eleagnus, evergreen bush honeysuckle, athel, euonymus, cape jasmine, hibiscus, holly, all-bush jasmine, cherry laurel, yaupon, pittisporum, pyranantha and guava. Broadleaf evergreens when planted about the foundation also may serve to stop a fire on the lawn from spreading to the house.

Clearing away rubbish, removing dead plants, trellises covered with dead vines, cutting away dead portions of trees or shrubs, and stacking wood a reasonable distance from the house are fire prevention measures which also help to improve the landscaping.

General neatness and order, Miss Hatfield suggests, not only improve the landscape but remove fire hazards as well.

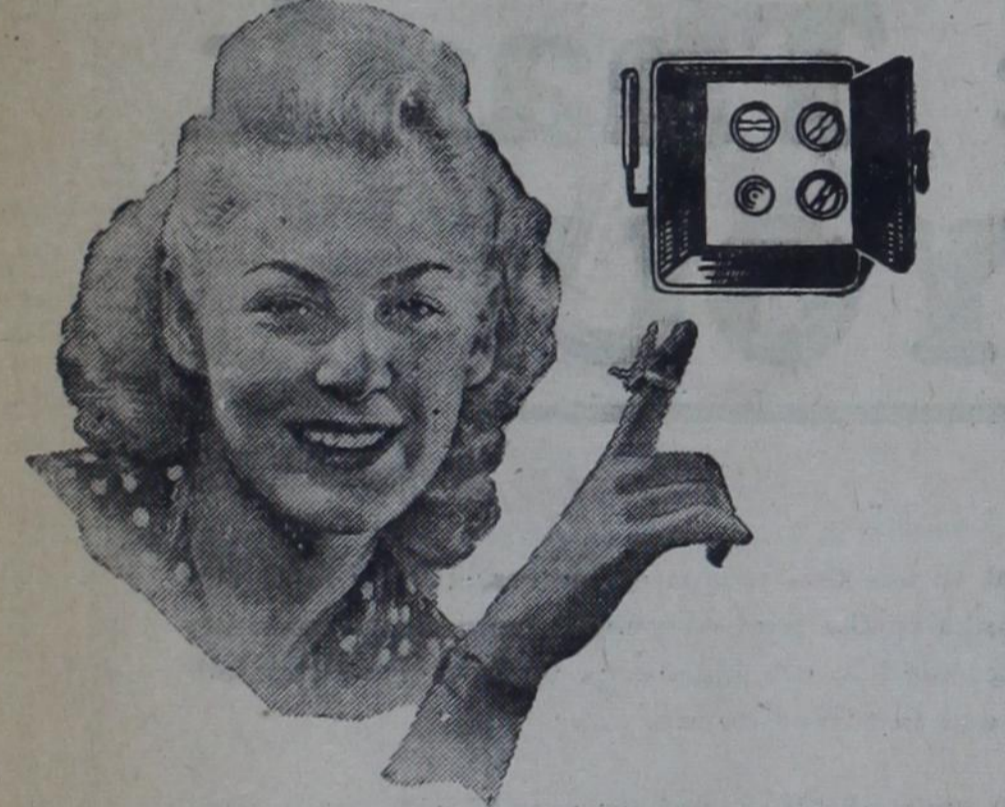
Now there is real meaning in the expression, 'Those blasted Germans'.



Are you entitled to wear a target lapel button? You can ONLY if you are investing at least ten percent of your income in War Bonds to do your part on the home front toward winning the War. The target lapel button is a badge of patriotism, a badge of honor. You should feel proud to display it. The buttons are obtainable at your plant management, at the office of your local War Bond chairman, or at your Payroll Savings Window where you authorize your ten percent payroll deductions.

Enlist in the ten percent War Bond army and do your part to win the War. U. S. Treasury Department


REMEMBER THIS..




..if you're annoyed by "private blackouts"

Military blackouts are often necessary these days... but "private blackouts" aren't! You can save time and nervous strain... as well as the annoyance of an unnecessary blackout in your home by remembering two things: (1) Keep a supply of fuses... correct size... always handy. (2) Check your switch box fuses immediately if your lights go out... replace any "blown" fuses with your good ones.


Here's How...




1. Go to the main switch at your meter box. Stand on a DRY SURFACE and turn off electricity.



2. Remove "blown" fuse, touching only its top. The fuse with the scorched spot in the "window" on top is the one to remove.



3. Replace "blown" fuse with new one, as you would a lamp bulb. Then turn on the main switch.



Get Extra Fuses from Your Dealer, or

Southwestern PUBLIC SERVICE Company

STEED Mortuary
"Serving Clovis Territory Since Clovis Began"
PHONE 14
CLOVIS, N. M.

A Few ??'s to Ask the Printing Peddler

When the Peddler selling stationery and printing supplies solicits your business, there are a few questions which he should be willing to answer to your satisfaction.

- Among them being:
- Does he pay taxes in this community?
 - Does he donate space in his newspaper to the local community enterprises?
 - Does he pay wages to a force of employees located in this City, County or State?
 - Does his paper devote its entire space toward the betterment and upbuilding of this community?
 - Does he grant you every favor that you would ordinarily ask of a local newspaper?
 - Does the quality of his merchandise stand inspection—is it on quality paper stock and the printed matter attractively arranged?
 - Will he submit proof of your work before finishing and mailing it to you C. O. D.?
 - Does his price include postage and insurance charges?
 - Can he supply your order on short notice?

If he can answer all the questions in the affirmative, he is entitled to your business.

IF NOT... CONSULT
State Line Tribune
Phone 2131 Commercial Printing
We Can Answer YES To Every Question

Local Happenings

Williams-Hromas Rites Held in Wichita Falls

Nuptial vows for Miss Loraine Williams, daughter of J. A. Williams of Olney, Tex., and Sgt. Eugene E. Hromas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hromas of Oklahoma Lane, were read January 31 in Wichita Falls.

The marriage took place in the home of J. B. Williams, brother of the bride, with the Rev. A. E. Whitworth performing the ceremony.

Miss Harriett Williams, sister of the bride, served as maid of honor, and Frank Cason acted as best man.

The bride was beautifully attired in a coat suit of navy blue, with accessories to match. Her wedding flowers were white rosebuds, worn in a corsage.

An informal reception was held following the ceremony, attended by Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Moody, Mrs. G. G. Browning and George Jr., Mrs. Nova Light and Mrs. A. E. Whitworth, all of Wichita Falls; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Moody of Archer City; Corp. and Mrs. Roy Smith of San Diego, Calif.; Misses Viola and Ruby Whitehead, Clodine and Betty Lou Young and Ruby Duncan of Wichita Falls.

Sgt. and Mrs. Hromas will make their home in Wichita Falls, where he is stationed at Sheppard Field.

To Attend School

Miss Elsie Cunningham, Farmer county home demonstrator, will be out of the county next week, attending a "home improvement" school for agents at Lubbock, Feb. 15, 16 and 17.

You Don't Have to Have a Ration Book to Buy Insurance

B. N. Graham

"Insurance of All Kinds"

Junior-Senior Banquet At Farwell, Friday

A Valentine motif will feature the annual junior-senior banquet of the Farwell school, Friday evening of this week, when some seventy class members and guests are expected to assemble at 8 o'clock in the home-making department.

Marilyn Clair Anderson, junior president, will supervise the program and will offer the welcome, with the response to be given by Twila Strickland. Following this, the class will be read by Billie Sharpe and Theda White will deliver the class prophecy. Musical numbers will be given by the school choral club and Pete Booth, at the piano.

Dovie Hightower will give a reading and Deputy School Superintendent Cliff, who is to be one of the special guests of the evening, will be asked to make a few remarks.

Other than juniors and seniors, guests will include members of the king's and queen's court of the Mardi Gras, faculty members and their husbands and wives, Miss Dorothy Shaw, sponsor, said today.

Lutheran Young People Meet In Kube Home

The Walther League of St. John's Lutheran Church met at the home of Velma Kube last Sunday night.

During the business meeting it was voted to send the Lutheran "Witness" to boys from the local congregation who are now in service. To top off the affair, a very interesting discussion was held on the topic, "The Greatest Name".

Those attending were Rev. and Mrs. R. Weiser, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kube, Bernice Schwede, Ervin Schwede, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Meissner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dannheim and son, Gilbert Kaltwasser, Lillymae Kaltwasser, Cotton Knippa of Vernon, Texas, Mildred Quesenberry, Pvt. Walter Knippa of the Clovis air base; Ben Weiser of Cisco, Tex.; Rudolph Kube, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schwede and the hostess, Velma Kube.

Tid-Bits »

Concerning shoe rationing, Judge Lee Thompson opined on Monday that he was well fixed. "I've got three changes," Lee confided, "Put on, take off, and go barefoot."

And another form of rationing was also under discussion when D. K. Roberts answered friends with, "No, I wasn't out Monday night. I have only one coupon left in my A book, so I just went home and sat and looked at it and cried."

Sonny Graham has decided that industry just doesn't pay. Offered \$1 by his Dad to wash the shop windows, he soon left the arduous task to sit around and take in subscription money, reporting that he got more in 30 minutes than he could have made all day at washing windows.

A Parmer county registrant, who is now on the West Coast, wrote the local draft board this week in regard to his classification, and asked, "What am I to expect?" In the same letter he revealed that his wife was to be confined in the near future. The draft board wrote him back, "You can expect a boy or girl".

If you're in a rush, you'd better not bring pictures in to I. E. Hanna, local photographer, during the next few weeks. Hanna is literally snowed under, with an "over 2300" order of prints for some 32 soldiers. These pictures were taken by boys from the 19th Bombardier Squadron of which Carthon Phillips, local boy, is a member, and depict scenes in the Solomons, New Guinea, Australia and other points where the boys have been stationed until their recent return to the States.

Home Economists Have Meeting In Farwell

Miss Elsie Cunningham was hostess at a Mexican dinner party in her home, the past Thursday evening, when the Parmer County Home Economics Association had a regular meeting. Miss Dorothy Shaw acted as co-hostess.

Miss Anna Hastings, program chairman, directed the meeting, the main feature being a discussion of the migrant farm family and its problems. Miss Wynona Swebston, guest speaker, illustrated her talk with charts and photographs of migrant families in Texas.

Attending the meeting were Mrs. Edna Elms, Mrs. Martha Bates, Mrs. Opal Lewellen, Miss Mary Elizabeth Stanford, Miss Anna Hastings, Miss Wynona Swebston, and the hostesses, Miss Dorothy Shaw and Miss Elsie Cunningham.

The next meeting will be in Friona, April 1. Mrs. Lewellen will have charge of the program.

Miss Anglin Hostess To Guild Meeting

Miss Hazel Anglin acted as hostess the past Wednesday night, entertaining members of the Wesleyan Guild of the Methodist Church.

During the business meeting the group voted to sponsor a cake and coffee booth at the Washington Tea, to be held Feb. 22 at the church.

Those attending were Mrs. J. T. Carter, Mrs. H. Y. Overstreet, Mrs. Frances King, Miss Jennie Lee London, Mrs. Paul Tripp and one visitor, Rev. Tripp.

The group will meet Feb. 17 with Mrs. Tripp as hostess.

Visits In St. Louis

Mrs. R. Weiser and son, Norbert and Miss Lillymae Kaltwasser left Monday to visit relatives and friends in St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Weiser's brother is preparing to leave for the army in the near future. They also plan to visit in Altenburg, Mo., and vicinity, which is native country for Mrs. Weiser. The local people plan to return in several weeks.

Speaks At Assembly

Rev. Paul Tripp, pastor of the local Methodist Church, was guest speaker at the regular Texico school assembly, Monday morning, presenting an excellent talk on the history of West Texas, the XII ranch, and other interesting details. Supt. B. A. Rogers today expressed the appreciation of the students to Rev. Tripp.

Leaves On Visit

Mrs. Anne Overstreet departed the past Friday for Fort Worth, where she will visit her son, Lt. Jimmie Overstreet, and wife. Before returning, she expects to receive medical treatment at Mineral Wells.

Return Home

Mr. and Mrs. Mose Glasscock returned home Tuesday afternoon from Augusta, Ga., where they had been visiting the past few days. Mrs. Glasscock's mother, Mrs. W. H. Koonch, accompanied them on their return and will spend a couple of weeks in the Glasscock home.

NEWS FROM OUR BOYS IN CAMPS



MILLER VISITS PARENTS

Lt. Donald M. Miller, who received his commission at State College, Miss., on Feb. 3, is spending the week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Miller, who live on the Texico-Clovis highway. He will leave Friday for New York City, where he has been assigned to duty in the Transportation Corps at the port of embarkation.

PETREE HERE

S-Sgt. Wendell Petree, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hazel Petree, is here from Douglas, Ariz., spending a 15-day furlough with home folks. Sgt. Petree is in the Air Corps and says he likes Army life fine.

VISIT KALTWASSER HOME

Pvt. Walter Knippa, of the Clovis Army Air Base, and his brother, Cotton, of Vernon, Tex., visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kaltwasser, Sunday.

HERE ON FURLOUGH

Pvt. Dick Bobst, who was inducted only a few weeks ago, is here on furlough, being called by the death of his father. Dick has been assigned to Sheppard Field at Wichita Falls.

ANOTHER ONE IN AFRICA

Cpl. Lawrence Haney, of Friona, writes his parents from Africa that he is fine and enjoying the scenery of that far-away land.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to take this means of trying to express our deepest and most sincere appreciation to those who so generously came to our aid following the recent loss of our home by fire. Your great kindness will never be forgotten. May God's richest blessings ever be with you all in our prayer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Sparks And Family.

ST. JOHN'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH

Lariat, Texas
Rudolph Weiser, Pastor
"A Changeless Christ for a Changing World".
Sunday School and Bible Class at 10:45 a. m.
Divine Service at 11:30 a. m.
Instruction Class meets at 3:00.
Thursday: Sunday school teachers meeting at Wm. Kube home.
You are cordially invited to worship with us.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ross and daughter, Ray Ann, of Morton, were weekend guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Graham.

Kenneth Miller, who is located at Carlsbad as telegraph operator for the Santa Fe, spent several days with home folks last week.

Fred Barker, farmer of the Lakeview community, has gone to Hot Springs, N. M., to take the mineral water baths.

Boone Allison, manager of the Lariat Elevator, was attending business matters in Amarillo the first of the week.

AT FIRST SIGN OF A

COLD

USE 666

666 TABLETS. SALVE. NOSE DROPS

For Results

USE . . .

- Stanton Feeds
- Mayfield Calf and Pig Food

1200 Baby Chicks Due to Arrive This Month—Better Place Your Orders Now!

SEE US FOR BABY CHICK STARTER

Goldsmith Produce Company

Point Rationing Adds Another Meal Worry

Another problem was added this week to the lengthy list facing housewives, with the announcement that point rationing would begin March 1, and Mrs. Housewife must now figure out when and how the 48 points allotted each individual per month must be used in order to insure balanced diets.

The OPA has explained that the price of an article makes no difference in point rationing—it is the number of points the desired food requires that will necessitate the keeping of a strict budget.

All canned fruits, vegetables and soups, all frozen fruits and vegetables in containers of less than ten pounds, all dried fruits and all fruit juices in bottles or cans or a gallon or less will be affected by the rationing order.

Exceptions to the order will be fresh fruits and vegetables, candied fruits, chili con carne, frozen fruits in containers of over ten pounds, fruit cakes, fruit juices in containers larger than a gallon, fruit puddings, jams, jellies, meat stew, olives, paste products such as spaghetti, with or without vegetable sauces, pickles, potato salad; preserves, relish or vegetable juices in containers or more than one gallon.

Home Products Exempt
Likewise exempt are all home processed foods (canned, cured or dried) however, whether or not home prepared foods placed in freezer lockers will be exempt has not been specified, according to John Armstrong, Parmer ration board chairman.

The number of points which the various articles will require is still a matter of supposition on the part of the public; although officials have stated definitely that each consumer will receive information prior to actual instigation of the new system.

Just what articles Mrs. Housewife may decide to purchase with her coupons, and when or where she chooses to spend them is left strictly up to her, although it was pointed out that casual shopping and indifferent use of coupons may place the family on a queer diet during the last part of a ration period.

Tips to consumers along the point ration line include the following:
(1) Select foods from the supply available, add up points by using a grocer's chart, remove the necessary points in the presence of the grocer;
(2) when the 48 points are exhausted, you'll get no more until the next

Kill Those Cattle Grubs

Rid your cattle of grubs by using proven remedies to be found at our store.

Rotonone 5%
Wetable Sulphur

COMPLETE LINE OF VALENTINES

RED + PHARMACY

period starts, therefore, budgeting of rationed goods and use of fresh fruits and vegetables will be a definite help.

Registration At Schools
Registration for War Book No. 2, which will differ considerably from the current ration book, will be conducted at the various schools in the county during the week of February 21, Armstrong said.

School superintendents will have charge of the sign-up, which will be held at night only in order that classes will not be disturbed, it was said. Persons registering must show War Ration Book 1 before the new book will be issued, but it is not required that the No. 1 book be surrendered.

Meeting in Plainview
Chairman Armstrong again called attention to the special meeting to be held Thursday, Feb. 11, in Plainview, when the operation of the program will be outlined.

County ration board committee-men, school superintendents, and representatives of county wholesale and retail firms are particularly urged to attend. The meeting will be held at 2 o'clock in the county court room in Plainview.

Mrs. Clyde Corey, of Amarillo, spent last Thursday here visiting her sister, Mrs. Bessie Lee Henneman.

Mrs. Gene Lovelace and Mrs. Woodrow Lovelace were shoppers in Amarillo, the past Saturday.



Backing Them Up

In every one of our telephone exchanges there is a service emblem dedicated to the *621 men and women who worked beside us until they went into Uncle Sam's armed forces to fight for liberty and freedom.

Our prayers and hopes go with them wherever they are.

We who remain on the job, speeding an increasing volume of vital war messages from one corner of the nation to the other, are backing them up to the best of our ability.

We all look forward to that thrilling day when the telephone wires will sing with the message, "Ours is the Victory," and our folks and yours will be coming home again.

*February 1, 1943.

Top That 10%

The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.



Had You Ever Considered the Problems of the Retail Merchant?

