



EASTLAND TELEGRAM

Published every afternoon (except Monday, Saturday and Sunday) and every Sunday morning. Member Advertising Bureau — Texas Daily Press League Member of United Press Association

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Eastland, Texas under Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

ONE YEAR BY MAIL (In Texas) \$3.00

What We're Up Against

One of the most fatal mistakes in a war is to underestimate your opponent. Hitler himself, in "Mein Kampf," tells what a costly mistake it was for Germany in 1914 to have told its people that the English were a "nation of shopkeepers" with no talent for war, and who probably wouldn't leave their ease to fight anyway.

Probably some such contemptuous underestimation of Japanese audacity and daring (to say nothing of the underestimation of Japanese treachery and perfidy) had something to do with the tragedy at Pearl Harbor.

Let us look our enemies squarely in the face, therefore, and measure our task at full height.

The idea that Germany (or even Italy) is on the point of collapse internally, or that either is likely to rise against its leader, might as well be put out of mind immediately.

From the best information we can get, the German mood today is one of determined desperation, for all Germans believe, whether they like Hitler or not, that it is win the war and live, or lose it and pass out of existence as a nation. It makes no difference why they feel that way; it does not matter that this mood has been induced by the most intensive and unscrupulous propaganda the world has ever seen.

Japan's military prowess is no longer open to doubt. To suggest that the Japanese people will not fight desperately to the very end is to misunderstand their mentality. They have been brought up from babyhood in the belief that to die for the Emperor is to live forever. To them the Emperor is virtually a god, and the idea of questioning any mission on which he is sent never even enters the mind of a Japanese soldier.

Neither of these enemies is going to collapse or give in for any reason except through being overwhelmed by superior military force. We must not for a moment delude ourselves that any other outcome is possible.

The man who doesn't know where he is going but is on his way is just learning to drive.

What was the name of that fellow who parachuted to the flat top of what was the name of that mountain in what state was it? Such is fame!

OPERA STAR

Crossword puzzle grid with clues. Includes categories like HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL, and answers to previous puzzles.



"Nation of Dollar-Chasers"



Small Plant

(Continued from page 1)

tails have not yet been formulated.

Meantime, in full-page newspaper advertisements here and in New York, the CIO criticized the office of production management for failing to convert the automobile industry to war materials production many months ago.

The letter was addressed to "Mr. OPM" and signed by CIO President Philip Murray, and President R. J. Thomas and Secretary-Treasurer George F. Addes of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agriculture Implement workers.

It estimated that 400,000 workers will be idle by the end of this month, and charged that "the nation has lost 2,000,000 man-days every week in war production through failure to put the 400-

Allies And Axis

(Continued from page 1)

military establishments at Kapinga on Marangi Island.

Atlantic-Mediterranean — A 5-day battle in which German submarines and seaplanes attacked a

000 automobile workers to work." At the same time, President L. Clare Cargile of the National Automobile Dealers Association, launching a "nation-wide fight to prevent wholesale bankruptcy among dealers," said the OPM's order banning new car sales would ruin many small dealers.

The association's proposals, to be presented to government officials shortly, included: that new car price ceilings, if any, be fixed at present or recent prices charged by individual dealers; liberal used car price ceilings, if any; units purchased or requisitioned by the government to be paid at regular prices without discount, and distribution of all cars through dealers.

By PETER EDSON

Senate Farm Bloc Feuds With Hendersson Over Price Ceilings; Southerners See Red

BY PETER EDSON NEA Service Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—The powerful farm bloc of the United States Senate is apparently oiling up its hardware to drill effective price control legislation full of holes. Whenever Leon Henderson is mentioned, the farmer senators, particularly the southern cotton farmer senators like John H. Bankhead II of Jasper, Ala., Lister Hill of Montgomery, Ala., Elmer Thomas of Medicine Park, Okla., Tom Connally of Marlin, Tex., and Cotton Ed Smith of Lynchburg, S. C., all start seeing red.