Few shoppers who walk into a store today to satisfy their wants are aware of the heavy responsibilities which rests on the merchant in this war period. To meet trade demands he must choose his stock wisely and be constantly on the alert to obtain for his customers adequate substitutes for goods affected by wartime priorities, and to this end he spends sleepless nights and drives many miles to keep his stock up as best he can. He must regulate his flow of goods to avoid tying up too large a sum in his inventory. He must watch his credit carefully. Maybe once or twice a month he must employ and train new personnel to replace those who go into the service or war industries. The retailer of food products must study closely each new rationing regulation and impress upon his clerks the importance of collecting stamps for the rationed foods. He must be in a position to help and explain to his customers about rationing and keep them informed as to the date of expiration of their stamps. He must study stock arrangements, selling methods—countless complex factors which spell success or change.

IF AT ANY TIME WE CANNOT FILL YOUR WANTS IT WILL NOT BE FOR LACK OF EFFORTS ON OUR PART!

HALL'S GROCERY & MARKET

USED CARS

1942—Ford Super DeLuxe, 2 door demonstrator.
1940—Ford DeLuxe 4 door.
1937—Chevrolet 2 door.
1936—Ford Pick-up.
1935—Ford 4 door.

WASHING — GREASING — TIRE REPAIR
Quick Service

Sikes Motor Company

Phone 2361 FORD DEALERS Farwell, Texas

Dairy Improvement Will Be Discussed

Latest development of a movement to improvement of Parmer county dairy herds was made this week when County Agent Garlon A. Harper stated that a series of meetings to discuss the program had been arranged.

These meetings, Harper said, are considered a definite step toward the goal of obtaining better dairy sires and foundation females for county herds.

The agent will discuss the need for better dairy cows at the gatherings, while Laurence Shipman, of the district FSA office, will discuss cooperative use of better dairy bulls. Local vocational teachers will be on hand to bring out points whereby the program can be made effective in Parmer county.

Meetings will be held at: Bovina, Feb. 15, Oklahoma Lane, Feb. 16, and Lazbuddy, Feb. 17. All meetings will be in the respective school houses, beginning at 8:00 p. m.

Harper is urging every farmer and 4H club boy who is even remotely interested in dairy improvement to be on hand since plans will be made to visit some good herds from which the animals can be purchased.

"A lot of interest has been shown in the program up to date, and it is expected that several carloads of farmers will be making a trip within the next two weeks down in the dairy country of north and northeast Texas to look over several herds," the agent stated.

CALLED TO DENVER

Mrs. Roy B. Ezell was called to Denver, Colo., the past Friday, by the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Ellison. She made the trip by car, in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Buck Ellison.

Curry County Tourney At Clovis, February 20

Plans were being laid this week for the annual Curry County cage tournament, which will be staged in Clovis on Saturday, February 20.

Coach C. E. Sanders, of the Texico school, reports today that only senior teams will compete in the meet this year, due to transportation difficulties. In the past, grade boys, second teams and first-string squads have engaged in games over a three-day period.

The bracket has not yet been drawn, but it is expected that teams will be lined up for places this weekend.

Friona Wins County Tourney At Bovina

The Friona team emerged with top honors at the invitation boys' basketball tournament held the past Saturday in Bovina, Supt. J. T. Carter reported this week, eliminating Oklahoma Lane in the final round, while Farwell came out ahead in the consolation bracket.

In the opening round, Bovina fell before the Oklahoma Lane squad, with the winner putting Lazbuddy into the consolation round. Farwell lost her opener to Friona after a close count had seen-sawed throughout the game. No definite scores were available here.

OFFICE DAYS CHANGED

Announcement has been made by Raleigh C. Middleton, supervisor at the Parmer FSA office, that hereafter he will observe office days on Tuesday and Saturday of each week. Until a secretary is appointed locally, Middleton stated, the office cannot be open each day.

Shoe Rationing Comes As Surprise to Public

Sudden rationing of shoes came as a surprise to the majority of people when the announcement was made Sunday afternoon. Sale of shoes was frozen immediately through Monday, and on Tuesday Americans faced another war economy.

Limited preemptorily to three pairs per year, it is likely that the feminine populace will first feel the restriction, due to the usual custom of alternating shoes with various costumes, while male members of the family appear more or less unperturbed about the new ruling.

Rationing covers all shoes containing any leather and all rubber-soled shoes. Exceptions are bedroom slippers, baby shoes or storm wear, such as rubbers and artics, according to press releases. Shoe repair work and second-hand shoes are not under control.

Pointing toward the fact that in the future shoes will be more monotone, manufacturers will be ordered to stop making evening slippers, men's patent-leather shoes, two-tone shoes and many types of special sports wear, in order that leather supplies may be extended.

Shoe colors, too, are affected. From now on shoes will be white, black, town brown and army russet. Decorative straps and other wasteful leather styles have gone by the board; heavy duty leather is limited to work shoes; ladies' heels will not exceed more than 2 5-8 inches; civilian boots will not be more than 10 inches in height; and platform soles are due to become things of the past.

Another use for the versatile sugar stamps was announced in the new order, when it was stated that the No. 17 stamp could be used for purchase of one pair of shoes any time between Feb. 9 and June 15, the latter date being the end of the first quarter under the new set-up.

Although only quarterly purchases are allowed on each card, officials stated that families might pool coupons in order for necessary reshoeing of some member of the family.

Local ration boards will have authority to issue special certificates to meet shoe needs of expectant mothers, victims of fire and theft, policemen or other persons whose work requires unusual walking.

Persons who buy shoes by mail may enclose Stamp 17, and if a pair of shoes is taken back to a store which customarily allows such return, the dealer may return the stamp to the buyer. At first, dealers will hold shoe ration coupons, and later arrangements will be made to transfer them to wholesalers or manufacturers in order to replenish stocks. In the meantime, stores may order shoes in their ordinary custom.

Manufacturers are being asked to develop a "war model" or utility type shoe of standard quality and pleasing design at a reasonable price. In addition, the WPB will issue a regulation designed to force manufacturers to continue making their usual quotas of economical shoes to prevent the industry from shifting to more expensive models on which profits would be larger.

COTTON SEED MEAL SCARCE, AGENT SAYS

Livestock feeders over the county are running into a lot of trouble finding sufficient cotton seed meal to finish steers and feed dairy cattle, County Agent Garlon A. Harper reports this week.

Apparently, Harper says, the shortage is caused by three factors. First, the mills have large contracts with large feeders and ranchers who are insisting that contracts be filled; second, the mills are having trouble obtaining sufficient labor to run full time; and third, there is a greater demand for cotton seed meal than ever before.

There has also been some talk that mills are having to sell at such a low ceiling price that they are losing money, and consequently, are not anxious to run at top production.

This shortage, Harper continued, is hurting quite a few feeders, pointing out that some feeders have had steers on feed for several months and are now faced with the problem of either putting them back on grass and losing most of the feedlot gain they have made so far, or sending them to town not fully finished. The government is asking for heavier finished steers more quickly, and the only way to fill that request is to put plenty of cotton seed meal, along with other feed, in the steers, the agent stated.

The Parmer County USDA War Board is making a study of the situation with the idea in mind of placing before higher governmental officials the true facts of the case. Any feeder who is having trouble is asked to contact the war board on his case. Such letters may be addressed to the Chairman of the county War Board, or the facts may be explained in person to any member. "Some specific examples will make it easier to obtain relief on the problem," Harper concluded.

T-P Meeting Called For February 17th

A meeting of all Tenant-Purchase borrowers and committeemen in Parmer County has been called for Wednesday, Feb. 17, to be held in the Farm Security office, beginning at 1:30 p. m.

At this time, TP borrowers will review their accomplishments of the year and set up goals for 1943, Raleigh C. Middleton, supervisor, said today, in urging that the five families affected by TP loans be on hand for the meeting.

Note Stamp Tax Is Repealed In State

D. K. Roberts, Parmer county clerk, announced today that he had received word that the Recording Note Stamp Tax has been repealed in Texas and may no longer be imposed.

This tax previously assessed a charge of 10c per \$100 on all deeds of trust and chattel mortgages exceeding \$200, Roberts said.

Ration Stamp Dates Listed By Board

Chairman John Armstrong, of the Parmer county ration board, today pointed out that with a change in regulations, one pound of coffee purchased with stamp No. 25 must last from Feb. 8 through March 20.

Previously, the stamps have been valid for a period of five weeks, but new OPA regulations show that one pound must now stretch through six weeks.

The current sugar stamp, No. 11, will likewise last through a period of six weeks, entitling the purchaser to the regular quota of three pounds. Final date is March 14.

No. 4 coupons in the gasoline ration book must carry the operator through March 21, Armstrong reminded.

DIES IN TOPEKA

John Vandever, of Topeka, Kansas, died of a heart attack the past Saturday and funeral services were conducted in that city on Sunday for the young man, who was only 26 years old at the time of his death. He was a nephew of Mrs. A. D. Smith of this city.

DAUGHTER IN HOSPITAL

Relatives here report this week that Mary Jane, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jason Gordon of Floydada, is confined in a Fort Worth hospital, receiving special treatment for infantile paralysis. The Gordons are former Farwell residents.

Miss Juna Eason visited during the past weekend with friends in Farwell, returning to her home in Portales on Sunday.

GET THE MOST FROM YOUR FLOCK

Keep your poultry up to topnotch production by feeding them with a balanced diet—it will pay big returns while prices are high.

IN STOCK

El Rancho Products—Sunny Boy Products—Merit Products, a feed for every need.

POULTRY PRICES:

Light Hens 18c
Heavy Hens 21c

Subject To Market Changes

MALONE ICE & PRODUCE CO.

Farwell, Texas.

FOX VALENTINES FOX

Whatever may be your needs in Valentines, you will find it in our complete stock. Visit our store, make your selection from the most complete line we have ever shown.

FOX DRUG STORE

FOX FOX

Junior Stock Show Cancelled, Lubbock

LUBBOCK — The 1943 South Plains Junior Fat Stock Show has been cancelled on account of war conditions, officials of the Lubbock Chamber of Commerce, sponsors, have announced.

For the past several years the exhibition has been held in this city during late March or early April and large numbers of high-type calves, lambs and pigs have been entered by 4H Club members and vocational agriculture students from 27 West Texas and three New Mexico counties, and competed for the prizes and trophies which have been offered.

Several items were considered in arriving at the decision that it would be unwise to attempt the show this year, Chamber of Commerce representatives reveal. Advice of the 93 county agents and agriculture teachers in the area served by the affair was asked. Only 19 of them expressed approval of holding the show this season.

The South Plains Junior Fat Stock Show has been one of the outstanding district exhibits of the Southwest for several years and has been credited with contributing major stimulation to the program of producing better finished livestock in this area.

Chamber of Commerce officials express keen regret that it has been

necessary to call off the 1943 program and state that it will be resumed just as soon as conditions will permit.

SANTA FE CARLOADINGS

Santa Fe carloadings for the week ending Feb. 16, 1943 were 20,834 compared with 22,310 for the same week in 1942. Cars received from connections totaled 12,067 compared with 9,622 for the same week in 1942. Total cars moved were 32,906 compared with 32,932 for the same week in 1942. Santa Fe handled a total of 30,136 cars in the preceding week this year.

Milk Fever

Recurrence of milk fever in cows can sometimes be prevented by feeding four ounces of irradiated yeast daily for four weeks before and one week after calving.

INCOME TAX REPORTS

We will be glad to assist you in making this report.

J. D. Thomas, Atty.
Farwell, Texas.



Let Us Help Carry You Through

Your answer to the war time problem is the use of the best oils, greases and gasoline.

We have Ethyl Gasoline, greases and oils that will give you better service for less money.

Better change the grease in the transmission of your Ford tractor now. We have the proper greases. Buy it in quantities at wholesale prices.

Shamrock Service Station
FARWELL, TEXAS.

We are Buying...

MAIZE, KAFIR, SUDAN and CANE SEED!

Can unload your trucks rapidly and can take most any amount, paying TOP PRICES!

Roberts Seed Co.

Texico, N. M.



TAKE THE LONG LOOK...

Your present car is going to have to last you for the duration. You'd better take the best of care for it by keeping it in perfect mechanical condition.

KARL'S AUTO CLINIC
Phone 3941

—WE BUY—

Sudan, Red Top, Milo Kaffir and Wheat

Phone, Write or See Us!

TOP PRICES PAID

Car Lots—Truck Lots

Farwell Elevator Co.

Farwell, Texas.

Distributors of the Famous VIT-A-WAY for Livestock

FARWELL
Texas

THE STATE LINE TRIBUNE

TEXICO
New Mexico

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

FARWELL, PARMER COUNTY, TEXAS, FEBRUARY, 1943.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



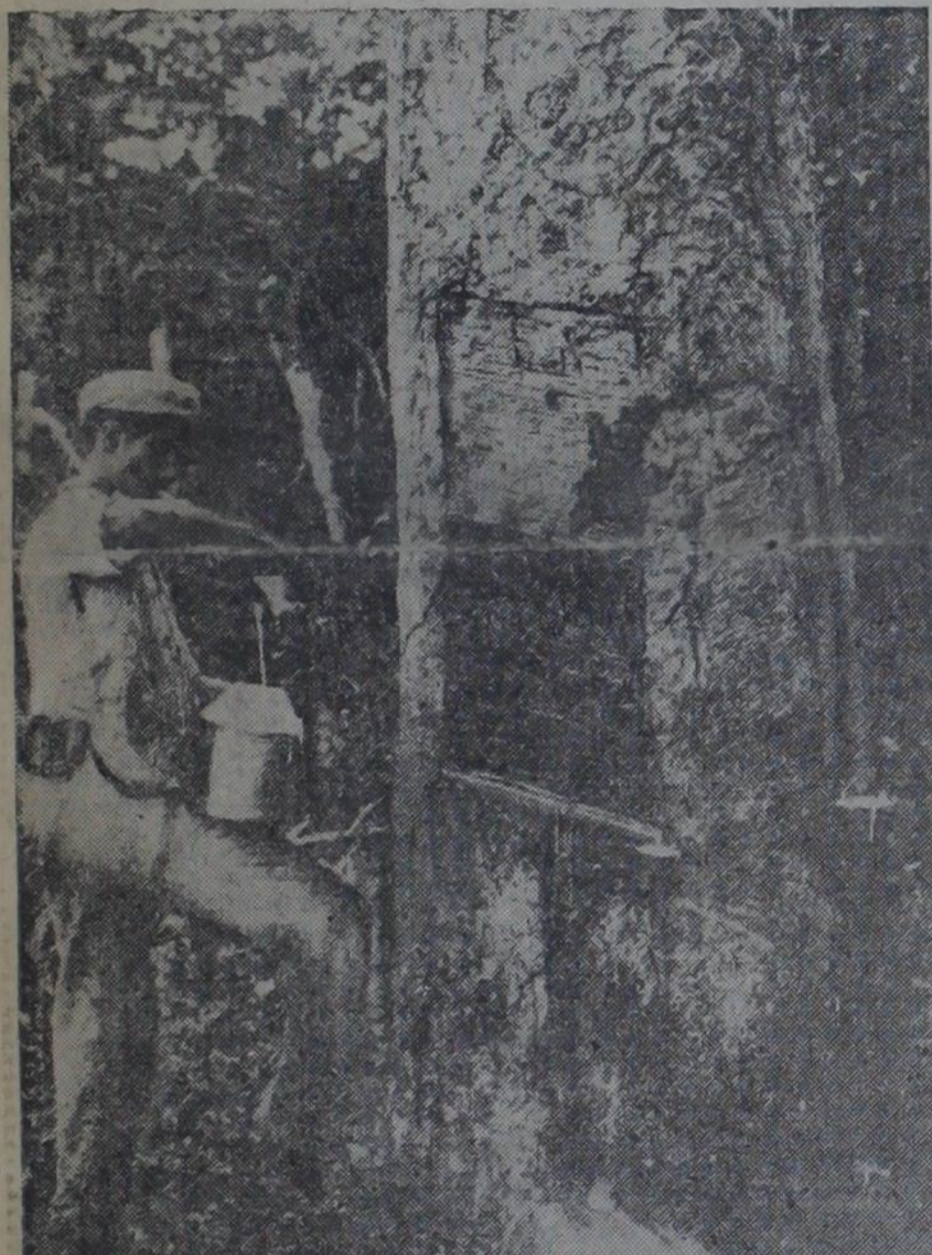
CHINESE YOUNGSTERS CHEER YANKS—What China thinks of American Expeditionary Force helping her to fight the Japanese invader is dramatized above as Chinese children storm U. S. Army truck in convoy passing through a town. Yanks returned compliment by giving kiddies pennies.



DIGGING THE "BIG DITCH"—A giant ditch-digger plows through Pennsylvania at a fast clip, taking everything in stride as it lays an oil pipe line to Northern cities from Texas oil fields.



VICTORY SHOPPERS—"Deliver it, please," being out for the duration for most shoppers, this mother and son use "Victory bags" to carry grocery purchases to their fireside in response to drive by Office of Defense Transportation.



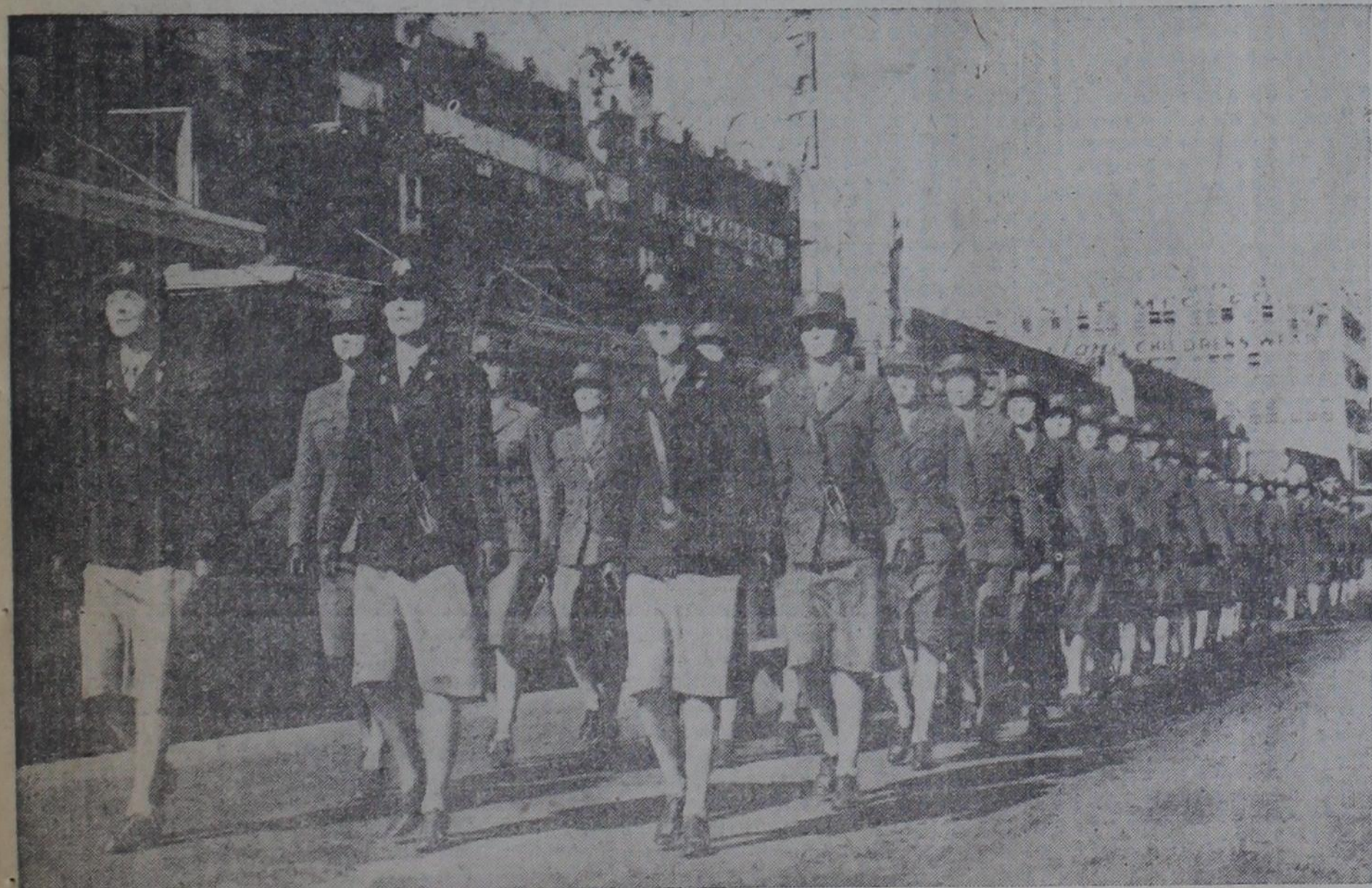
SOUTH AMERICAN RUBBER FOR U. S.—Through an agency financed by the R. F. C., South American rubber has started to flow into American factories. Mature trees are tapped by native laborers in the jungles. Small but vital shipments will aid in production of synthetic rubber as a mixing agent.



ON FASHION FRONT—Virginia Patton models a smart one-piece knit dress in leaf green. Brown buttons accent the front closing, while the belt of tiled suede, tied in a double bow at front, lends pleasing contrast.



CONTRAST IN ALASKA—Taken along the Alcan highway in the Yukon territory of Alaska, this scene portrays the old and new methods of transportation in area as U. S. Army trucks roar by a dog sled, which serves as means of travel over snow-swept wastes.



WAAC TAKES OVER—The 30th Women's Army Auxiliary Corps' Headquarters Post Company parades through downtown San Antonio, Texas, streets as unit arrived at Fort Sam Houston. They'll take over detail tasks of the post, relieving able-bodied men for active duty.



NO GAS PROBLEM—What America needs is no longer a good five-cent cigar, but some of these camels for transportation. They are bearing U. S. doughboys on a joy-ride during leisure moments somewhere in India. The camels consume no gasoline and their "radiator" can go a long time without any water.

INFLATION in World War I

By W. N. BEARD

715 Jones St., Fort Worth, Texas.

(Copyright, 1945, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

IN World War I there were no ration cards, but there was rationing just the same. Sugar was scarcer than an now and much of it was brown sugar. In hotels and restaurants you would be served a teaspoon of sugar (white or brown) with each cup of coffee or tea. A few months before the war ended sugar was rationed at three pounds per person per month. Bakers were rationed 70 per cent of their normal sugar amounts, candy makers 50 per cent.

Flour was another scarce food product. In 1917-18 the bread that Mrs. Housewife baked was called "Victory Bread," made of three-fourths flour and one-fourth corn meal, or corn flour, or rice flour. Mondays and Tuesdays of each week were "wheatless days" by government order. Unless willing to pay a \$5,000 fine, or serve six years in prison or both, you did without wheat foods on these two days and, in addition, you had another wheatless day during the remainder of the week. Bakers were ordered to bake no bread that contained wheat on Wednesdays. During other days of the week they could bake only "Victory Bread." Retail top price of flour in 1917-18 was \$17 to \$20 a barrel.

There is a difference in retail prices of sugar and coffee now compared to World War I. October 1, 1918, white sugar was retailing at 10 1/2 to 12c a pound. After the war it advanced to 33c a pound. There was no shortage of coffee at any time during World War I, and there was no hike in price of the better grades of roasted coffee which sold around 25c to 30c a pound. However, there was a marked advance in 1924-25-26. During those years the consumer paid 40c to 50c a pound for the best grade of coffee. It was in 1925 that Brazil began burning coffee because of a surplus. This burning of coffee went on for 10 years—1925 to 1935—and it is estimated that 60,000,000 bags (7,920,000,000 pounds) of coffee were thus destroyed by the Brazilian government during this period.

Inflationary Food Prices

At various times during and after the first World War housewives felt the pinch of food and inflationary food

prices. Creamery butter sold as high as 65c to 85c a pound. Eggs 60c to \$1 a dozen. Turkeys 50c to 65c a pound. Chickens, fryers, 50c to 70c a pound. Ham and bacon 70c to 90c a pound. Milk 18c to 25c a quart. And there were meatless days on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Old-time buyers of livestock for Swift and Armour say that in 1918 the top market price paid for cake-on-grass steers at the Fort Worth stockyards was \$16.75 per 100 pounds, hogs \$22.23, sheep 12c to 14c per pound, lambs 21c and better, goats 11c. These prices are far above what is being paid now for same grades. Live beef is being marketed today at a much younger age than formerly. Few 2, 3 and 4-year-old steers are sent to packers. Most steers are marketed a little under and a little over one year old. What is called baby beef—6 to 8 months' old yearlings—predominate in shipments to packing houses. The head of one of the oldest livestock commission firms in the State said that present high prices for butcher beef was due partly to shipping yearlings to market which, if allowed to stay on feed until 2 and 3 years old, would add greatly to our meat supply and reduce meat shortage.

Clothing Also Hiked in Price

Clothing of all kinds hiked in price along with food. A good suit of clothes in World War I would cost from \$50 to \$75. Men's shoes, standard brands that for years had sold at \$5 and \$7 a pair, advanced to \$18 and \$22.50 a pair. Many defense plant workers, who were paid \$10 to \$20 a day, began buying silk shirts at \$12 to \$20 per shirt. For a while silk shirts remained so popular and stylish that men were not considered well-dressed unless they wore a silk shirt. Women, not far behind men in wearing of silk, paid fantastic prices for silk dresses and silk lingerie. Silk hosiery, better quality, sold for \$2.98, \$3.98 and \$5.98 a pair. For the first time in America, working girls began to wear silk stockings. World War I, therefore, is credited with ushering in the silk stocking era.

Rents skyrocketed. A 5-room cottage, if you could find one vacant, rented for \$50 to \$60 a month. Farm land jumped to anywhere between \$75 and \$250 an acre. Many farmers bought another farm in addition to the one they

already had, making a down payment and going in debt for the balance. Cattlemen also got the speculative fever and bought more ranch land at boom prices. It looked like a cinch and the chance of a life-time to get rich raising white face cattle. From 1920 to 1922, more cattlemen "went broke" than ever before in the history of the livestock business.

Wheat \$3.50 a Bushel

The grain market advanced steadily through the first World War, reaching its peak in 1917-18 when wheat soared to \$3.50 a bushel. The Chicago grain pit was a howling mob of men bidding up wheat. At long last the government took the situation in hand and fix-

cities were without heat for days and some families had to leave their homes and seek heated rooms in local hotels. The coal shortage was almost nationwide due to miners seeking jobs at higher wages in defense plants and due to lack of railroad cars to haul it. When coal dealers suspended deliveries, people stood in line at coal yards with empty baskets and boxes, hoping to fill them with the diminishing supply that was available. Many would-be purchasers left the coal yards without being able to buy one pound of coal.

The coal famine covered about 28 States which, without enough coal, shivered in one of the coldest winters the Weather Bureau had reported. Many Eastern manufacturing plants and

put under government control with preferential lists for those who might purchase it.

The Oil Boom

The oil boom that swept Texas started about the time we entered World War I, in 1917, following the gusher discovery well at Ranger. The next year Burkburnett surprised oil men with many big gushers at comparably shallow depths. Then the Desdemona, Electra, Mexia and other fields added more gushers until Texas astounded the world with its tremendous outflow of oil. Ranger, Burkburnett and Desdemona were wildcatter fields and developed an era of wildcat speculation in oil leases, royalties and stocks that spread over the United States. Promoters, taking advantage of the boom, organized one oil stock company after another, selling their stock easily to eager buyers who often bought not wisely if too well. Pipe line oil sold from \$2 to \$3.50 a barrel. The boom continued, at intervals, until the bottom fell out in 1930 when the big East Texas (Kilgore) field flooded the country with so much oil that it went down to 15c and 20c a barrel.

Taxes were sky high in World War I. Men dug deep to meet tax levies described as "twice as much as any nation since the beginning of time had tried to collect from its people."

In spite of increased prices and higher taxes, Texans joined the nation in oversubscribing Liberty Loan drives. Liberty bonds paid a higher rate of interest than present War Bonds. One issue, the Victory Liberty Bond, paid as much as 4 1/2 per cent interest.

Forgotten today, but true in the fall of 1918, there was a serious threat of gasoline rationing and only the signing of the Armistice, November 11, 1918, averted it. There was also a threat of tire restrictions and stoppage of automobile manufacture.

Both World Wars seem to be running true to form as to scarcity of goods and materials and living costs.

"Between August, 1939, the month before Hitler's legions invaded Poland, and August, 1942, prices of basic raw materials in the United States rose 67 per cent, wholesale prices by 32 per cent and living costs by 19 per cent," the Office of War Information points out.

About all that has so far saved America from the 1917-18 period of wild inflation has been price-fixing by the government. Soon the point system of rationing processed foods will be inaugurated, another safeguard against scarcity and inflation.



"FOOD MAN" DISHES IT OUT—Former President Herbert Hoover (left), Food Administrator during World War I, takes charge of doling out valuable sugar at the Stage Door Canteen in New York City. Being served is Aviation Cadet Marion M. Powner.

ed the price of No. 1 wheat at \$2.60 a bushel, which stopped further speculative buying and selling of this cereal. What started a wheat boom was an almost complete failure of the crop in 1917-18 in most of the wheat-growing States. Corn advanced along with wheat, white corn selling for \$2.00 to \$2.50 a bushel and yellow corn \$1.50 to \$2 a bushel. Number 1 oats brought fancy prices, some carloads selling for \$1.25 a bushel delivered at interior points. After the war grain prices slumped until 1920, when they came back sharply for a short period. Wheat hit bottom in 1929, following the depression, selling as low as 50c a bushel.

The 1942 5,000,000 bushel Texas peanut crop brought good prices, yet sold for less per bushel than peanuts in World War I time. Number 1 farmer stock quota peanuts sold last year for \$2 to \$2.40 per bushel. In the latter part of World War I the same grade sold as high as \$3 to \$3.50 per bushel.

Cotton established an all-time high during the first World War. The accounting books of a prominent Fort Worth cotton firm shows that just before the outbreak of World War I in Europe, in 1914, future cotton contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were selling at 6c a pound. By 1915 future cotton contracts were selling at 11c a pound; by 1916-17 they were selling at 20c a pound, and in July, 1919, futures sold at 43.75 a pound, highest since the War Between the States.

Surprisingly enough, many farmers held their cotton off the market when the price was over 43c a pound. A common sight was bales of cotton standing in the front yards of farmers who were holding it for higher prices.

Wool and Hides

Walter H. Smith, manager of Nortex Hide & Produce Co., with branches over the State, says that good wool sold at 75c to 80c a pound soon after World War I and better grades of hides sold 60c to 70c a pound. Good wool has recently sold for 45c to 50c a pound and good hides 13c to 15c a pound. Mohair jumped to 70c and 80c a pound during the first World War; mohair now is a slow seller at 40c to 50c a pound. This price decline is mainly due to discontinuance of automobile manufacture. Most mohair is used in automobile upholstery. There was no stoppage of automobile manufacture during World War I.

W. R. Ross, manager of Ross Bros. Horse and Mule Co., Fort Worth, bought thousands of horses and mules for the U. S. Army from 1917 to 1918, paying \$230 to \$240 a head for artillery horses and \$165 to \$175 a head for cavalry horses. So far Ross Bros have bought no horses or mules for the Army; the Army has gone mechanized. "I sold top grade mules from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a pair during World War I; I now sell top grade mules from \$400 to \$550 a pair," Mr. Ross said.

Shortage of Coal and Gas

One of the serious inconveniences of World War I was shortage of coal and gas. Many towns and cities, had neither coal nor gas in the winter of 1917-18. Dallas and Fort Worth had little coal and less gas. Some homes in the two

municipal lighting plants shut down for want of coal. Daily newspapers in larger cities, their electric power cut, were limited to one edition a day. Schools, churches and theaters were closed. Many ships, loaded with supplies for the AEF abroad, jammed Atlantic ports, unable to sail because of no coal in their bunkers. The dwindling fuel oil was

RUSSIAN ARMY Drives Onward

By HANSON W. BALDWIN
(Copyright—New York Times)

THE Red army two months ago seemed strained to the utmost. Its leaders were calling for the establishment of a second front in Western Europe to help lift the weight of German military might under which it labored. For more than a year and a half it had been locked in a grim, wearying struggle with the German army. United Nations sources placed its casualties at more than 4,000,000 dead, wounded and

were surrounded. The Russians had drawn on their resources in the Moscow industrial region, in the Urals, in far Siberia and they were on the march.

Strength of Red Army

Almost daily there were new demonstrations of Russian strength. As one drive ran beyond the limits of its supply services and temporarily stalled, another materialized to continue the pressure. From the communiques the movements of eight armies or groups



A group of Russian riflemen.

captured. It had lost the great reservoirs of industrial strength in the Ukraine. It had lost the rich farmlands of the Don. At Stalingrad it stood, magnificently, holding the Volga river, the last traffic artery west of the Urals connecting Russia's north and south.

Last November, in a surprising turn-about, the Red army struck back. It broke through the Axis lines. It began a series of drives at widely separated sectors of the long front. Towns that had fallen to the Germans as recently as last August, as long ago as the fall of 1941, were coming back into Russian hands. The Nazi armies that had reached for the wealth of the Caucasus were in retreat. Large groups of Germans

of armies could be plotted on the map. Some were moving south, some north, some east, some west. But out of this apparent melee the carefully plotted strategic outlines of two great battles could be discerned: one northwest of Moscow, the other in the Don bend and the Caucasus.

In the north the Russians who had stormed through the German strong-point at Velikiye Luki had moved on to within 60 miles of the old Latvian border and were approaching the railroad lines over which the quartermasters of the Germans supply their northern armies. If the Russians can take control of these lines the entire German

(Continued on Page 7, column 1)

TOUGH FIGHTERS, the Japanese

Here a war correspondent who was an eyewitness of all the major land, sea and air battles in the Guadalcanal area since October 1 tells what he learned about the Japs and our own men as fighters.

By IRA WOLFERT

(Copyright, 1945, North American Newspaper Alliance)

SOMEWHERE ON THE PACIFIC.—(Delayed)—Our fellows look very calm and determined in battle. They're just doing a job with this or that gun, maybe in a hole somewhere, maybe lying flat on the ground, or maybe charging with fixed bayonets—they are like fellows preoccupied with a job, wrinkling up their brows over it.

This is important. The Japs are the toughest enemy we have ever had to face. As far as I can tell from fighting in the Solomons, we have beat them in every department of war. This is a statement with which few ranking officers will agree publicly. They think

and fifteen to one against us. But, just the same, we've been winning in there all along. In the five battles of the Solomons, the least we have done is keep the Japs from winning—which is victory, in a military sense when a long, hard war is still in its preliminary stages—and in our biggest successes, in the fourth and fifth battles, we not only have kept the Japs from winning, but have made them pay heavily for trying to win.

We have licked the Japs on land, on sea and in the air. We've shown that we have more military brains than they have, are better at war, all kinds of war from strangling, knife-fighting and head-trampling on up into the complicated mechanized operations of modern battle. The Solomons haven't shown yet that we can outproduce the Japs, but we think that's true, that we can make as good material as anybody and can



SOLOMONS LIFE INSURANCE—The secret of longevity on embattled Guadalcanal Island is to anticipate and be ready for enemy attack. The U. S. Marine occupant of this tent goes "down-under" when air raids occur. One-man trench is well equipped with grenades and guns to hand in an invader.

such news given to America will make America soften up and throw away a victory. There now is every reason to believe we will win some day—not perhaps, soon, but some day.

Against Big Odds

In the Solomons, two-to-one odds against us have been the minimum and the odds have gone as high as twelve

make more of it than the Japs and can replace it faster than they can.

But there's one thing that nobody in the world can be better at than the Japs and that's in the courage department. They have more courage than the Germans have. At least, they have shown it thus far in the Solomons. The Germans have said "Kamerad" in the past

(Continued on Page 4, column 5)

A Soldier Speaks

HERE is part of what Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson said over the graves of members of his unit who fell on Guadalcanal between November 4 and December 4, 1942:

"It is not given us to know the process by which certain of us are chosen for sacrifice while others remain. *** As I ponder the names of those we honor, it seems to me as if the most worthy among us are selected for separation in this way. *** These comrades of ours have given convincing proof of their determination, their courage and their sincerity. They also loved life. Only yesterday their voices were heard among us as they joined in our songs, rejoiced over letters from home or rang out with lusty exuberance as they participated in contests of sport. But when the time came to face the enemy they did not flinch or hold back. ***
"What of the future for those of us who remain? Our course is clear. It is for us at this moment, with the memory of the sacrifices of our brothers still fresh, to dedicate again our hearts, our minds, and our bodies to the great task that lies ahead. *** We must go further and dedicate ourselves also to the monumental task of assuring that the peace which follows this holocaust will be a just and equitable and conclusive peace. And beyond that lies the mission of making certain that the social order which we bequeath to our sons and daughters is truly based on the four freedoms for which these men died. Any resolution less than this will spell betrayal of the faith which these staunch comrades reposed in us."

Hosiery Salvage

The War Production Board announced recently that during the first month of the silk and nylon hosiery salvage program 85,000 pounds of discarded stockings and bills of lading covering 55,000 additional pounds have been received by the Defense Supplies Corporation.