The latest thing that has these Dixie gentlemen up in arms is Henderson's order of Dec. 13 putting a ceiling on the prices of animal and vegetable fats and oils—excluding butter, finished products like shortening and salad oils and the "essential oils" of the cosmetic and drug trade. There are 1800 of these fats and oils but the most important are lard, tallow and cottonseed oil. It is this last one, cottonseed oil, that arouses the southern senators.

Henderson's original order froze the ceiling prices on fats and oils as of Nov. 26. At that time, cottonseed oil was quoted at 12.5 cents a pound. On Dec. 12, the day the order was issued, the price was 13.65 cents a pound. The Henderson order cut the price by 1.15 cents, and that's when the fight began.

Here was Henderson trying to get an effective price control bill through the Senate to replace an ineffective measure passed by the House. For Henderson to alienate the affections of these cotton state senators might jeopardize the whole price control program.

With good price control legislation in effect, the country can fight the war with a minimum of inflation. Without the legislation, the sky is the limit not only on war costs, but on living costs and taxes as well.

WITH characteristic courage, Henderson issued his ceiling order under such authority as he now has because his Office of Price Administration felt the situation was getting out of hand. He also announced that price schedules were being prepared on a wide variety of textiles, which would impose as ceilings the prices in effect on Dec. 6. This will be another retroactive order which will probably insult the cotton bloc again.

Other farm quarters are trying to spike price control legislation. One of the provisions of the House Price Control bill now before the Senate is that it will permit the prices on farm products to go up to 110 per cent of parity, that hard-to-define ideal which is the ratio of the things farmers sell to the things farmers buy, based on the prices which were in effect from 1909 to 1914, and today.

ED O'NEAL, more formally known as Edward Asbury O'Neal III, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and claiming to represent two million farm people in 40 states and unquestionably the most powerful farm lobby in Washington, is against the Thomas proposals. O'Neal's reason is that while a changing of the base period would raise the parity and maximum prices of wheat and corn, it would lower the price of beef and a few other farm products, and that would wreck the stock men. The Farm Bureau organization believes the present parity formula will give the largest number of farmers the greatest benefits.

O'Neal was, however, "shocked and astounded" when Henderson proposed limiting the ceiling prices on farm products to 100 per cent of parity, instead of 110 per cent as the House bill provides. To this remark Henderson cracked back that he, too, was "shocked and astounded" when the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor.

Wyoming Map Lost Tiny Moskee Town

MOSKEE, Wyo.—This little lumber camp whose name has always been misspelled is no longer on the map.

There's no longer a postoffice of Moskee—and few people. Once a rip-roaring lumber camp, the lumbermen here now get mail three times a week delivered by carrier from Lead, S. D.

About 29 years ago, when the lumber industry was booming, it was decided to establish a post-office here.

Herald Haas, now of Rapid City, S. D., was named postmaster. "What'll we call it?" he asked a rugged rancher.

That answer set Haas to thinking. "Then," answered Haas, who had spent a number of years in Mongolia, "we'll call it 'Moskee'—which in Chinese means 'it doesn't make a bit of difference.'"

SAME TOOTH PULLED TWICE

CINCINNATI, O.—Nine-year-old William Kenney had the same tooth pulled twice—once from his mouth by himself and the second time from his ear by hospital attendants. In a movie theater recently William got excited about the picture and started to tug at the loose tooth. Out it came. Becoming more frustrated he stuck the tooth in his ear but couldn't remove it.

A campaign is being conducted in the area district of Brazil to purchase planes for civilian pilot training, the Department of Commerce says.

was reported by the Soviets to be threatening annihilation of 100,000 enemy troops.

A Moscow broadcast said that German prisoners told of losses of 75 per cent of effectiveness in some units and of deterioration of discipline. One captured Nazi said that their commander had told them to fall back 20 miles until they could reorganize for a new advance and the soldiers replied "Yes, we will advance but backwards."

The official Russian news agency issued long lists of war material captured from the retreating enemy.