Silk and nylon will be reclaimed from these stockings for the manufacture of war materials. Approximately fifteen pairs of silk hose are needed to make one average size powder bag. It is estimated that enough silk stockings have been garnered during the first month of the collection to make over 100,000 powder bags.

Allied Air Supremacy

The outstanding event of the last year in the war in the air was the fact that the Allies overcame Axis superiority there. This was due, however, more to accretions of Allied strength than to a shrinkage of German power. Nevertheless, the Luftwaffe is badly stretched and it is the aim of the Allies this year to stretch it still further to the breaking point. Only by bringing it

into action everywhere and all the time can this be done, however, and the Germans are showing an uncanny ability to avoid encounters except when absolutely necessary.

Still it is estimated that Reich Marshal Hermann Goering still has at his disposal 4,000 or 5,000 first-line combat planes, a formidable force if they were all concentrated on one war front. But they are not, and Herr Hitler is fighting a full-scale war now on two fronts, one in the east in Russia and the other in the south in the Mediterranean area.

Corporate Dividends Cut

The stockholder-owners of American business and industry will take a 10 to 15 per cent cut in their dividend returns of last year, in the face of a sweeping war-generated rise in wages, salaries and other forms of income that promises to swell the national income some 20 per cent above 1941 to an all-time peak of \$117,000,000,000.

A United Press survey disclosed that all corporations in the United States paid between \$3,750,000,000 and \$3,960,000,000 to the holders of their capital and common stocks in 1942, contrasted with about \$4,400,000,000 in 1941.

That return would give the owners of the nation's giant business machine only about 3.2 to 3.4 per cent of the national income, against better than 5 per cent in the pre-Pearl Harbor years.

The decline in dividend returns coincided closely with the general reduction in corporate profits. Stiffer taxes and higher labor and material costs are estimated to have cut net earnings of all corporations about 15 per cent from the 1941 level, despite the record-breaking volume handled by American business this year in its role as the arsenal of the United Nations.

War-time Contribution

Science and invention marched on in 1942, but to the strains of martial music. So many of the good research physicists, chemists and engineers were conducting secret research for the government that it is impossible to report on their activities. But the news was full of synthetic rubber, dehydrated foods, substitutes for this and that, processes to save essential materials; plywood used for a hundred purposes and not for airplane construction alone; the Brassert method of dispensing with scrap in making steel and solving the

sponge-iron problem; detinning processes, cultivation of well-known rubber-yielding plants, etc.

If we appraise wartime achievements in the light of their permanent social effect it seems to us that the Army's development of cargo-carrying by air is by far the most notable. Out of the bomber is emerging not only the cargo plane but the giant Transatlantic passenger plane of the immediate future, with the result that steamship companies are wondering if we shall see more luxury liners of the Queen Mary type.

Though radio has been side-tracked by the war, research in short-wave communication was intensive. As a result the leaders of tank fleets and bomber squadrons talk constantly to headquarters in action, and so do sections of ground forces separated by miles of jungle or desert. We shall have more shortwave broadcasting stations than ever after the war, and we are destined to see an extraordinary development of television, possibly in colors.

Soviet Saves 98.5 Per Cent of War's Wounded

Of Russia's 5,100,000 battle losses, the Russian War Relief, Inc., says 2,000,000 are back in the war, 70 per cent again as fighting soldiers. With this announcement the bureau tells the first story of another of this war's miracles.

On the 2,000-mile front, in all the war, only 1.5 per cent of the Russian wounded have died. That is slightly higher than the remarkable recovery rate at Pearl Harbor, 96 out of each 100. The report says the Russian recovery rate is 98.5 per cent of all wounded. The Russian rate is one-half of 1 per cent worse than the Guadalcanal miracles of 1 per cent of wounded dying.

The 5,100,000 losses figure is based on a Soviet communique of last August. Since then the recovered wounded have passed the 2,000,000 mark.

As in the United States Army, saving of wounded soldiers is by use of sulfa drugs, which delays the onset of infection.

Keep Facts From Enemy

The Office of Censorship issued this statement:

"On battlefronts every day men risk their lives to discover the location and strength of the military units of the enemy. Yet at home too many of us

are presenting the enemy with information of the same military value.

"This is the information which newspapers and individuals are asked not to tell the enemy:

"Do not tell the names of ships upon which sailors serve.

"Do not tell the troop units in which soldiers serve overseas.

"There is no objection to revealing that Private John Jones is in Australia or that Seaman Tom Brown saw action in the Atlantic, but there is military information which endangers the lives of American fighting men in stating that Private John Jones, Company C, 600th Infantry, is in Australia, or Seaman Tom Brown, aboard the U. S. S. Wisconsin, is in the Atlantic.

"We ask editors not to publish these troop identifications and we ask parents and relatives not to reveal them. Don't give the enemy anything that may lengthen the war."

Brazil Gets Out the Rubber

The "Battle of Rubber" in Brazil is developing according to plan, and the officers directing operations report that victory is in sight. They hope to extract from the Brazilian jungle 50,000 tons of rubber this year.

The Amazon Valley will provide only a small portion of the rubber that the United States needs, which is about 800,000 tons annually, but, even so, 50,000 tons will help.

Brazil does not have, strictly speaking, rubber plantations. It does have millions of wild rubber trees scattered over vast areas. Cultivated rubber is virtually nonexistent.

Brazil once led the world in rubber exports but lost out to Ceylon, which produced rubber at a cheaper rate. Amazonian plantations to be ready in 1945 will produce more rubber than the entire Amazon Valley produces today, with an estimated 300,000 trees.

Tin Cans Go to War

By order of the War Production Board many familiar foods and food products packed in protective tin plate will disappear from the civilian larder and the grocers' shelves. At the same time the use of canned products by the armed forces themselves will be immensely expanded, and the skills of the can manufacturer will be extended to the fabrication of articles apparently unrelated to the succulent bean and the refreshing vegetable juice. Under the latest order of the WPB more than 70 items of food may be packed in steel containers in 1943. Some will be set aside entirely for use by the armed forces, for lend-lease shipments and other military purposes; in the case of others, quantities available for civilian use will range from 20 to 60 per cent of the 1942 pack. But the over-all use of tin plate will be expanded beyond anything heretofore. The familiar shiny cylinder has become an invaluable servant on the far-flung fronts. It is indispensable to our armies because it is able to withstand rough handling and extreme weather conditions.

Food Shipments Abroad

Feeding the fighting men overseas and putting some food on the tables of our Allies has cut deeply into the country's domestic larder last year, a check-up on America's foodstuff shipments for 1942 revealed recently.

To the average housewife, confronted with many a shortage on her shopping trips, it meant that she was giving her neighbors across the seas about the equivalent of the following:

One-third of her bacon and other pork products, one-fifth of her beef and veal, two out of each dozen eggs and an ounce from each pound of butter and cheese, and a small glassful from each quart of milk.

Government buying for lend-lease shipment to our Allies and for the armed services took just about those proportions from food available for civilians in 1942. Some of the lend-lease food was made available to our soldiers stationed abroad.

Lend-lease shipments have gone principally to Russia and Great Britain, including shipments to Malta, the British forces in North Africa and garrisons at other points around the world. Food has or soon will be sent to North Africa for the civilian population.

In the first World War, 65 per cent of

food shipments were grain and grain products. Today we have a surplus of wheat but the shipping situation calls for less bulky, highly nutritive foods.

From April, 1941, through last September the shipments were divided as follows: Dairy products, 16 per cent; pork products, 24 per cent; grains, 20 per cent. The remaining 40 per cent included eggs, fruits, vegetables, fats, oils, lard (not included in pork products), canned fish and vitamin concentrates.

Sees a Post-War Boom

A long period of post-war business prosperity with employment for more persons in the United States than ever have been employed before was forecast by William J. Moll, field director of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Moll said that studies compiled by the chamber indicated 2,590,000 United States citizens would want to buy that many automobiles directly after the war.

Moll said 1,715,000 persons intended to buy refrigerators, and another 1,260,000 planned to buy washing machines. Millions of others plan to purchase radios, sewing machines, furniture, stoves and other products.

He said it was significant that 1,015,000 families expected to buy or build new homes immediately after the war at prices ranging from \$3000 to \$10,000, representing a total expenditure of 5 billion dollars.

Lack of Farm Tools Serious

The Senate committee investigating the war effort warned that 1943 and 1944 food production goals may not be reached unless more agricultural machinery is allotted to farmers.

Although farmers are being called on this year to exceed 1942's record crop by 4 per cent, the committee said, "the farm machinery program for 1943 has been made the red-headed stepchild of the war production effort—despite the fact that food as a weapon is equal in importance to guns, tanks and planes."

The War Production Board's action in permitting only 23 per cent as much new farm machinery to be manufactured in 1943 as was made in 1940, the senators said in a special report, threatens to deprive farmers of essential equipment at a time when labor is also being rapidly drained from the farms.

Africa's Strategic Materials

The attention of those who consider Africa as merely a heap of sand, useful only as a possible European invasion base are reminded by Carveth Wells, explorer, writer and general-man-about-the-world, that Africa has 14 strategic materials that America does not have. They are:

Rubber, tin, tungsten, hemp, silk, quinine, mica, coconuts, antimony, chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel and quartz.

"You may want to know why coconuts are on the list, Mr. Wells said, "Well, there are two reasons: the inside is used to make soap, with glycerine—important in explosives—as a by-product, and the shell is used in making charcoal for gas masks.

"Mica comes from India, and the planes which fly supplies to Chiang Kai-shek come back loaded with it.

"Africa, in addition to its value as a producer of vital goods, also may be the key to protecting South America, where other important supplies otherwise would be open to air attack from Axis planes based there.

"The best quartz, on which our radio production is based, comes from Brazil," he explained. "If Hitler had Africa he would be sure to strike at Brazil. The Guiana aluminum supply also would be his goal. Without it our airplane production would be handicapped."

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY
Winnboro, Texas.

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THE new rationing cards, based on the point system, will make points very valuable because when you run out of points you run out of buying power despite how much money you have. Seems that everything is going to be rationed except collards and cornbread. Science is doing much to conserve food and space. A wagonload of

food situation as much as about being broke when I read the food price bargains advertised in my home town paper.

We members of the 48th Texas Legislature are now down to real work after a week of organizing and appointing house committees. Already 150 bills have been offered in the House and 82 in the Senate. Before we adjourn several hundred more bills will be offered.

Almost every member has one to a dozen bills tucked away in his vest pocket. The first bill to pass was a \$350,000 appropriation to pay this session's expenses. That will jolt Mr. Taxpayer. How long we shall be here the Lord only knows. It may be 60 days, or 90 days to 120 days—all depending on how many snarls we run into. Some snarls are rhetorical—long w i n d e d speeches—that last all day and bogs down the Speaker who is trying to get us around to a vote. Most members are sincere and want to represent all the people fairly, but many people don't want to be represented fairly. The big shots want it their way and the little shots their way. So we split the difference and legislate to fit the middle-size shots. For the first time since the days of the Texas Republic, there are very few lobbyists. Maybe the Army got 'em or maybe they run out of gas.

Congress meets again and that makes front page news whether you read it or not. Congress gets blamed for everything—for hard times, high taxes, poor crops and biliousness. Congress is just what the people make it. If the people want a good Congress they ought to elect one. More often the man who cusses Congress loudest is the man who never votes, never takes an interest in county, State or national politics or elections. We will have a better government when the people as a whole take an active part in choosing and electing better men to office.

The women you can't live with and can't live without are astonishing the world with their war work. Women

who used to put in their time bridge-playing and dolling up for parties now drive trucks and tractors, pilot planes, pull levers and hoists in defense plants and run farms to raise more food-for-freedom. I have always believed (but never admitted to wife) that women are as smart as men and can do anything a man can do when and if they make up their minds. Some day some women will make up her mind to be President of the United States and she will be President. Nothing can stop a woman when she once makes up her mind.

The powers-that-be are telling farmers they must work harder and longer hours to raise more food to win the war. Not a word, however, about overtime. We farmers are expected to continue working 14 hours a day—6 days a week—without pay for time-and-a-half and double time. The farmers have always worked hard and long hours and will do so again. They have never gone on a strike to tie up defense production, or defied the Labor Board. If America loses this war it will not be because farmers failed to raise enough food to win it.

U. S. mints are running day and night to supply the demand for small change—nickels and dimes. That sounds phony when you read where the government is spending a billion dollars a week. I wonder what a billion dollars in nickels and dimes would look like stacked up in a pile. It would make Pikes Peak look like a piker. Nickels and dimes may be small change to a billion dollar government, but to me and some other poor guys they look mighty pretentious. I do most of my shopping with small change. Ten silver dimes look prettier to me and last longer than a dirty one dollar bill.

McArthur has cleaned up the Japs in New Guinea and is now cleaning them up in Guadalcanal. The Japs are such fools—will not surrender—so our boys over there have to kill 'em. A correspondent, writing from somewhere in the South Pacific, says the Japs are braver than the Germans. This bravery will not last when the Japs start losing the war. They will crack under heavy losses. I don't believe the soldiers of a gangster nation, like Japan, are inherently brave. It was cowardly on their part to attack and kill defenseless Chinese. Japs have a yellow streak that is bound to show up sooner or later.



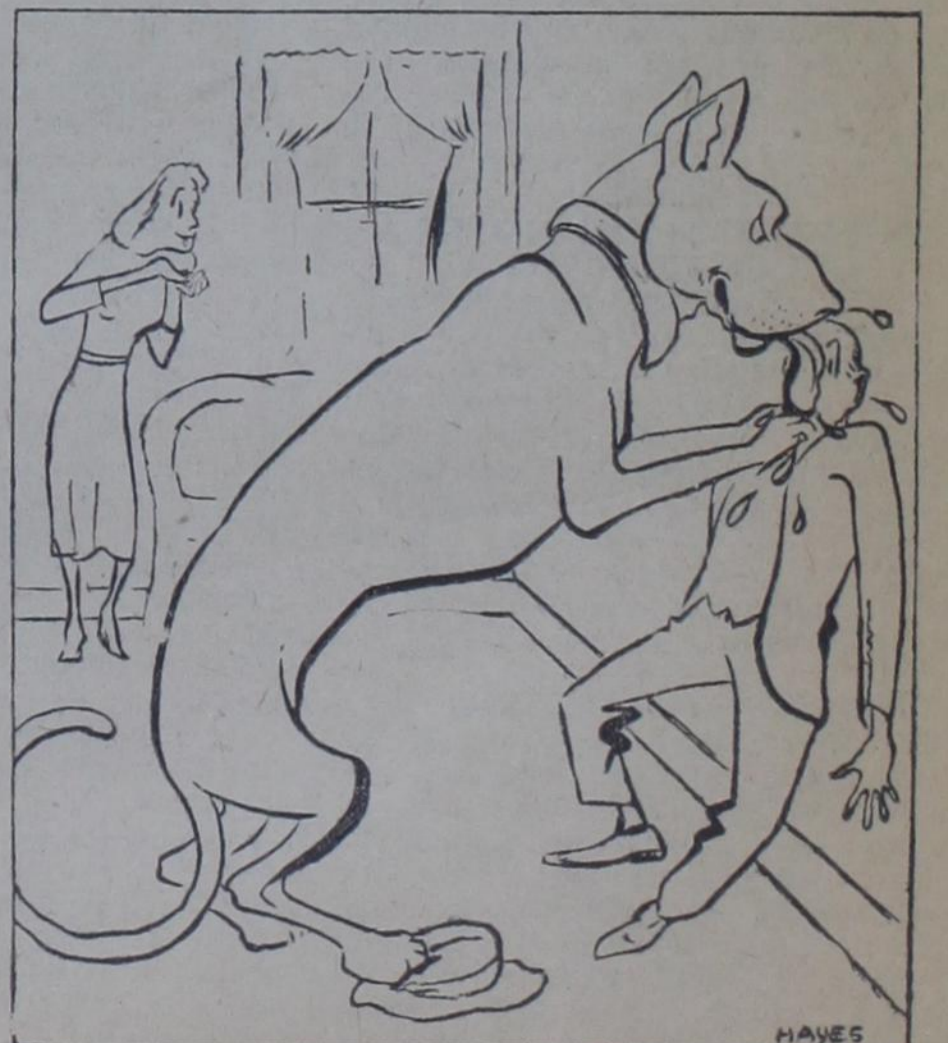
"That will jolt Mr. Taxpayer."

vegetables can now be reduced to a few tablets and a whole beef to a few cans. Pretty soon foods may be so concentrated that we will swallow a pill and get the equivalent of a helping of turnip greens, hog jowl, creamed pot a toes, cornpone, buttermilk and pumpkin pie. What a boon for housewives. No more cooking, dishwashing and scrubbing of pots and pans. The tired housewife can take a vacation, maybe the first one since she married for better though for worse. Concentrates are all right for poultry and livestock, but for human beings nothing will ever take the place of buttered biscuits and ribbon cane syrup.

It is feared that gas-rationing will cause class-consciousness among a united-for-Victory people. Our social standing may rest on whether we have an A, B or C card. Recently I saw a man driving an old model T who had a C card highhat a banker driving a Cadillac who had an A card. I have been trying to get a C card so wife, when she steps on the fliver's gas, can run circles around Mrs. Smith, a rich neighbor, who owns three swell cars and has an A card.

The WPB tells us we are going to have more money this year than food. That may happen, but I have yet to see a man starve to death with plenty of money. During World War I there was scarcity of food and clothing, and you paid a higher price then than you pay now, but food and clothing in World War I were never so high that you couldn't buy all you needed if you had the wherewithal. I am not worried about the

TICKLERS By Hayes



"It's just his simple way of saying he likes you."

TEXAS BRIEF NEWS --- from Over the State

10 BELOW ZERO

During the January freeze, Pampa, in the Panhandle, reported a temperature of 10 below zero. Amarillo reported 6 below zero.

STILL DRAWS A FINE BEAD

Paris News: "H. C. Keese, pioneer ranchman, near Llano, is 83 years old, wears no glasses, but he still can draw a fine bead. He killed his limit of two bucks during the just-closed deer season."

JOINS ARMY WITH SONS AND DAUGHTER

Mrs. J. F. Pauley, of Olney, (Young county), who has four sons, a daughter and a son-in-law in the Army, passed a physical examination for the WAAC recently at Dallas and was accepted for army service.

MAYOR WORKS IN DEFENSE PLANT

Alvin L. Creswell, the mayor of Alvarado, Texas, has gone to war. For the duration he will divide time between running his town and helping build giant B-24 Liberator bombers and C-87 transports at Consolidated Aircraft's plant in Fort Worth.

OIL OPERATORS DRILL 3,076 WELLS IN 1942

Borger Herald: "The Railroad Commission reported that Texas oil operators completed 3,076 wells during 1942 compared with a national figure of 10,988. Dry holes totaled 1,242, dry wells plugged 1,222, gas wells plugged 83 and oil wells plugged 1,505."

STATE COLLEGE ATTENDANCE DECLINES

The Board of Control announced attendance at State-supported colleges declined 25.14 per cent between October 1, 1941, and October 1, 1942. Male students were 23.77 per cent fewer and female students 26.52 per cent fewer in the 17 schools.

KILLS 7-FOOT WING-SPREAD EAGLE

Werner Koch shot and killed an eagle, which had a 7-foot wing-spread, near his home in Hilda, (Mason county). It weighed 25 pounds and had a beak full of deer meat, indicating it had recently feasted on a deer kid it might have killed. Eagles of this size prey on young lambs in West Texas and some ranchmen hunt and kill them from airplanes.

LIVES SAVED

Temple Telegram: "Decrease in travel, but more important, reduction in speed, and the absence of tires and equipment to justify speed, have been responsible for a saving of 697 lives in 1942 on Texas highways."

PRISON SYSTEM INDUSTRIES

Farming is the principal activity of the Prison System of Texas, with more than 45,000 acres in cultivation. It also includes cotton mills, brick plant, canning and other foodstuff factories, shoe shop, and a plant which manufacture all auto license plates distributed by the State Highway Department.

MILLION DOLLAR CHRISTMAS GIFT

Over a million dollars came to the University of Texas in December, when the State school made the largest sale at public auction of oil and gas leases in its history. This money goes into the permanent endowment of the University. Only the interest from the fund may be spent, and one-third of this goes to Texas A. & M. College.

GUAYULE PLANT NURSERY

A guayule seed plant nursery will be established at Edinburg, (Hidalgo county), which will be used to supply experiment farms all over South Texas, Thomas A. McAfee, research expert in charge of the guayule planting, said. Four 40-acre tracts have been leased east of Edinburg which will be planted entirely to guayule seedlings. The guayule plant will produce rubber in seven years and in some cases three to four years.

SOUTHWEST TURNS IN OVER A MILLION TIRES TO OWI

A total of 1,115,977 idle automobile tires have been turned in to district offices of the Defense Supplies Corporation by car owners in the Southwest OPA region, the OWI reported. The OWI said that sampling examinations of the tires indicated about half of them are not in suitable condition for resale and that they would have to be scrapped. The remainder are either usable or can be repaired for service.

RIDES OLD-TIME SIDE-SADDLE

San Marcos Record: "Mrs. W. J. Cowan, of Wimberly, (Hays county), 89 years old, is active for her age and enjoys a daily ride horseback. She rides an old-fashioned side-saddle, long ago discarded by most women riders in favor of the more modern astride style of riding. Fifty years ago we were not concerned about tires or rationed gasoline. If we wanted to go anywhere we went horseback, walked or hitched up the wagon or ox cart—else we just stayed at home," said Mrs. Cowan."

STATE PRISONERS ENTER ARMY

Chairman T. C. Andrews of the State Board of Pardons and Paroles announced there were at least 144 State prisoners released during 1942 for army service.

AUTO GRAVEYARDS STAGE A COMEBACK

A total of 476,886 junked automobiles have been taken from Texas auto graveyards as a part of almost a million tons of scrap iron and steel shipped from Texas.

ORIGIN OF NAME, "TEXAS"

According to Elizabeth West, Texas State Librarian, "Texas is from the Indian word Tejas, meaning friends or allies. So far as I know, it has not an Aztec origin. It applied originally, in Indian usage, to the Indian tribe about the early Spanish missions around Eastern Texas," she said.

TEXAS OIL FLOWS EAST THROUGH BIG PIPE LINE

The initial flow of crude oil is moving into the 24-inch war emergency pipeline at Longview, Texas, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes announced. To the terminal at Norris City, Ill., officials estimate, the big pipeline will deliver about 90,000 barrels a day at the start. Until the pipeline can be extended to New York-Philadelphia-terminals, tank cars will transport Norris City deliveries to the East.

TEXAS GOING INDUSTRIAL

Completing a preliminary report on manufacturing concerns, Dr. A. B. Cox, director of the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research, declared that Texas now ranks 14th among the States in value of manufactured products. Texas formerly was in 27th place.

VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

The total value of Texas taxable property exceeds three and one-half billion dollars.

ONE-FOURTH OF ARMY PLANTS IN SOUTHWEST

About one-quarter of the entire U. S. Army plants has been built in the Southwest, Col. R. C. Kuldell, of the U. S. corps of engineers, reported.

13-YEAR-OLDER KILLS TWO BUCKS

Jourdanton Monitor: "During the deer season the 13-year-old son of Sid Williams, of Hinds, (Atascosa county), got the legal bag limit with an eight-point and thirteen-point buck, killed with one shot each placed through the hearts of the animals."

TWO-MAN JAPANESE SUB ON EXHIBIT

The first trophy of the war with Japan, a two-man submarine, captured when it was grounded on a reef near the entrance to Pearl Harbor, has been on exhibit in various towns in Texas. Sponsored by the U. S. Treasury, it is pulled by a tractor-trailer and has toured States as far West as California. The submarine is 81 feet long and weighs 21 tons.

INVALID AIDS SERVICEMEN

Emerson McCord, Houston invalid, who is confined to his wheelchair, has started a one-man campaign to aid servicemen. A former fountain pen distributor and repair man, he is repairing in his own expense all broken fountain pens anyone wishes to send to him. After repairing the pens, he forwards them to the Eighth Service Command, where they are distributed to men in foreign service. Old fountain pens are being sent to him from all over Texas.

JANUARY OLD AGE PENSION CHECKS AVERAGE \$20.21

January old age assistance checks were mailed to 183,292 persons and average check was \$20.21, the State Welfare Board announced. The rolls made a net increase of 809 for the month with 2,260 added and 1,451 dropped. Payments totaled \$3,722,438, each check being for \$1 less than the amount of authorized grant because of lack of funds.

BUYS WHOLE TOWN

A salvage concern has bought a Texas town outright, consisting of 300 houses, for \$100,000. The town is Weirgate, (Newton county). The purchase was made from the Wier Long Leaf Lumber Company, which decided to abandon operations after the area's supply of long leaf pine was depleted.

PIONEER RANCHER DIES

Joe D. Jackson, age 81, pioneer Brewster county rancher and Texas ranger in the early days of desperadoes and cattle rustlers, died at his home in Alpine January 19. He was first vice-president of the Cattle Raisers' Association.

1942 SCRAP METAL SHIPMENTS

Almost a million tons of scrap iron and steel were shipped from Texas by scrap dealers during 1942. Thomas L. Mullican, Texas chief of the War Production Board scrap processors section, said. In addition more than 50,000,000 pounds of non-ferrous metals, including brass, copper, zinc and aluminum were sent to the mills by Texas scrap dealers.

1942 BIRTHS SET RECORD

Registration of current births in Texas during 1942 totaled 146,118, largest in the State's history, it was announced by Dr. W. A. Davis, director of the Bureau of Vital Statistics. This represented an increase of 7,000 births over the 139,007 reported in 1941. Ten years ago the figure was 111,000.

NEW KIND OF PRAYER

Here's the prayer a 4-year-old Collin county boy offered one night recently: "Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition. Amen."

SALVAGE ABANDONED RAIL LINE

WPA workmen salvaged about 50 tons of abandoned street car rails from Bonham's Main street. Despite the fact they had been covered up for some 25 years, the rails were in good condition.

CELESTITE DEPOSITS SOUGHT

Deposits of celestite in Brown, Nolan, Fisher and Coke counties are being explored for use in making flares, with M. M. Young, of the U. S. Department of the Interior, in charge. Several carloads of celestite have been shipped out of Sweetwater, according to reports from that city.

HARRIED TRAVELING BUSINESSMAN

Wichita Falls News-Record: "Ernest Lee, of Wichita Falls, is a harried traveling business man who finally resorted to running this ad in the classified column of a leading Texas daily: "For two nights I have been unable to secure hotel accommodations in cities within the Southwest. My position with War Materials, Inc., requires that I move quickly and with utmost efficiency. Will you please refrain from using railroad or plane space except in emergency?"

WIFE SUCCEEDS HUSBAND AS SHERIFF

The commissioners court has appointed Mrs. Sarah White as sheriff of Milam county to succeed her husband, Valter White, who has entered the armed services.

MARRIED BY "LONG DISTANCE"

Evelyn Daniel, of Corsicana, and George M. Shoffner, aircraft engineer in Hawaii, were married in Fort Worth via trans-oceanic telephone. The ceremony took two minutes. The bride, 19 years old, is a Consolidated Aircraft clerk.

"BULLDOG BULL" COVERS THE WORLD

"Bulldog Bull," a sports monthly paper published in Dallas by O. S. Castlen, has a circulation of only a few hundred but it really covers the world—going to service camps from Maine to California, to England, Iceland, North Africa, Alaska and other points east, west, south and north. A letter or a postcard from a Texas man in the armed service is the only price of subscription, said Castlen.

LEADS IN ENLISTMENTS

Texas leads the States in Army enlistments since Pearl Harbor, on a population basis. From a population of 6,414,824 as shown in the 1940 census, the State had 53,015 enlistments up to November 1, 1942. Next closest State to Texas was Vermont with 2,336 enlistments out of a total population of 359,231.

PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Three West Texas cowpunchers, unable to find a room in over-crowded Memphis, Tenn., put this classified ad in the Memphis Appeal:

"WANTED, a house, apartment, room, porch, hammock, cot or park bench to sleep on. Three West Texas Cowpunchers trying to locate in Memphis. If you have anything to rent at all, please call Room 156, Chisco Hotel, quick. We can furnish the best of references. Anyone from Texas who reads this can appreciate our feelings toward being in a big crowded city."

Results? Well, they got over 100 phone calls, so many that the hotel switch board could not handle all of them.

COYOTES ON INCREASE

The Texas coyote population is increasing at an alarming rate despite the good work of government trappers who are trying to exterminate them. Coyotes are killing sheep, goats, turkeys, chickens and pigs over a wide area of the State. A Jack county ranchman, R. H. Morgan, said that coyotes had killed 17 of his high-bred Angora goats in one night's raid recently and that a wolf-proof fence did not always keep them out, for the wily coyote digs a hole under the fence and enters the pasture through the hole.

TOUGH FIGHTERS — JAPS

(Continued from Page 2)

and may be relied on to say it in the future. But the Japs have never surrendered, never in a mass and only rarely as individuals. We have not yet taken a single officer alive in Guadalcanal, although we have tried in every way we know how. And the great majority of the few soldier prisoners we have taken have been wounded and have been in a condition where their minds have not been up to par.

Fight to Death

Every day I was there, the Jap gave new evidence of his intense willingness to go to any lengths to win or, if unable to win, to go on fighting until his breath stopped.

Under the heading of going to any lengths to win, the following incident may be cited as an illustration. The Jap seems to think it useful in land fighting to put snipers in our rear to harass us. Once, early in November, our fellows working their way west of the Matanikou river, were held up for a day and one-half along the same narrow sector. They drove the Japs out of that sector along about dawn of a Wednesday and held there all that day and the next day.

Towards 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, a marine deciding to dig in for the night, found some soft-looking dirt on the edge of a tree and with the first poke of his shovel hit a Jap body.

The Jap was covered over very lightly with a sprinkle of dirt but his uniform had made him look only like some leaves and rotting twigs lying amid the dirt there. The marine uncovered the Jap and through the whole brushing off process the Jap did not move except as pushed and jostled. But nobody who knows anything takes chances with the Japs any more.

Eye Gives Him Away

So the marine picked up this Jap's arm and let it drop. It dropped limply and the face remained motionless and emotionless as in death. The marine did it again, half heartedly very sure this time that this was a dead Jap. But this Jap who had performed the superhuman task of lying under our feet feigning death for a day and a half just in order to get behind our lines and snipe at us, proved to have a human touch around his eyes. This second time he couldn't stand it any more and one eyelid twitched nervously. That was enough. The marine took him prisoner.

There can be no question of our being better fighters than the Japs. The best anybody can possibly do is be as good and rely on our superiority in all other departments of war to give us the victory in the long run.

It's not easy to be as good. And it's important that we should be because if we aren't we're going to lose this war or, if not lose it, make a compromise peace which will turn over to the next generation the job of winning it.

Our fellows have to be as tough and the people back home have to be able to stand the losses, and stand all the terrible sorrow and misery that the dead leave in their wake, and have to be able to feel that the dead husband and dead lover and dead son have not died for something that we could do without, but have swapped their lives for something worth the price. And they have to be able to keep on feeling it steadily every day for all the long, long time it will take to win.

In course of time we will clean up all the Japs on Guadalcanal, but will pay dearly for doing it.

There are a lot of persons better able than I am to guess how the people back home are going to stand up under that. What I can say is how our fighting fellows are standing up under it because I've seen them do it.



A Nazi tank blown to pieces after touching off a Russian mine during attempted counter-attack in Voronezh area. It was part of futile Nazi effort to stop Red troops currently pursuing fleeing Germans all along the central and southern front regions.

MAC



By Boughner

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Knows His Bars

The policemen's son was learning music:
"How many beats are there to the bar in this piece of music, dad?"
"I can answer you," said the boy's mother, smiling. "Dad knows how many bars there are to his beat but not how many beats there are to his bars."

Subject Very Painful

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the noted Chinese war leader, was educated in the United States, not only at Wellesley but also at Wesleyan College in Georgia, where she absorbed an understanding of American regional life. "Tell me something about Sherman's march through Georgia," a European once asked trying to trip her on American history.
"You will please excuse me," she replied, "but I am a Southerner and that subject is naturally very painful to me."

Answer to Long Questionnaire

A Southern Negro upon receiving his draft questionnaire struggled desperately with the long list of questions. He looked it over a long time, scratching his head and sweating profusely. Finally he gave up in despair and returned the blank questionnaire to the draft board, with this notation on the last page: "I'se reddy when you is."

Horse Sense

Someone has said that what America needs more than anything else in the management of its national affairs is just ordinary common horse sense. Now we are beginning to get some definitions on horse sense. Here are two:
"Horse sense is something a horse has that keeps him from betting on a human being."
"Horse sense is a quality that a horse has that can never be attained by a human jackass."

Spoken in Jest

A lawyer was defending a man accused of housebreaking, and said to the court:
"Your Honor, I submit that my client did not break into the house at all. He found the parlor window open and merely inserted his right arm and removed a few trifling articles. Now, my client's arm is not altogether himself, and I fail to see how you can punish the whole individual for an offense committed by one of his limbs."
The judge considered this argument for several moments, and then replied:
"That argument is very well put. Following it logically, I sentence the defendant's arm to one year's imprisonment. He can accompany it or not, as he chooses."

Broke up the Crap Game

It was a full half-hour after taps, but the sergeant de-

Child of Misfortune

Mike: "A hard wurkin' lad poor Dooley was."
Pat: "He was, begorra, an' he'd be livin' yit if he hadn't been carryin' thot stick o' dynamite after the whistle blew."

In Fewest Words

Professor's Daughter: "Circumstances compel me to decline a marital arrangement with a man of such limited pecuniary resources."
Expectant Groom: "I—don't get you."
Professor's Daughter: "That's just what I'm trying to tell you."

Knew Boston

A distinguished Bostonian, stopping off in Salt Lake City on his way to the Pacific Coast, made the acquaintance of a little Mormon girl. "I'm from Boston," he said to her. "I suppose you do not know where Boston is?"
"Oh, yes, I do," answered the little girl eagerly. "Our Sunday school has a missionary there."

Quick-Witted Private

A young beauty was watching drill one day in camp. Suddenly a rifle volley rang out. With a surprised scream the young lady shrank back directly into the arms of a young private who was standing behind her. "Oh," she stammered with a blush, "I was so frightened by the rifles. Won't you please forgive me?"
"Not at all, not at all," spoke up the quick-witted private. "Let's go over and watch the artillery."

Touch Technique

Music Professor: "I hope you have noticed the improvement in your daughter's touch."
Pupil's Father: "Yes, I have."
Professor: "That makes me very happy as well as proud. I accomplished it with my own original method."
Father: "Well, it works alright. She used to touch me for a five and now she touches me for a ten."

VICTORY GARDENS

By H. W. HOCHBAUM
Chairman, Victory Garden Committee, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Our food needs for the year ahead will be tremendous. One fourth of our total food production will be required for our armed forces and our Allies. Over one-half of our prospective commercial pack of canned vegetables will be required by the government. The difficulties of transportation, of distribution and of supplying our civilian population will be much greater than in 1942. For these reasons the Department of Agriculture recommends that town and suburban dwellers who have sufficient open sunny space and fertile ground should grow as large a supply as possible of the vegetables needed by the family.

The larger the home lot the better for this purpose. While every bit of vegetable produce grown at home will help, the earnest gardeners, especially those who tried their wings last year, will not be content with too small a plot. Rather than tear up permanent ornamental plantings, also, to make a larger vegetable garden, they will seek space in an allotment or community garden accessible by bus, street car or bicycle.

There they can plant a garden 30 by 50 feet or larger and make a serious business of growing enough, particularly of the green and leafy vegetables, tomatoes and yellow vegetables, for eating fresh and for home preserving to meet the family's entire yearly needs. Money will be saved, but more, the family will have a constant and adequate supply of these very essential health-protecting

foods at or near home and on the pantry shelves and in the cellar. And the earnest victory gardeners will make a contribution in meeting our wartime needs. They will lessen the strain on an overburdened transportation system, they will save cans, they will release commercial stocks on fresh and processed vegetables for our armed forces and our Allies.

Many suburban home owners have ground space enough to plant small fruits, grapes and tree fruits and insure for themselves necessary supplies of these taste-delighting and most healthful foods in the near future.

One great advantage of many of these small fruit crops, particularly grapes, is that they need occupy little ground space. Grapes may be grown on arbors or trellises, serving a decorative purpose and providing shade. Sorghum and other cane varieties may be used as hedges or boundary line plantings, thus also serving a double purpose.