Libya — The British reported capture of more than 5,000 Axis prisoners with the seizure of Bardia, where 1,150 British prisoners were released. There was nothing new in regard to fighting south of Benghazi where the British have been trying for a week to deal a knockout blow to trapped enemy armored units.

Russia — The Red Army pilots closed around Moshaisk following the recapture of Maloyaroslavets on the Moscow front

TEXAN LEADER OF BURMA ROAD AIR SQUADRON

SWEETWATER. — A Texan leads the American air fighters who volunteered to protect China's vital Burma Road.

He is Col. Claire L. Chennault, a former U. S. Army aviator of 20 years experience and was born at Commerce, Texas, his brother, W. S. Chennault, said in giving the background of the organizer of one of China's most important military units.

Retired by our country's army a few years ago, Col. Chennault soon accepted an offer from China to take the task of shaping an effective aerial fighting arm with slender resources.

The difficulties of obtaining planes and competent fliers made the first years of his work an upstream effort. But as America became more and more impressed with the seriousness of the Japanese threat to the security and peace of the Pacific, support for China grew. Col. Chennault's nucleus of American pilots expanded into a well-knit force whose effectiveness can be described best by its latest exploit:

A flight of 10 Japanese bombers took the air to attack the Burma Road. The attack was smashed. Four of the bombers were shot down.

Col. Chennault is well fitted for his organizational task. He is not—as might be suggested—a soldier of fortune. His experience came from service with the U. S. Army and now that this nation is actively engaged in war he may be returned to active duty with American forces.

A teacher before the first World War, Col. Chennault won his original commission in the infantry. He transferred almost immediately to Kelly Field, Texas, as an aviation cadet and completed his flight training on Long Island, N. Y. His pre-military teaching experience was utilized and he was assigned to various flying schools to train cadets. It was not until the last few days of the war that he received orders to proceed to France and the Armistice was signed before he embarked.

In the years after 1918, Chennault distinguished himself in army aviation in the development of

Envoy to Russia?



Maj.-Gen. J. H. Burns, who went to middle east last month as a lend-lease assistant, is mentioned as a candidate for post of U. S. ambassador to Russia.

Wants a Gun



Arcadio I. Arciaga heads patriotic Filipino immigrants of Los Angeles who want revision of immigration laws which bar him and his kind from enlisting in United States armed forces.

combat tactics—particularly pursuit tactics—and he is credited with helping compile a number of texts used in military aviation instruction.

He organized aerial acrobatic teams and with a three-place formation of daring army fliers won top honors at the National Air Races at Cleveland. Some of the men who flew with him in those days now are fighting with him in China.

If China's pilots succeed in protecting the Burma Road from destruction from the air, much of the credit must rest with Col. Claire Chennault.

Advertisement for 'MAKING AMERICA STRONG' featuring 'INDUSTRY'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM FOR 1941'. Includes bar charts for increases in production (Military Planes 245%, Merchant Ships 83%, Motor Trucks 72%, Machine Tools 67%, Steel 28%) and illustrations of industrial processes like expansion of plants, conversion of facilities, subcontracting, and training employees.