The Department of Agriculture is urging every farmer, where climate and water supplies permit, to produce the family's entire yearly supply of vegetables both fresh and processed and also to grow as much fruit for home use as he can. The department standard of good food habits stipulates that from four to seven servings of fruits and vegetables should be eaten daily. Therefore, vegetable and fruit gardens must not only produce enough of these for eating fresh in season but also enough so that the equivalent of 100 to 125 quarts of fruits and vegetables will be canned or otherwise processed for out-of-season use. The farm gardens should be planned and operat-

ed so that they will produce from early spring until hard freezing winter. In the South something should be growing in the gardens all winter long.

The nearer the town or suburban gardener can come to meeting these goals the better it will be for him and for the nation. But to accomplish this he must plan early and wisely and garden well. There will be a tremendous demand for garden seeds and supplies this year. We cannot afford to waste seed, fertilizer, insecticides, time and labor on poor ground or by neglectful gardening.

By means of successive sowings and plantings, by choosing the kinds of vegetables that may be easily grown and yield most results, and also growing kinds that mature late, such as collards and late cabbage, as well as rutabagas, carrots and other root crops, the victory garden can be made to yield as it should. Furthermore, the green and leafy vegetables, the yellow vegetables (carrots, rutabagas, yellow squash) and tomatoes given half a chance are all easily grown. These vegetables also insure that the daily intake of vitamins A and C and the minerals lime and iron will be more adequate.

Not one bit of garden or orchard produce should be allowed to go to waste. After each kind matures, if the supply is too large for immediate use, it should be canned, dried, brined or otherwise processed, or stored in outdoor pits or in a cool dry cellar. If there are occasional local market surpluses which may be obtained in fresh condition, these may be canned for home use to supplement the supply from the home lot. Or such surpluses, or surpluses from local home

gardens, may be canned through local co-operative effort under proper supervision and used for school lunch or local welfare purposes.

This should be a great Victory garden year. Our town home gardens and allotment garden plots should be increased by several million to 12,000,000 or more, our farm gardens to nearly 6,000,000. Withal these will be larger, better, longer-season gardens, and they will make tremendous contributions to the nation's food supply and to our health.

DRINKING GLASSES MADE FROM SALVAGE

When the shortage of drinking glasses became serious in the Middle East, attention was turned to great piles of empty beer bottles, which could not be returned to overseas breweries because of lack of shipping space.

In one locality a small factory started making glasses from beer bottles and is now producing more than 2,000 a day. The top of the bottle is first cut off and then the lower portion is polished. After the cut edges have been smoothed with a blow torch the lowly beer bottle becomes a serviceable drinking glass. No part of the bottle is thrown away. The British Royal Signal Corps suggested a use for the bottle tops. They are filled with cement into which a peg is fastened and are used by the Signal Corps for insulators on telegraph poles.

Even bottles badly broken are salvaged. They are cut near the base, and after the edges have been smoothed they serve as ash trays.—Foreign Commerce Weekly.

But the word of God grew and multiplied. Acts 12:24.

Poultry News

Dried and Canned Eggs

Among many essential foods, we sent the British at their request were shell eggs, and frozen eggs, too, but experience showed us that we could not ship enough in shell and frozen form to meet the steadily increasing demand. Worse than that, Hitler's submarines were taking a heavy toll of cargo ships bound for England, and shipping space became a precious commodity.

Dried eggs supplied the answer to both problems. They are shipped in about one-fifth of the space required for shell eggs—they need no refrigeration nor special handling—and once in England, they fulfill practically every need for eggs. Thus, because dried eggs are helping the allied cause in the successful waging of war, an infant industry in 1940, turning out a comfortable 10 million pounds annually, it has become a giant industry in a few short months.

This change has been responsible for other changes. Egg breaking is a greater industry than it ever was before. Now, during the season of heaviest egg production, there is need to obtain and store vast quantities for use in drying when current receipts are not sufficiently heavy to keep drying plants in operation.

The most efficient method of storage is to break the eggs and freeze them in 30-pound tin cans. In this form they occupy much less storage space, and refrigerated storage, like refrigerated

ships, is a prized wartime commodity. Another thing, it saves recandling and testing when it is time to process them. If eggs are good when they are placed in the freezer, they will be good when they come out.

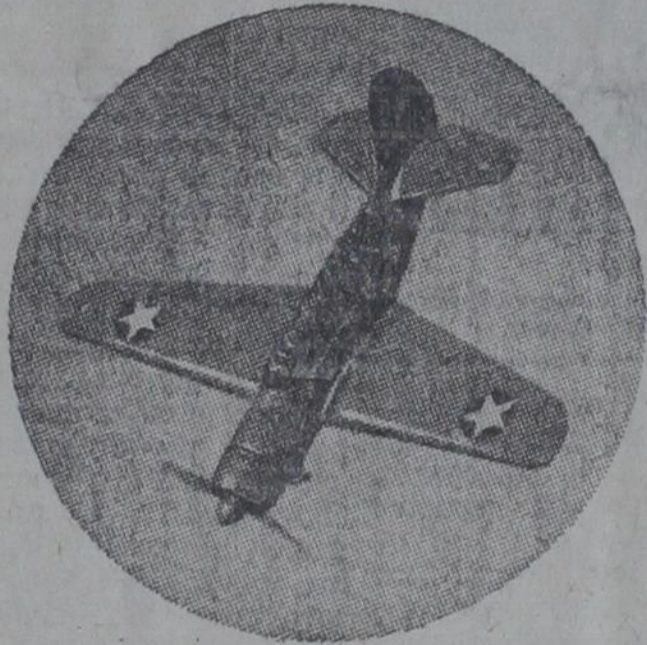
Bell County Victory Demonstrators

Sixteen Bell county Victory poultry demonstrators have demonstrated to the world that victory eggs can be produced in large and profitable quantities. These demonstrators produced 32,600 dozen of eggs in ten months from 3,023 hens, according to County Agricultural Agent W. D. Seals. The flocks ranged from 50 to 400 birds, and the sale of eggs brought in \$7,067.16. Cost of production was \$8,706.40. The income therefore was \$3,324.59, and that's not chicken feed; that's the result of chicken feed fed to good hens by alert flock owners.

No Idle Statement

"Order Chicks Early" is no idle statement. This year more than ever it is very important to place your order for chicks just as early as possible. Increased demands for poultry and eggs as food make it highly necessary that you place your order early so that you can get your chicks just when you want them. If you haven't ordered your chicks, write at once for complete information to hatcherymen and breeders handling the breed in which you are interested.

TROUBLE FOR TOJO! It's the new Curtiss "Helldiver," the Navy's latest dive-bomber, designed to carry a bigger bomb-load, at higher speed, for greater distances than any naval dive-bomber in existence. And at the controls in this test dive, photographed below, is Barton T. Hulse, who learned his flying in the Navy...smokes the Navy man's favorite—Camel.



They can look terrific on paper. They can meet the most exacting laboratory tests on the ground. But the final proving ground of an airplane is when you fly it. It's the same with cigarettes. The final test of any brand is in the smoking.

Test pilot "Red" Hulse (right) and countless other smokers could tell you mighty convincing things about Camels and their remarkable mildness and flavor, but your own throat and taste...your own "T-Zone" ...can tell you even more convincingly why Camels are such a favorite on the front line—and on the home front.

B. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

"There's just one cigarette for me—CAMEL—they suit my throat and my taste to a 'T'"

says

"RED" HULSE

VETERAN NAVY FIGHTER PILOT AND CHIEF TEST PILOT OF THE NAVY'S NEW CURTISS DIVE-BOMBER



THE ZONE

—where cigarettes are judged

The "T-ZONE"—Taste and Throat—is the proving ground for cigarettes. Only your taste and throat can decide which cigarette tastes best to you... and how it affects your throat. For your taste and throat are individual to you. Based on the experience of millions of smokers, we believe Camels will suit your "T-ZONE" to a "T." Prove it for yourself!

Camel FIRST IN THE SERVICE

The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard is Camel. (Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges, Sales Commissaries, Ship's Service Stores, Ship's Stores, and Canteens.)



TEXAS LARGEST U. S. APPROVED HATCHERY

All popular breeds, such as Big Type English Lehighs, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Giants and other leading breeds with strains from the best breeders in the world. Shipments can be made to reach you over night. WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST AND INFORMATION NOW AND SAVE QUALITY AT ITS LOWEST PRICE IS YOURS WHEN YOU BUY FROM

WESTERN HATCHERIES 905-S ELM STREET DALLAS, TEXAS

Texas Farm News Reports

Winter wheat acreage seeded in Texas for harvest in 1943 is estimated by the U.S.A crop reporting board at 3,491,000 acres. Conditions on December 1, 1942, was 92 per cent of normal.

A larger number of cattle, sheep and lambs are on feed for market in Texas than a year ago, according to the January 1 report of the United States Department of Agriculture. Compared to more than 185,000 a year ago, the number of cattle was set at 194,000, sheep and lambs numbered 242,000 head, or 10 per cent more than the 239,580 head being finished a year ago.

W. C. Dysart, successful Collin county landowner and livestockman, has a brood sow which he says, chalked up a record in 1942 that may stand for many years. This Chester White sow produced during the year three litters of 56 pigs, the three litters representing 15, 22 and 19 pigs, respectively.

The Farm and Ranch says: "Every railroad in the country has almost doubled the number of trains over their tracks. They have also increased train speed in order to move the vast amount of materials required by the government. By doubling up both numbers and train speeds, cattle or other livestock on the right of way become a great hazard. Not only is the danger to life and property doubled, but also to the livestock, and livestock killed by trains does not make meat for our soldiers. Farmers are requested to keep their livestock off the railroad right of way for patriotic reasons if for no other."

Labor on ranches remained a problem which was eased somewhat as many older cowboys and ranchmen—who thought their working days were over—got into the saddle for the fall roundups. Future Farmers and 4-H boys also helped by taking the places of older brothers who are in the armed service.

A new source of farm income might be in the making for Bosque county farmers, states E. R. Lawrence, county agent of the A. & M. Extension Service. Nine farm operators are co-operating with the agent, and the Forestry Division of the Texas Experiment Station, in planting cork oak acorns to determine whether or not they will grow profitably in the county.

Drew Word, 6-year-old member of the Alanreed boys' 4-H club, Gray county, got off to a flying start in his 1942-43 trapping. Setting traps on McClellan creek on his father's ranch for three nights during the Christmas holidays, his first haul of muskrat was valued at \$50. According to David F. Eaton, Jr., assistant county agricultural agent, Drew has one of the best game preserve demonstrations in the county. He is going to try and exceed last year's catch, valued at \$150, as muskrats increased considerably due to game conservation during the year.

Elmo Cook, Taylor county farm agent, is urging every farmer not already having an orchard to put out one large enough to provide home needs. One of the greatest food shortages in 1943 will be canned fruits, he explained, and for that reason it is more important than ever to step up fruit production on the farms. Of course, trees set out this year will not bear now, but they soon will come into production, he said. The farm home orchard as suggested by Cook would consist of 10 grape plants, five plum trees, three cherry trees and six peach trees.

Alafair Burton, member of the Axtell girls' 4-H club, has been chosen McLennan county Gold Star Girl because of her productive and home improvement demonstration work. According to Dora Faye Looney, assistant county home demonstration agent, Alafair raised 255 chickens in 1942, and helped improve the brooder and chicken houses. With part of the profits from her chickens she started an orchard of about 25 trees. She canned 560 containers of corn, peas, peaches and strawberries from her garden. Aided by members of her family Alafair transformed some old furniture, lumber and boxes into a clothes closet and other furnishings for her bedroom. She completed the job by making curtains, mattress cover, spring cover and bath mat. She was able to buy a war bond and much of clothing with money earned from her poultry and working on the farm.

More than 2,000 tons of sugar beets were produced this year out of the shallow water irrigation belt of Hale and Floyd counties of West Texas.

Farmers are advised to give more consideration to the better qualities of grain sorghums. Among the grain crops produced in Texas, grain sorghums rank third in money value.

The Rio Grande Valley 1942-43 Texas citrus crop will be worth an estimated \$19,870,000, or \$7,000,000 more than last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported.

Members of seven Coleman county boys' 4-H clubs are gathering varieties of pasture grasses for club collections. The Soil Conservation Service is assisting with the identification and palatability table.

Continuing with the Extension Service drive to control cattle grubs, ten demonstrations were given in various Nacogdoches county communities during January, M. B. Hill, county agent, reported.

Foresters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture hold up Texas as an example to other States in converting suitable timber from farm forests into lumber for home use.

Houston Chronicle: "East Texans ate double servings of blackeyed peas, hog jowls and cracklin' bread on New Year's day, hoping the extra helping would bring victory to the Allies as well as prosperity and good health to themselves."

Governor Coke R. Stevenson reiterated an opinion that milk shortages in areas of Texas might be alleviated by assigning members of the armed forces to dairies and farms. One of the causes of shortages in milk supplies, he said, was loss of experienced workers to the army.

Eighty-four per cent of the Texas cotton farmers voting in the cotton marketing quota referendum favored using quotas on the 1943 crop, George Slaughter, State AAA committee chairman, announced. Virtually complete returns indicate that 89,654 farmers voted "yes" and 16,121 voted "no," Slaughter said.

A San Antonio packing firm, says the San Antonio Express, serving outlying territory, revealed that it is working only at half capacity due to government restrictions. The sales could easily be more than doubled, because of demand, but the rationing-at-the-packer house curbs the output.

From January 15 until May 15 approximately 250,000 turkey eggs will be shipped from Coleman county to Northern States—principally to Minnesota. D. T. Wylie, of Brady, is in charge of shipping. A good price is expected because pool members have only babybeef (broad-breasted) type toms in their flocks.

Members of Burnet county boys' 4-H clubs are putting their training in demonstrations to practical use. Clubs have been divided into groups and are treating grubby cattle for a small fee, says County Agricultural Agent O. C. Lary. Derris and sulphur were obtained at cost, and Lary adds that the boys "really are getting the job done." More than 500 cattle have been treated in the county.

The 1942 season turned out to be a good year for the major crops in Texas, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics said. Crops valued at \$665,239,000 were harvested on 26,513,000 acres. The combined yield-per-acre index of all harvested crops was 23 per cent above the 1930-39 average and six per cent above 1941. Cotton continued king, lint accounting for \$275,500,000 of the total crop value while cotton seed was worth \$61,116,000 in addition.

In his 4-H club organization work in Lavaca county, County Agricultural Agent G. C. King is endeavoring to persuade the boys to produce as much meat as will be required to supply the men in the army from each school district. In order to determine the number of boys in the districts club leaders were requested to make typed lists of eligible boys from their communities and place them on the bulletin boards of the schools. King says that Lavaca county has approximately 1,300 men in the armed forces. It would require 200 boys raising 10 pigs each to a weight of 250 pounds, to produce the 365 pounds of meat each requires yearly. It will be necessary to enroll another 100 boys to obtain the needed number, and this now is being done.

Jackie Brock, member of the McCoy boys' 4-H of Floyd county, was presented with a \$25 war bond for his achievements as a Victory Demonstrator. The presentation occurred at a chapel program of the Floydada high school. According to Jason O. Gorden, county agricultural agent, Jackie is one of three boys in Texas to receive this award.

Texas 1942 honey production was estimated at 4,704,000 pounds, about 2 per cent less than the 4,800,000 pounds produced in 1941. Average production per colony was 24 pounds, the same as the year before, and the reduction in total production was due entirely to fewer colonies. Estimated number of colonies in 1942 was 196,000 compared with 200,000 in the 1941 season.

Terrell Tribune: "Worth More, superintendent of the local compress, received an application from a Van Zandt county farmer, living near Colfax, for the reconditioning of three bales of cotton 22 years old. The farmer once was offered, in 1918, 42 cents a pound for the cotton, but 'held it for 50 cents.' This offer never materialized. The producer represented that the bales were in fair condition except one, which a vagrant cow had mutilated somewhat.

Texas farmers co-operatives are making a heavy contribution to the war effort, according to S. D. Sanders, co-operative bank commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration.

Cooper Review: "Farmers all over the country are responding with patriotic enthusiasm to the appeal of President Roosevelt and the rest of the nation to increase their production of food with which to fight and win the war and win the peace."

Johnnie and Vernon Beggerman, 4-H club boys of the Groom community, Gray county, have started commercial feeding projects with 10 calves each. The steers will be wintered on wheat and native pasture along with bundle feed and some cake. They will graze sudan during the summer and grain sorghums with a supplement of cake in the fall. On account of a labor shortage, Assistant County Agricultural Agent David F. Eaton, Jr., says that it is planned to harvest a substantial part of the 1943 grain sorghum crop by grazing the large number of calves being fed in the county. The Beggerman brothers' calves averaged 398 pounds. It is planned to market them co-operatively next fall at 850 to 900 pounds along with steers two other club boys are feeding.



HOLLYWOOD'S LUCKY GIRL
Starlet Donna Reed isn't worried any more about egg shortages. This is her flock of chickens and she laughs at rationing.

Farmers and landowners of the Jacksonville area of Cherokee county have started a large reforestation program, it is announced. A paper manufacturing firm will furnish the landowners with 25,000 pine seedlings to be planted to replenish the timber stock on which war-time conditions are making large demands.

In December, Roderic Duff, of the Southland boys' 4-H club of Garza county, stepped up his 1942-43 demonstrations by adding a sow with 10 pigs to his other projects of three beef calves on feed, a Jersey heifer and five acres of cotton, says County Agricultural Agent W. M. Kimbrough. The county agent expects to have 100 club boys in the county this year.

Milford Press: "Ed Presley, one of Mildford's, (Ellis county), most successful upland farmers reported that he had sold \$513,000 worth of pigs from four sows this winter already, besides the ones he reserved for his family's meat. Mr. Presley doesn't specialize in hog-raising. He says he's just an ordinary farmer who believes in raising everything on the farm. He also has a nice size herd of cattle on his farm."

County Agricultural Agent L. B. Ellwood reports that Caldwell county 4-H club boys have set up these goals for 1943: (1) Increase the number of livestock 10 per cent; (2) increase the production of eggs 10 per cent; (3) each club member to have or assist with a home garden; (4) increase the acreage to provide more home grown feed for the additional livestock; (5) increase 4-H enrollment in the county; (6) buy more war bonds and stamps, and (7) remove the remainder of the scrap iron and metal from the farms.

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FOR PERFECT

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OUR Government says all farmers should do their normal amount of home butchering. There are no formal regulations on home use. Every farm home should have its supply of meats properly conditioned and preserved. Help our nation in its food supply problem. Eliminate waste and spoilage by using FIGARO CONDENSED SMOKE, the farmer's favorite for 40 years!

NO SKIPPERS, RANCIDNESS OR MOLD!