The eventful year 1941 marked prodigious accomplishments by American industry. It was a year of remarkable achievements in re-gearing a great peacetime industrial machine to the purposes of war, a year of record-breaking production of the weapons and implements which today are being used in the air and on the seas and fields to defend the freedoms Americans hold dear. It was also a year of ever-mounting triumphs over the most critical periods in the industrial history of this country. It was done while factories, large and small, were switching over from peacetime production to the manufacture of defense materials. It was done while industry and the government were spending upwards of \$2,900,000,000 in enlarging existing plants and building new manufacturing facilities. It was done while hundreds of thousands of green workers were being taught new trades and skills. The American aircraft industry has at least matched during the past year the German rate of output. The current year's production (U. S.) has been approximately eight times the plane production in 1939, and about three and a half times the 1940 figure. The past year has seen the production of machine tools, without which no rearmament campaign could be conducted, reach an all-time record. The industry, once described as one of the so-called "bottlenecks" of the defense drive produced approximately 200,000 units during the past year, 100 per cent more units than were turned out in 1940 and eight times the normal annual production. And since the average machine tool of today is three times more productive than those in use a year ago, the unit figure for 1941 jumps to 600,000. The automobile industry offers a notable example of how American plants have swung over to war production in a relatively short space of time. Through vast plant expansions, sub-contracting and employee training this industry has been able to undertake a wide range of production of war materials that covers tanks, plane engines, military trucks, shells, bomb fuses and a variety of ordnance units. One available figure is that for the value of motor truck production—\$1,020,000,000 for 1941 compared with \$593,721,603 for 1940, or an increase of 72 per cent. Likewise heartening is the record of the steel industry for the past year. This vital industry produced and estimated 82,500,000 net tons of steel in 1941, an increase of 23 per cent over the 1940 figure of 66,982,000. The production of shipping—both war and merchant—was another story of record accomplishments for 1941. Figures for the former are not available, but the American Bureau of Shipping has issued the figure for merchant ships built during the first 11 months of the year. The total dead weight tonnage for merchant vessels of 2,000 tons and over built in that 11-month period was 972,847, compared to 634,234 for the full year of 1940, an increase of 53 per cent. Numerous other industries could be cited, but production increase figures are not available. But American supremacy in important industrial categories is well illustrated in two products—electric power and petroleum—in both of which the United States holds a commanding lead which, during 1942, will be lengthened even more.

SERIAL STORY

HIS CHRISTMAS CAROL

BY ADELAIDE HAZELTINE

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THIS STORY: The terms of Andrew Dearborn's will specifying that his secretary Carol and five other employees...

Carol found Mr. Herrick jacing his office very much like a caged beast. He whirled on her. "You!" he growled.

Mr. Herrick whirled her out of the way, she was sure of that, and he had used Miss Fanny's case as an excuse.

CAROL—FIRED! CHAPTER XIII CAROL, holding the empty envelope which should have contained Mr. Dearborn's will...

SHE caught herself. No, she couldn't tell him about the will. She had refused to reveal its contents to save Andy.

She refused to let him interfere. "No, Bill. It's something Andy would never understand. You wouldn't let me interfere for you. You can't do it for me."

What if he had found the will, read it, been angry at its contents and decided to suppress it or destroy it? It would be no more than human for him to do so.

She opened her lips to gasp, rose from her chair. "Don't stand there and look at me. Can't you understand English? You're fired."

WASHINGTON (UP)—If men in New England appear to be henpecked and wary of the female, the answer might be found in the 1940 Census which indicates that the Land of the Pilgrims has a preponderance of women.

U. S. INDUSTRY PLANS PEACE-TIME PROGRAM

NEW YORK.—America's industrial leaders, now engaged in an all-out drive to fashion the nation's economic machine into a super weapon designed to win the war, also are laying plans to win the ensuing peace by warding off a post-war depression.

realigning our processes, products and policies to conform to the post-war conditions when the time for applying them arrives. Perhaps the most fundamental objective I have in mind is the absolute necessity of more intensive engineering, more intensive utilization of materials, with the result that goods may be sold at lower prices and hence stimulate the demand.

OUT OUR WAY - - - - - By Williams



New England Men May Be Henpecked But Here's Answer

WASHINGTON (UP)—If men in New England appear to be henpecked and wary of the female, the answer might be found in the 1940 Census which indicates that the Land of the Pilgrims has a preponderance of women.

Freckles and His Friends - - - - - By Blosser



RED RYDER - - - - - By Hamlin



ALLEY OOP - - - - - By HARMAN



Synoptic Gospels Splendidly Portray The Real Glory in the Life of Christ

Text: Matthew 1:1, 17; Mark 1:1, 14, 15; Luke 1:1-4; Acts 1:1-5

BY WILLIAM E. GILROY, D.D. Editor of Advance

THIS lesson begins a series of six months' studies in the life of Christ, as recorded in the Synoptic Gospels. The Synoptic Gospels are the first three, namely, Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and they are so called because they give a synopsis of events and incidents in the life of Jesus, as distinguished from the fourth Gospel, the Gospel of John, which is not so much a running detailed story of events as an interpretation of the life and teachings.

IT is fitting that the New Year should begin with the study of the life of Jesus, for our year date from His birth. One might well pause and reflect upon the fact that we do not know the exact date of that birth.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD - - - - - By William Ferguson



U.S. Marines - - - - - by Krab



A WANT AD IN THIS PAPER WILL BRING QUICK RESULTS!

Society Club and Church Notes

RETURNED TO SCHOOL. Bruce Pipkin has returned to resume studies at the University of Colorado in Boulder, Colo., after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grady Pipkin.

O. E. S. TO HAVE MEETING. The Eastland Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star will meet Tuesday, January 6, at Masonic Temple at 7:30.

DINNER GUEST. Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Taylor had as their dinner guests New Year's Day, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Weatherby of Goldthwaite; Mr. and Mrs. Omar Weatherby of Goldthwaite; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kilgore of Brownwood; Mr. and Mrs. R. Weatherby of Fort Worth; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Weatherby of Brownwood, and Miss Kathleen Nelson of Brownwood.

First Snow Fall Of Season Here

Eastland County experienced its first snow of the season Friday night. The fall was light, but sufficient to blanket the ground. The mercury dropped to 12 degrees Saturday morning as compared with 14 degrees the same time Friday morning, according to gauges.

SPIES AT SWITCHBOARD. LONDON.—Some telephone supervisors spend their days making written record from a central listening post of all that girl operators have to say to one another. One recorded: "Adjacent telephonist offered telephonist peppermint. Telephonist accepted and ate." These reports lead to disciplinary action against the girls.

War Comes To The Rockies



IN PERFECT unity and collaboration with the United States, the Canadian armed forces have embarked upon a plan of campaign for the joint defense of North American soil. From East to West and North to South, on both sides of the border, preparations are quietly but steadily proceeding and any potential invader can expect a hot reception. Even among the peaks of the Canadian Rockies, battle practice is taking place. The photograph shows a Universal Carrier, one of Canada's sturdy, swift pieces of mechanized transport working its way through a high pass in the Rockies. These machines which were used with great effect in Britain's North African drive against Italy, can move at 50 miles an hour over the roughest kind of ground.

War Is Bringing Changes In Texas Life Insurance Policies Being Sold

AUSTIN.—War is bringing changes in Texas' insurance business.

A year ago, some life insurance companies began putting war risk clauses in policies written for draft-age men. Some clauses provide for reduced payments in event the insured was killed in armed conflict. Texas insurance law prohibits insurance companies from writing policies that exclude liability for death under any circumstances, but they can provide for limited benefits. None of the "limited benefit" riders can be made retroactive to cover policies already in force. They can be applied only to new policies.

Life insurance companies were slow to put war risk riders on their policies, but from the first reports from Pearl Harbor, they flocked to the state insurance commission with war risk contracts to be approved by the commission. A few still are insuring lives without any reduction of benefit in event of death in action, but most of these companies have set a deadline on the period for writing full pay policies without the war clause. Health and accident insurance policies now are being written to give reduced benefits for persons wounded in the war. The state commission has been negotiating with federal officials for several months over proposals for insurance on defense plants and employees. The Texas Legislature last spring rushed through a bill that would permit the commission to make special rates for workmen's compensation and other forms of liability at defense plants.

The U. S. War Department had a standard form that it wanted Texas to adopt. It provided roughly that workmen's compensation insurance rates on defense jobs would be 90 per cent of the regular rate and that automobile liability insurance would be 50 per cent of the so-called manual standard rate. The state commission was willing to authorize special rates, but it had no authority to surrender its rate-making power to the federal government or anybody else. Latest reports are that the War Department's suggestion likely will be adopted in Texas, but the regulation and rate-making will be by the Texas Insurance Commission.