Eliminate unnecessary losses by simply applying FIGARO CONDENSED SMOKE, the quick, economical method of smoke flavoring and preserving hams and bacon. It's your best safeguard in preventing skippers, rancidity, mold and hardening during unreasonable weather. Give sausage delicious smoke flavor by brushing FIGARO on sacks or casings!

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ATTENTION FARMERS! Right now is the time to place your order for next season's supply of transmission-differential oil, motor oil and greases needed for your automotive and farm machinery.

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"SAVE WEAR WITH SINCLAIR"

RUSSIAN ARMY

(Continued from Page 2)
position from Leningrad south to the area before Moscow would be imperiled. In the south the Russian drives were aimed at the capture of Rostov at the head of the Sea of Azov. Through Rostov go the supply lines to the German armies in the Don bend and the Caucasus. If the Russians can capture and hold Rostov (they were within 60 miles of it on January 15) an estimated 2,000,000 Axis soldiers farther east would be cut off.

These were the rewards that beckoned the men of the Red army. They were rewards greater by far than any that presented themselves during the offensive campaigns of the Russians a year ago. This winter the Russians struck earlier, launching their first attacks on November 19, as against December 6 the winter before. This winter the Red soldiers have gone farther faster. Major battles in the first winter of the struggle netted them from 50 to 75 miles, distances that were later increased to as much as 150 miles by voluntary withdrawals by the Germans. This winter every one of their drives has exceeded 100 miles and they are all still rolling.

Against this force the German soldier had his orders. He had received them from the lips of the Fuehrer himself. "We must," Hitler had said, "hold on to everything." The German soldier was grimly trying to obey that order. Out on the windswept plains or crouching in the self-sufficient "hedhog" forts he clung tenaciously to his ground. But almost hourly his task was becoming more difficult. He was being forced back. In many places the Russians stood astride his supply lines.

What Is Clear
But these things are not conclusive, and the Russian successes are as yet in some sense preliminary. But several things are already clear from the preliminary Russian successes:

(1) The Russian army is still very strong in combat efficiency and in spirit and has not been unduly weakened by the defeats of the summer. In material strength how much of this is due to British and American aid is uncertain, but it seems very probable that the dispatch of 4,048 tanks and 3,052 planes by Britain and the United States to Russia in 1942 played a considerable part in providing the sinews for the present winter offensive. In a sense this is a measure of the German failure during the summer; Hitler has failed to sever the supply lines to Russia.

(2) The Russians, through better leadership and staff work, elimination of the political commissars, improvement in tactics and an increase in mobility, have bettered the offensive capabilities of their army since last winter.

(3) This winter, unlike last winter, which was the worst in many years of Europe's history, is mild—for Russia—and hence permits more maneuvering and simplifies supply for both sides.

Winters of Attrition
(4) The Germans are in their second winter of attrition; the physical, and particularly in the case of the Germans, the moral effects of the continuation of this gigantic war in a bleak, cold land, a war without an end in sight, must be of major import.

(5) According to Russian reports German reserves have been thrown into action at many different parts of the front. This strain upon German military manpower is perhaps one of the most important consequences of the Russian offensive. The Germans are having to fight hard at a time when they have tried to rest their tired divisions, recoup their losses and prepare for another year of battle. Yet these divisions, probably including some that last November had been pulled out of the Russian front for rest, are now locked in death grapples, and the Nazis are upon the defensive.

Drawing the noose tighter day by day, the Russians have split into two isolated groups of the 12,000 troops remaining from the once proud army that was charged with capturing Stalingrad, a special Soviet communique summarizing the battle, said.

Premier Joseph Stalin announced January 26 that the Red army has destroyed 102 Axis divisions, captured 200,000 prisoners and advanced upwards of 248 miles in the first two months of winter offensives from Leningrad to the Caucasus.

Stalin revealed the extent of the Soviet winter drives in an order of the day to troops along the vast 1,200-mile battle front as the high command announced that final liberation of Voronezh, upper hinge of the whole southern sector, and the recapture of still more towns in converging drives in the Caucasus and Donets Valley.

"The offensive of our troops continue," Stalin said. "Forward for the rout of the German invaders and their expulsion from the regions of our motherland."

Our Boys and Girls

AUNT MARY, Editor, 1809 Ashland, Fort Worth, Texas.

DEAR FRIENDS:

I have some sad news—sad for me, indeed—because I am now giving all my time to war work and must resign as editor of the Boys' and Girls' Department. However, the department will be continued by another editor who is a very capable writer.

I regret more than I can express in words that my duties as a war-worker compel me to give up the pleasure of being your editor. I have loved the work, have been made happy by your sweet letters and your loyalty to the Friendly Hobby Club. I shall always cherish your friendship, your kindness and your helpfulness.

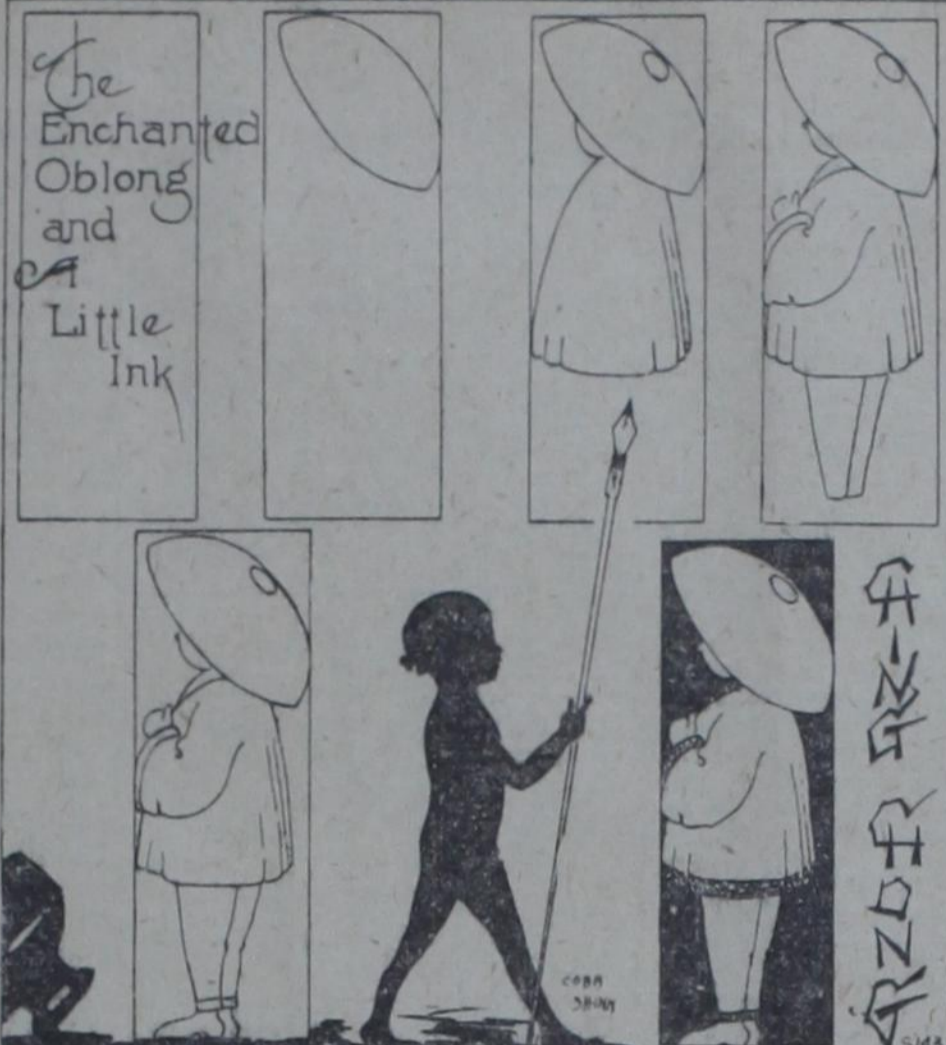
For duration of the war the Friendly Hobby Club will be discontinued. However, I shall be pleased to have any member of the club write me or visit me at my home, 1809 Ashland Avenue, Fort Worth, Texas.

With all my love and best wishes, I remain, as ever, your devoted friend and editor.

(Signed) AUNT MARY.

Kiddies-Can-Do-It

By Uncle Cobb Shurn



To start with, there is just one thing that must be correct: The oblong must be two and a half times as long as it is wide. When you have your oblong the correct size the drawing of "Ching Chong" is a very easy matter.

STORY OF A DEEP SEA DIVER

Henry R. Prill, U. S. Navy deep sea diver, tells this story about the dangerous work of undersea diving.

Just as wild animals on land who have never seen man are easy to approach, so the fish down on the ocean's floor are not the least bit afraid of a deep-sea diver. The slightest commotion among a school of fish on the surface will scatter them like buckshot, but not so their brethren a hundred feet beneath.

Often in the course of an operation on the bottom of the sea I have perched myself on a big rock to watch the antics of the fishy inhabitants. I must certainly have been a frightening sight in my grotesque diver's outfit, but my appearance would cause no more disturbance than that of the rock on which I was sitting. With that solemn expression which only a fish can affect, they would peer at me inquisitively for a few minutes and even approach closer for a better look.

You would think that the smaller fish would instinctively avoid any animal larger than themselves, especially a strange one, since the big fellows prey on them constantly for food. But unlike the small animals on land, they never do find out until they have passed into the maw of the enemy.

On one occasion while diving in seventy feet of water I came across a big fish about four feet long which seemed unusually friendly. He was lying on his belly in the sand and he hardly moved at sight of me. Growing bolder, I perched myself on his back and straddled his body. Even then he was not in the least excited, but unhurriedly moved his fins and began to rise. He carried me for several feet before he darted away, dropping me off into the sand.

I have never heard of a single case where a diver was attacked by a fish, not even by the ferocious shark, tiger of the sea. Of course, if a shark should ever take it into his hammerhead to assault the intruder the diver would be in grave danger. The big fish could easily bite through the rubber suit and might foul the lifeline or sever the air hose. A large octopus, too, could do a lot of damage with his powerful tentacles, but one almost never comes across that species in water a hundred feet deep.

Exploring the ocean's bottom with its natural wonders is one of the few compensations of a diver's existence. For his life is not all a merry one. The work is difficult and often dangerous, especially at great depths or on a muddy bottom. The pressure which must be put into the diving suit is forty-seven pounds per square inch for each hundred feet of water. At this rate, the greatest depth to which a man may go is about 300 feet, where the pressure—about 150 pounds—binds his muscles so that he can hardly move. The strain on him is terrific, especially on the ears. Few can stand more than fifty pounds.

Not the least of the difficulties of the work under water is the diver's inability to see more than a few feet. On a muddy bottom or in wrecks the water is as black as midnight. The modern diver's electric lamp overcomes this to some extent, but the dirt particles in the water keep the light from penetrating very far. On a sandy floor with plenty of sunlight up above, the diver can see about twenty feet as long as he stands still. When he is walking the sand rises and cuts off his vision.

Three men should constantly tend a diver, two of them qualified divers themselves, so that there be no bungling in case of emergency. A diver is heavily encumbered under the best of conditions, and especially helpless in mud. He sometimes sinks into it up to his armpits, and when immersed in mud the suit is quite likely to leak at the cuffs or breastplate.

The only way he can extricate himself without the combined pull of several tenders is by closing his exhaust valve until the suit becomes

buoyant enough to lift him out of it and then quickly opening it again when he is free. But this is dangerous, as he might shoot suddenly to the surface, with the disastrous effects of the sudden change in pressure. I could readily sympathize with the divers working on the wrecked submarine S-4, which sank in mud so soft that the sub itself settled constantly during the unsuccessful attempts at rescuing the imprisoned men.

A successful deep-sea diver has to be a man of perfect health and even temperament. He cannot be full-blooded nor subject to even the slightest physical defect of the lungs or ears. A cold in the head can cause him terrific pain in the ear-drums, always first to be affected by great pressure. In order to keep his head clear he has to swallow constantly, for which purpose many of us divers chew gum to facilitate the flow of saliva.

Diving is fascinating work, but too many years of the high pressure finally causes gas bubbles to form in the blood. Old divers who were at it in the days before modern safety and decompression devices were in use are often partly paralyzed or subject to a severe nervous twitching. But there is no work in the world just like it, and I don't know of any so thrilling and interesting.

ELEPHANT QUIZ

Do you know that a full-grown elephant's meals for one day often consist of one hundred and fifty pounds of hay, thirty-five heads of lettuce, fifty pounds of corn-stalks or green vegetables, and fifteen loaves of bread? However, carrots and bran are their favorite foods. They have to learn to like peanuts!

Do you know that elephants in captivity often have minor foot operations? Shuffling around in small quarters tends to make the elastic substance on the soles of their feet wear off unevenly. To ease the pain that this condition causes, an animal surgeon cuts away the excess substance.

Do you know that an elephant's tusks are really his incisor teeth which continue to grow throughout the elephant's lifetime? The largest tusks of which there is any record are eleven feet, five and one-half inches long and weigh two hundred and ninety-two pounds.

Do you know that elephants in captivity retain much of their jungle instinct? For example, a herd of elephants will not go to sleep all at one time. They prefer to sleep in shifts. Also, elephants who are housed in tents often become so frightened during rain or thunder storms that they are led out into the open where they seem to enjoy themselves.

Do you know that elephants possess a very keen sense of smell? It is believed that they can detect the presence of a human being several miles away if the wind is blowing from the right direction.

Do you know that the famous elephant "Jumbo" was bought in England and brought to this country at a cost of \$15,000 and his owner cleared in one day the whole purchase price.—From "Our Dumb Animals."

New York has been the most populous State continuously since 1820.

An average-sized ocean tanker carries as much oil as 280 railroad tank cars.

A bomber plane costs approximately \$250,000.

Most powerful U. S. anti-aircraft gun has a range of 14,000 yards.

Of six Presidents who have died in office only two died in the White House—William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor.

In 1940 world production of cane sugar totaled 22 million tons; beet sugar 12 million tons.

THE CRACKER THAT GIVES YOU EXTRA ENERGY!

Krispy Crackers offer you 3 important advantages these busy days:

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2. **STAY FRESH FOR DAYS**—These crisp crackers are always ready to serve... No baking! No fuss! No waste!
3. **A NUTRITIOUS FOOD, NOT A LUXURY**—Krispy Crackers are so easy to use... save time and effort! Try them!



COMPARATIVE VALUES OF EVERYDAY FOODS	CALORIES PER POUND
PEANUT BUTTER	2805
KRISPY CRACKERS	1990
CEREAL FLAKES	1030
PORTERHOUSE STEAK	1220
POTATOES	385
MILK	310
GREEN BEANS	190

Brown Cracker and Candy Company Division—LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY

HEAVEN

Some years ago a preacher preached a sermon on heaven. The following Monday morning one of his wealthy members met him and said: "You told us all about heaven yesterday, but you failed to tell us where it is." The old preacher said: "Do you see that little hovel away across yonder on the hill? A poor widow lives there. She is sick and destitute of every comfort of life. If you will load your auto with flour, sugar, potatoes, tea, and get your Bible and go to that widow's door and walk in where she is lying and tell her you are sorry you have neglected her so long and that you have come as her brother in Christ to administer to her wants, and tell her what you have brought; and then open your Bible at the twenty-third Psalm, sit down by her bedside and read that Psalm, then kneel by the bedside and pray; if you don't find heaven before I see you again I will foot the bill." The following day the preacher met this wealthy member. He said: "My pastor, I did what you told me to do. I loaded my auto, took my Bible and went to that humble home and found that poor, patient invalid woman. I showed her what I had brought, and as tears of gratitude streamed down her patient face, she

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clapped her hands and said: 'I knew that He who feeds the ravens would not neglect His child. You are God's messenger, my brother. I welcome you as an angel.' I read the Psalm and knelt by her bedside. The Spirit of God came upon us in prayer. When I arose from my knees she was exultantly shouting, and I joined her. It was the sweetest hour of my life. I found heaven according to your directions and I am willing to foot the bill."—Selected.

For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Romans 1:16.

BABY CHICKS

BETTER, CHEAPER CHICKS low as \$3.90. Leghorns, \$8.90; Pullets, \$13.90. Advance Hilly, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Red, Giants, Brahmas, White, Black, Buff Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas. SHANKS POULTRY FARM, Clyde, Texas.

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PLANT PAPERSHELL PECANS for PROFIT. Thousands fine trees, \$1.17 to the acre. Peaches, plums, pears, apples, prairie-plums, grapes, berries. SHANKS NURSERIES, Clyde, Texas.

HOGS

O. I. C. HOGS. Raise your own meat. Fine breeding pigs \$10. Pretty as pictures. Bred Gilt \$40. Sows \$50. Boars \$30 up. SHANKS HOG FARM, Clyde, Texas.

MACHINERY

FORT WORTH SPUDDERS

Drilling Machines—Tools—Cable—Engines.

Pipe—Pumps—Samsou Windmills—Towers

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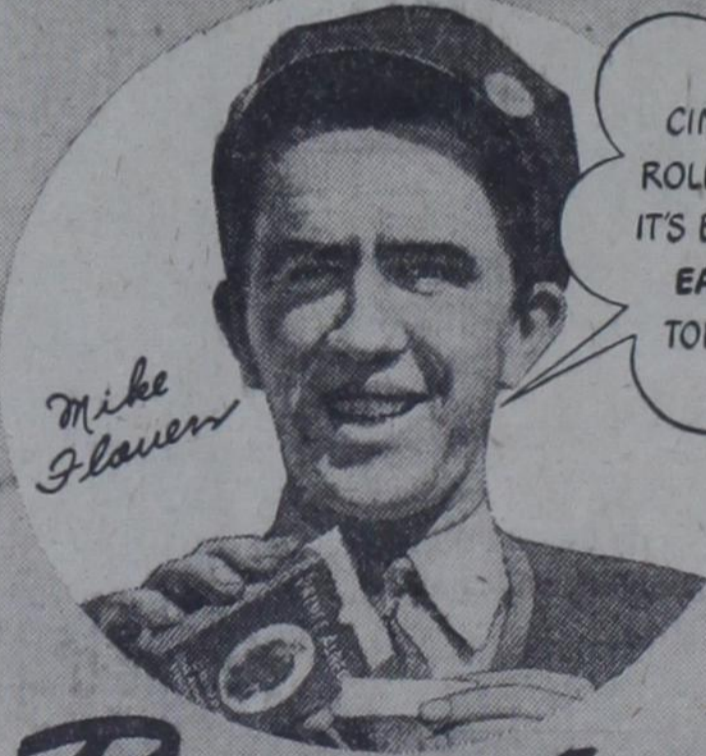
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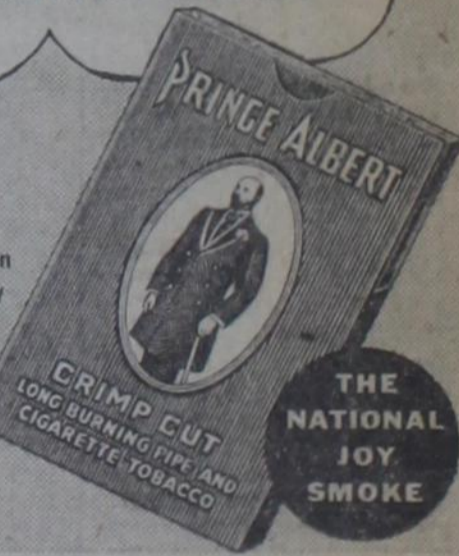
"LISTEN," SAYS MIKE, "IT SMOKES RICH AND ROLLS RIGHT!"



EASY-PULLIN' SMOKES ARE A CINCH WITH PRINCE ALBERT. P.A. ROLLS RIGHT AND QUICK...IT'S CRIMP CUT. IT'S BETTER TOBACCO, TOO, BETTER-TASTIN', EASY ON THE TONGUE. NO OTHER TOBACCO LIKE P.A....PAPERS OR PIPES!

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fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every handy pocket package of Prince Albert



THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

PRINCE ALBERT

ELZA POPPIN



By Olsen and Johnson

LIVESTOCK KILLED ON RAILROADS

The Association of American Railroads reports to the Department of Agriculture that during 1941 approximately \$1,500,000 was paid for livestock killed or injured while crossing or trespassing on railroad right-of-ways.

This figure represents many thousands of food animals, the association points out, in urging livestock owners to help prevent such losses.

"In war-time, accidents involving trains and livestock are more far-reaching and serious in their consequences than under normal conditions. They represent a waste of

greatly needed meat, interfere with the movement of essential supplies, and endanger human lives. Troop trains have been derailed, and soldiers killed and injured in just this way.

"With more trains running, faster schedules and more livestock being produced, opportunities for accidents are consequently greater than normally. Farmers and stockmen can help to cut down this great waste by keeping gates closed, fences in good repair, and livestock off railroad property. The same caution applies also to the similar danger from motor traffic on well-traveled highways," the association said.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS

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

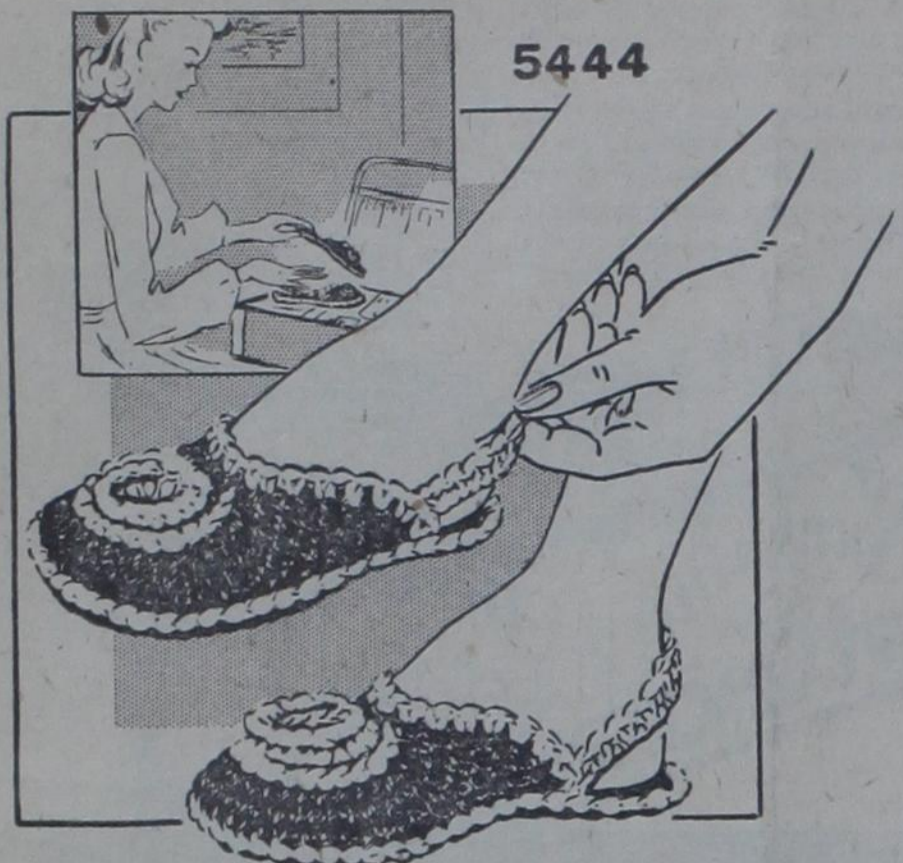
BUSY WOMAN'S WORK BASKET

Crocheted "Flats"

By MRS. ANNE CABOT
Neatest trick of the week—comfy bedroom slippers that fold perfectly flat and take up almost no room at all when you're traveling. Grand for presents for your week-end friends and for the girls in your family who are away at school!

Made of heavy cotton rug yarn, they are smart looking and inexpensive. Use two colors—these are done in black and scarlet. Brown and turquoise or wine and pink would also be pretty combinations.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions for the Crocheted "Flats," sizes include small, medium and large in the same pattern. (Pattern No. 5444) send 10 cents in COIN, YOUR NAME and ADDRESS and the PATTERN NUMBER to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 106 Seventh Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Enclose 1 cent postage for each pattern ordered. Please do not send order to Mrs. Margaret



Stute, Fort Worth. Send order to Anne Cabot, 106 Seventh Ave., New York City, N. Y.

LOVELY CLOTHES ARE HERE

The shops still have pretty clothes, desirable clothes and clothes that suit the life of today. Gasoline rationing and war work will condition the lives of all women. More and more women will be called to industry, more women needed for nurses' aids, Red Cross work, for welding and riveting, for replacing men everywhere from office to factory and that means that a life of leisure is over for the duration, but it also means she needs new clothes. This is as it should be in the opinion of every woman who has mentality to grasp what is going on in the world today.

The very simplicity of today's clothes is engaging. White lingerie collars and vests on dark dresses and blouses under jumpers for the young are evidence of the needs of busy women. Color is alluring. The navy blue dress with an inset panel of poppy-printed silk gray as the flower itself is an answer to the useful and bright dress that makes any woman attractive.

The knitted suit skirts in plain stitch and blouse as fancy as you can knit were launched by Hattie Carnegie and now are made by clever

er women who knit at home. The pencil stripe suit, the dressmaker suit, the trim suit on tailored lines in all colors is the demand of all women who lead busy lives. Pastel wools of aqua, French blue, chartreuse, pink and green now are worn under fur coats. Gradually the long dress is yielding ground to short dresses, for today no one feels obliged to wear a long dinner dress unless she cares to do so.

There is wool in the new suits and coats now offered. The new mixtures of rayon and wool and various other mixtures have extended the supply to accommodate the civilian population. New weaves and mixtures are acceptable both in appearance and service, in fact, progress in fabrics has been speeded by war needs.

Women no longer pay much attention to the cry of shortages in this or that. They put their minds to the situation and conclude that everybody will be clothed adequately in 1943 and that is all the patriotic, thoughtful woman asks. She is wary about buying more than she can use and for good and patriotic reasons.

BREAKFAST—IN WINTER AND WAR-TIME

"Eat a good breakfast to start a good day" is a wise rule anytime. It's an especially wise rule to follow in winter and in this busy war-time.

A good breakfast scores on three counts, say home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has appetite appeal. It is nourishing. And it provides needed amounts or proportions of energy foods to carry through until lunchtime.

Leaving out breakfast or eating a hasty, poor one, makes a bad start for any member of the family, young or old. An active, growing child needs to break his overnight fast with foods for energy and body-building. Foods that give energy for walking, running, games, and help around the house include eggs, milk, cheese, meat and fruits that provide valuable vitamins. Even elderly people may need a substantial meal first thing in the morning, since many prefer not to take a heavy meal at evening.

As for workers, who do active work in a factory, on a farm, or around the house, they need a breakfast hearty enough to stay by until the next meal. Some office workers and others who sit at work may find fruit, a warm beverage and toast sufficient—provided they can balance off at lunch and dinner the budget of foods they need. But for people in general, a good breakfast is good health insurance.

Most people are familiar by this time with the kinds of foods needed each day—sometimes called the daily eight: a pint of milk for adults, from three-fourths to one quart of milk for a growing child; a serving of meat, poultry, or fish, or sometimes dried peas or beans, or nuts; an egg a day, or at least 3 or 4 a week cooked or in made dishes; two or more servings of whole grain or "enriched" products; butter or other fats.

Variety in the breakfast menu adds interest appeal, but the general pattern may be much the same. For a starter, fruit of some sort. Fruit is refreshing and appetizing, and may also supply much of the vitamin C needed by everyone daily. In fact, if you don't get some food fairly rich in vitamin C at breakfast it is hard to get your day's quota. Citrus fruits and tomato juice are popular as breakfast starters for both these reasons. Canned or frozen strawberries may also supply a good deal of vitamin C as well as appetizing color and flavor. If the day's vitamin C supply is taken care of at some other meal, home canned and dried fruits have a place on the family breakfast menu, as do fresh apples and pears, applesauce or baked apples and such bottled juices as cranberry, grape and apple. Some people like a mixture of vegetable juices or sauerkraut juice for breakfast.

The more whole-grains that are used in the bread,

bread, coffee bread, waffles, or pancakes. Many people enjoy these breakfast breads with a bit of marmalade or some other sweet spread. Sunday morning waffle sandwiches, for instance, can be made of two waffles with melted butter stirred into honey as a filling.

When eggs, meat, fish or poultry are used at breakfast these will provide all or part of the day's allowance for these foods. On such a day, dinner might have as its main dish a protein food alternating for meat—such as dried beans, peas or cheese. Popular for breakfast are creamed dishes on toast or waffles such as creamed codfish or finnan haddie, or creamed smoked tongue. For a Sunday breakfast kidney stew or broiled liver is a favorite. A quick and different protein dish is brains scrambled with eggs. Mackerel or other salt fish broiled under direct heat makes a delicious dish.

Last of all, there's the breakfast drink to consider. In cold weather almost everybody likes a hot cup of something for breakfast. The children may like warm milk or cocoa. The grown-ups may take their one-cup allowance of coffee at breakfast, or may have half coffee and half hot milk, or tea, or cocoa, or one of the cereal "coffee beverages" now on the market. The idea is to have something warm, cheering, and good to taste in your cup these dark wintry mornings.

So the general pattern for a good winter family breakfast runs from fruit, cereals and breads, egg, fish or meat, to that warm cup of something, making sure that the youngsters have plenty of milk, and that everyone at the table has time to eat and a cheerful atmosphere to eat in.

WE DINE

The meatless days means investing in a pound of beef liver instead of a slice of steak, a couple of turnips rather than a bunch of broccoli. And your problems is to transform these unattractive articles into something appealing. More especially, the problem is to work this wonder without using lots of eggs and plenty of cream and fresh butter. The solution is something for your ingenuity to discover, and here are some suggestions that may help you to find the right track:

A New Way With Liver

Liver—beef and pork and lambs', but not calves'—puts no undue strain on one's budget. Besides, it need not be included in the two-and-a-half-pound weekly meat ration. Remember to cook it at a low heat. It's excellent when braised with vegetables or creamed or made into a loaf. And serve it frequently in the form of patties that are prepared like this:

Liver Patties

(Serves six)
1½ pounds of beef or lamb liver
½ cup of ground onion
1 egg
1½ cups of cracker crumbs
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup hot water
Bacon strips.
Scald the liver. Grind. Combine with remaining ingredients. Form into cakes, wrap each in a strip of bacon and skewer securely.

SAVE MEAT WITH TASTY ALL-BRAN MEAT PATTIES

Here's a grand recipe for these times! Delicious, nourishing meat patties—made with KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN. Makes meat go further. Gives these patties a tempting, crunchy texture—plus all the nutritional benefits of ALL-BRAN: valuable proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. Try it!

Kellogg's All-Bran Meat Patties

1 egg
2 teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 cup milk
¼ cup catsup
1 cup Kellogg's All-Bran
1 pound ground beef

Beat egg, add salt, pepper, onion, parsley, milk, catsup and All-Bran. Let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Add beef and mix thoroughly. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) about 20 minutes or broil about 15 minutes. Remove meat patties from pan. Add some milk and seasonings to drippings. Thicken slightly to make gravy. Yield: 5 servings, 2 patties each.

Broil quickly—about three minutes on each side, three inches from flame. Serve hot. Bacon strips may be omitted, in which case each cake should be dotted with fat.

Glazed Onions

are appetizing. To make them, boil the onions first, then allow them to dry on a paper towel. Melt two tablespoons of margarine for every pound of onions, add a tablespoon of sugar and stir carefully over a low flame. Place onions in this mixture and stir constantly until they are coated with the syrup.

Cheese Stuffed Potatoes

Scoop out insides of six medium sized baked potatoes and mash with a little milk. Add one and a half cups of grated cheese and mix thoroughly. Pile mixture into baked potato shells and replace in oven to heat thoroughly and brown.

THE DEADLY TORPEDO

Carried by airplane, surface vessels and submarines, the deadly cigar-shaped torpedoes strike at the most vulnerable part of a vessel—several feet below the water line. Up to 600 pounds of T. N. T. carried in the torpedo nose forces many tons of water against the hull when the torpedo explodes on hitting its target. The effect is far greater than if the explosion took place above the water line because water, unlike air, may be considered incompressible. These tons of water literally crush the hull and the ship may be lifted several feet.

Called "tin fish" by the navy men, because of their resemblance to the finny tribe while under water, torpedoes are generally between 18 and 24 feet long. The larger sizes

cost up to \$12,000 and weigh as much as three tons. They contain more than 1,300 precision parts and can be set to follow any course—even zig-zag. Steam and products of combustion drive turbines which propel the torpedo. Horizontal and vertical fins at the rear keep the torpedo on course and at proper depth—usually about 15 feet. A torpedo has a speed as high as 50 miles per hour and a range of about eight miles, although it is generally used at distances under a mile from the target. An adjustment made prior to release, causes the torpedo to sink after it travels a predetermined distance.

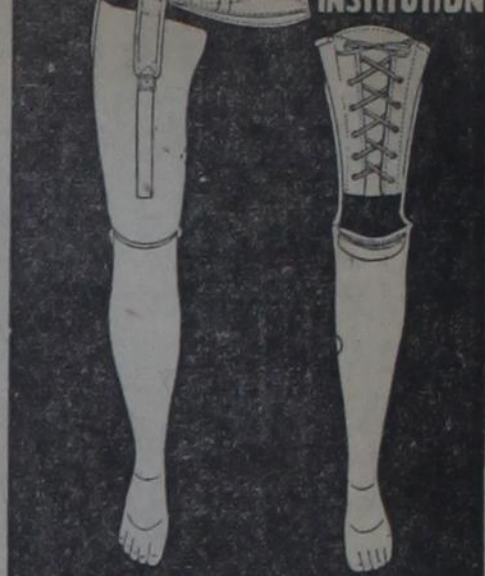
The modern torpedo is a far cry from its first self-propelled ancestor, invented in 1866 by English engineer Robert Whitehead. Whitehead was no mad scientist who spent his time in some lonely laboratory. He passed a normal boyhood in Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, England, where he was born on January 3, 1823. When only 15, he went to work in a Manchester machine shop, while he spent all his spare time studying at the Mechanics Institute in Manchester.

Whitehead finished his first torpedo in October, 1866. To maintain proper depth, horizontal fins were controlled through linkages by a spring-backed piston open to the sea. When this depth control failed to respond quickly enough, Whitehead added a pendulum control to keep the torpedo on a more even keel. A successful demonstration was staged in 1868 and the following year Austria gave Whitehead an order for torpedoes. They carried 17.5 pounds of explosives, had a speed of about 7 miles per hour for a distance of 700 yards and were driven by compressed air.

In 1897 a Trieste engineer, L. Obry, invented a steering mechanism controlled by a gyroscope. Whitehead improved and adapted it to his torpedoes.

Before he died in England on November 14, 1905, all the great nations of the world, as well as many smaller powers, had become buyers of his "tin fish." It is to him the world owes credit for what has been called the most potent weapon in naval warfare ever developed.—By Esso Oilways in Science and Discovery.

HEDGECOCK



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HEDGECOCK ARTIFICIAL LIMB & BRACE MFG. CO.
2827 COMMERCE ST. DALLAS
OUT WHERE YOU CAN PARK

THE GREAT WHITE WAY

The Great White Way—the Times Square-Broadway section in New York City—is still great, but it is far, far from being white.

Once the most impressive galaxy of advertising signs in the world made Broadway at night the cynosure of all eyes—the best known and most exciting spot in the world, perhaps. Now the tremendous crowds are still there, perhaps even bigger than ever milling, pushing, walking, standing—in a rough approximation of total darkness. For Broadway, like all of New York, has succumbed to the dimout.

Advertising signs are unlighted; theater marquees give only feeble light under the canopies; store windows are dark or dimmed; even traffic signals are cut down to tiny crosses. Broadway is dark—so dark that it would be easy, in many spots, to pass your brother by and not recognize him.

WANTED

Men and women with 2 years college training in mathematics, physics, civil engineering or geology.

—AND—

Men with training or experience in radio, television or electronics

WRITE

NATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL CO
1005 Tower Petroleum Building,
DALLAS, TEXAS.



THEY DELIVER THE GOODS

THE 1,500,000 RAILROAD WORKERS OF AMERICA

all work together. They keep the trains rolling and see that troops, supplies and essential traffic get the right of way.

THEY DELIVER THE GOODS

THE CIGARETTE THAT GIVES SMOKERS WHAT THEY WANT



Chesterfields give you a Milder BETTER TASTE

There are two good reasons why Chesterfield gives smokers everything they want in a cigarette.

FIRST, Chesterfields are made of the world's best cigarette tobaccos.

SECOND, Chesterfield blends these choice tobaccos in the one right combination to bring out the best smoking qualities of each tobacco.

That's why Chesterfields deliver the goods... their MILDNESS and BETTER TASTE really Satisfy.

BACK UP THE MAN IN UNIFORM
BUY WAR BONDS
WRITE LETTERS