While the state and federal authorities were negotiating, most contractors on defense work went ahead under what the trade calls "a binder"—an agreement to pay all established losses at the regular rate and to take out insurance whenever the rate is determined. In some seaboard states has arisen a demand for war risk and bombardment policies to cover property losses. That is a field in which the insurance would be strictly between the insurer and the insured, for the commission has no authority to set rates on such protection. Fire Insurance Commissioner Marvin Hall doubts that any Texas company will begin writing war risk and bombardment insurance to cover property losses caused by air raids or invasion. There would be either no risk or extremely heavy risk from such attack, and in neither case could an insurance company benefit, he said.

Hall believes that the proposal for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid war-damaged communities is the best plan advanced. The RFC reportedly has set aside a \$100,000,000 fund for rehabilitating property destroyed in war attacks. It would be administered as

Early Training



Brooklyn baseball boss Larry MacPhail frolics at Miami Beach and is active at Tropical Park.

Rural Aid For Schools Takes In Million Students

AUSTIN, Tex. (UP) Rural Aid payments were made for approximately one-third of Texas' 1,537,340 public school students during the fiscal year which ended Aug. 31.

The fund established to elevate the standards of schools for rural children totaled \$6,719,099 for the last school year. Payments were made for 500,365 students in 3,665 school districts and the average allotment per student aided was \$13.43, which added to the regular per capita apportionment made by the state for all schools provided \$35.00 per pupil. The rural aid distribution was divided as follows: Teachers' salaries \$3,767,268; transportation \$2,169,051; tuition for students transferred to other schools \$782,780.

The appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$6,825,827. Rural aid funds are appropriated by the legislature and administered through the state department of education. Rural districts that can show that they need state aid and that they are levying at least the minimum 50 cents per \$100 valuation ad valorem tax for school purposes may get a share of the state money, if approved by the education department and a legislative advisory committee made up of five senators and five representatives. Fifty-two of the state's 254 counties got no rural aid last year. The other 202 counties received payments ranging from \$44 in Nueces County to \$168,033 in Smith County, where 10,230 students were counted as subjects for extra state help.

The counties in which no aid was given had a scholastic population of only 99,323 in all and generally included the thinly-settled areas of far West Texas. The list, however, includes such counties as Potter, of which Amarillo is the county seat, Washington and Ector.

Neurosis Cases In Bombed Areas Are Now Cured Quickly

LONDON.—Despite the nightly blitz, shell shock, as it used to be called, is much less frequent in this war than it was in the last, according to a government psychiatrist.

At the beginning of the war a nationwide network of "mind" hospitals was organized, where victims receive immediate treatment for these neuroses before the trouble becomes deep-seated. It has been found that one frequent cause of war neurosis is the fear of being thought to be afraid. This condition is also brought about by a series of minor worries caused by the war—a feeling of insecurity, breaking up of family life, exacting work in difficult circumstances and living and traveling inconveniences. Research has shown that those who are engaged in useful if dangerous and exacting work are far less prone to war neurosis than those who are idle during an air raid.

What this country needs is a hen that will lay 25-cent eggs.

Texas Anglers May Find Fisherman's Paradise On Texas Lakes Next Year

AUSTIN.—If baby fish have anything to do with it, Texas anglers ought to have a hook-and-line paradise next season. A report just released by the state Game, Fish and Oyster Commission reveals that the game department set a new record in the number of fish planted for restocking purposes in Texas, fresh water lakes and streams during the fiscal year 1941. The fiscal year ended August 31.

Not only were there more fish dumped into pools, but more scientific distribution assures a greater percentage of fish surviving the game size, the fisheries chief reported. In all, 7,388,631 fish were distributed by the department's 10 hatcheries during the fiscal period, and fall and winter distribution of additional fish probably will boost the number planted during 1941 to nearly 11,000,000, the report said.

Total output from hatcheries during the previous year was 5,815,761. Hence 1941 will see nearly a doubling of the fish population in the lakes and streams. Most of the fish planted this year were of fry size, but fry were placed only in waters that had been carefully checked by one of the aquatic biologists in the division to make sure they would not be immediately devoured as food by larger fish. Wherever possible, fish of fingerling size were stocked. In all cases, waters planted were examined by fish biologists to determine if there were enough food and cover to warrant placing of fish.

To make the angler happier, 3,114,319 bass, 549,214 crappie, 2,488,010 bream, 996,463 catfish, and 240,625 goggle-eye swam out of hatchery containers into freedom in pools scattered throughout the state. The 1941 count was nearly four times the average number of fish released prior to the creation of the Inland Fisheries Division in

the Game department by the State Legislature. The Division became effective September 1, 1939.

Besides increasing the output of the hatcheries, the Division began a scientific approach to the problems involved in individual bodies of water which anglers desire to see become "good fishing holes." "The problem is exactly like that of the rancher," the fisheries chief explained. "A ranchman wouldn't dare put too many cattle in pasture—it wouldn't yield enough food to sustain the herd. We think of the lake as a pasture for fish. It will yield just so much food and cover. If we don't put too many fish there, they will thrive, and the fisherman will have a good time—if he can catch 'em." He cited the Guadalupe River near Kerrville as an example of the kind of work done by the division since its inception.

Certain pastures near the stream had been overgrazed by cattle. Floods came. There was little vegetation to hold the soil and so the Guadalupe became polluted, most of the vegetation which supplied the fish being washed out. Aquatic biologists replanted much of the stream vegetation and nature helped by providing cover crops which checked the erosion. Now the vegetation along the Guadalupe is flourishing, providing food and cover for the fish, and anglers reported better fishing there this past season than in several years.

"Okie" Is Youngest Great Grandmother

BAKERSFIELD, Cal. (UP)—An "Okie" at the Arvin Migratory Camp, which was made famous by references to it in John Steinbeck's novel, "The Grapes of Wrath," is hailed as the youngest great-grandmother in the United States. She is 45-year-old Mrs. Frank

THE PAY OFF

By United Press. BOWLING rolls on despite war. Shooting for strikes and spares keeps day and night workers alert in intensive production work. The sport has many psychological values. There are 220 alley beds at 45 Army, Navy and Marine camps, stations and bases, which isn't nearly enough.

This country entered World War I following the A. B. C. tournament of 1917, but the 1918 tournament in Cincinnati fell off no more than 70 teams. A total of 654 competed, very good for the period. Bowling has since made its appeal to many more groups. Thus far, 4475 teams, exclusive of Columbus, O., the host city, have taken out reservations for next spring's A. B. C. That is 1268 more than the book showed last year at this time.

CONTESTANTS going to Columbus, March 3-May 11, are as a whole well past military age. That is why bowling is such a fine game and has enjoyed such phenomenal growth. The bowler can go on and on. Dr. A. R. E. Wyant, 75, first football captain at the University of Chicago in 1892, is bowling regularly at Ray Schalk's establishment in Chicago. Following a 15-year lay-off, Dr. Wyant is averaging 155.

Bowlers never give up. Al Smith, a lineman of Richmond Hill, L. I., lost his right arm and leg in an accident, but he's back on the hardwood, rolled 233, 214 and 206 for 653 the other night. WHAT happens to old ball players? They go into the bowling business, and some of them don't wait until they're finished. Fat Freddie Fitzsimmons is the latest recruit—in Brooklyn. In addition to Cracker Schalk, Ted Lyons, Jimmy Archer and Art Meier, latter of the Pittsburgh outfield, have places in Chicago. When Jack Benny visits his old home town, Waukegan, he rolls on Bob O'Farrell's beds. Red Faber is an operator at Gray's Lake, Ill., which gave the world Jim McMillin, the lineman and heavyweight wrestler. Don Kolloway, the White Sox youngster, is an operator in DeKalb, Ill., Mike Kreevich runs alleys in Shelbyville, Ill.

LEFTY GROVE retired to his alleys at Longaconing, Md. Jimmy Dykes has a couple of places in Philadelphia. Kansas City proprietors include Zach Wheat, Cotton Tierney and Kid Nichols, the latter a pitcher with the old Boston Nationals. Bill Jurgens and Harry the Horse Danning are partners at Rego Park, N. Y. Pinky Whitney is in the business in San Antonio, Jack Tavener in Fort Worth. Ben Chapman operates in Montgomery, Everett Scott in Fort Wayne, Leo Mangrum in Lima, O. The influx of ball players into the bowling alley business is an interesting and healthy sign for the game... and old ball players. There they can continue to deal soft stuff, throw the fast one

Creoles control most of the industries and important commerce of the island of Martinique, the Department of Commerce says. "Don't mention it. No trouble at all," laughed the airman.

Pipkin. She is the mother of 13 children, has 14 grandchildren and a great-granddaughter. Moreover, she sings folk songs well enough to make recordings for the Library of Congress. Mrs. Pipkin, a native of Shawnee, Okla., was married when she was 13 years old. Her eldest daughter was married at 14.

SALMON BITES FISHERMAN. NEHALEM, Wash.—An inexperienced fisherman who caught a "dog" salmon and threw it carelessly to the bottom of his boat learned that more than one kind of a dog can bite. The angler had to gaff the fish to break its grip on an ankle.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

— of — Eastland National Bank

AS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER Statement of Condition as of December 31st, 1941



RESOURCES table with columns for item and amount. Includes Loans & Discounts (\$281,797.15), Overdrafts (610.44), Trade Acceptances (450.00), Stock in Federal Reserve Bank (1,500.00), Banking House (19,500.00), Furniture & Fixtures (5,000.00), Other Real Estate (1.00), Federal Deposit Insurance Acc't (1.00), U. S. Bonds (31,174.66), Other Bonds & Warrants (46,961.30), Other Resources (311.10), CASH & EXCHANGE (273,913.78), Total \$ 661,220.43.

LIABILITIES table with columns for item and amount. Includes Capital Stock—Preferred (\$15,000,000), Capital Stock—Common (35,000.00), Reserve for Retirement Preferred Stock (8,500.00), Surplus & Undivided Profits (2,521.24), DEPOSITS (600,199.19), Total \$ 661,220.43.

The Above Statement is Correct. GUY PARKER, Cashier.

- Officers: W. C. CAMPBELL, President; ALBERT TAYLOR, Vice-President; GUY PARKER, Cashier; RUSSELL HILL, Assistant Cashier. Directors: W. C. CAMPBELL; ALBERT TAYLOR; WALTER MURRAY; MILBURN McCARTY; J. A. BEARD.

LYRIC SUNDAY - MONDAY MADELINE CARROLL STERLING HAYDEN IN "BAHAMA PASSAGE"

CONNELLEE SUNDAY ONLY 40,000 HORSEMEN

CLASSIFIED FOR RENT - 6-room unfurnished house, newly papered. \$25 a month. Inquire 400 Oak Lawn in Hillcrest or see Russell Hill at Eastland National Bank. FOR SALE - My home, 209 South Walnut. Bargain if sold at once. Telephone 232. FOR SALE: Second hand lumber. J. P. Booles. FOR SALE OR RENT: 7 room house. Double garage. Corner Plummer and South Oak Street. See Root Bar-B-Que Pit. FOR RENT - 2 room apartment with frigidaire. Close in. 209 Patterson St. HILLSIDE APARTMENTS - Newly Refinished Throughout. Reasonable Rates. 701 West Plummer. Telephone 9520. AIRCRAFT OFFERS: Good paying jobs for trained workers. FRYE'S training under factory procedure should qualify you for a successful career. Low cost, convenient payments, all equipment furnished. Pay as you earn. FRYE AIRCRAFT CO. 1914 N. Harwood Ph. R-4611 Dallas "Are Any Frye Student?" S. M. Root District Representative 603 W Main Eastland WANTED - You to 'phone the Daily Telegram any news items you may know. It is important that you give your name when calling, not to be used, but we must know the source of the news items we publish.—Eastland Telegram. Phone 601.