

PENASCO VALLEY NEWS

AND HOPE PRESS

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Hope, N. M. Friday, Sept. 7, 1945

New Mexico Hope School State Fair News

Leo F. Harms, Manager of New Mexico's Victory State Fair, October 14-18, announced today that the State Fair premium book and catalog, to be distributed during the coming week, shows a total amount in excess of \$25,000 in cash premiums for livestock, farm, garden and orchard crops, poultry and home arts and sciences. The prizes range from 50c in the Home Arts and Sciences classes up to \$500 for the grand prize county exhibit. Harms said that entries are rolling in rapidly from all parts of the state although entry blanks have not yet been distributed.

"We have already received entries for a number of show herds of Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn cattle," Harms said. "Several entries also have been received in the open classes for sheep, goats, swine and poultry. The number of these early entries indicates clearly the desire of producers of fine stock to show the entire state what they are doing. Since our dates have been advanced to October 7 through 14, farmers, truck gardeners, and orchardists will have a better opportunity to show well matured products. The latter date is also found desirable by cattle growers as stock at the later date is in better show condition. We have completed all arrangements for the usual amusements including racing, rodeo, etc., and also have a number of new features, some of which we feel sure will receive a warm welcome. We intend to make this Victory Fair the best New Mexico has ever had in every detail."

Robert Williams Writes

Robert Williams who is with a ground crew in the air service located in the Dutch East Indies writes the following interesting letter to his mother. Dear Mamma: Your letter came today asking for more detail about our snatching the survivors of the air plane crash in New Guinea out of there by a glider. When the plane failed to arrive it was several days before search planes found it deep in a hidden valley. Food, guns and medical supplies were dropped, then luns were made for a rescue. There was no room for a plane to get in there and out again, so we decided a glider was our best bet. We had to get a winch, overhaul it, and then install it in a C-47, besides getting the glider ready. We worked from 3 o'clock on Sunday evening until 2 a. m. Monday installing the winch in the plane. Monday the plane and glider was ready for a test-hop. The plane was to fly in and pick up the glider. The man operating the winch in the plane was inexperienced and when connections with the glider was made the winch clutch tore loose, seriously injuring two men in the plane. Well, we had to do all that work over again. Time was our important thing then. We had to get a new plane and winch. The accident tore several bulk heads out of the first one. Finally after several hours we were ready for another test hop which was successful. Our boss at that time, Lt. Devins, flew the C-47 and a Sergeant, an ex-glider pilot volunteered to fly the glider. That's all I had to do with it. Every man had his fingers crossed when they took off for the valley. We knew that setting the glider down in a small clearing in the jungle and snatching it out again wouldn't be a picnic, especially loaded with sick and injured people on board. As for the natives you ask about, I think they are all right, but are a nuisance in lots of ways, they love to trade and are always wanting cigarettes and food. I feel sorry for them, the Japs sure gave them hell. Most of the women were shot, many of the men are carrying scars from bullets and knives. I have made the acquaintance of two small boys who had been orphaned by the Japs. Their names are Felix and Sam. They will do anything for me. All my candy and cigarettes out of my K-rations goes to these boys, they would show me how to eat coconuts, which ones were good and which ones were not. The Dutch had missionaries in here before the war, several of the natives write very well and speak very fluent English. What they really need is medical care. I've really seen some pitiful cases that proper care and medicine would have prevented. I wish you could see their boats or outriggers. They made trips across bodies of water that I wouldn't like to make in a battle ship. What I can't understand is their ability to navigate for days without instruments. Outside of the odor and filth about them, I like them very much. I will get some pictures of them soon in some films. What do you think of the atomic bomb? Frankly, its possible it scares me. Lots of love, Robert.

Hope school started Tuesday with 50 enrolled in high school and 19 enrolled in the 7th and 8th grades. A few more are expected to enroll. New courses offered this year are agricultural for the 11th and 12th year boys, shop for the 9th and 10th year boys, shop for the 7th and 8th year boys and Home Ec. for the 7th and 8th year girls. The following teachers are on the job: Wallace Johnson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. John Hardin and Mrs. Lewis Scoggins. A telephone call from Oklahoma City informs us that Mr. Simpson is coming to Hope to coach and teach. He will live in the Irving Cox residence. Mrs. Marable, one of the teachers writes: "We have a nice group of boys and girls in the first three grades. There are 15 in the first, 10 in the second, and 12 in the third. The new pupils who have moved here recently are: Billy and Gary Crockett, Billy and Jackie Stephens, Mary Beth Eitman, Harold and Carolyn Crane, George Chalk and Dee Moore." Mrs. Fowler teacher in the 4th, 5th, and 6th grades reports 32 children enrolled. Pupils who have not been in school here before are Ned Moore, Bobbie Joe Munson, Joyce Marie Smedley, Sammie Chalk, Lorieta Faye Nunnelee and Coral Munson.

Movies for Sept. 12th—
"Beware The Lady"
"Making The Funnies"
"Little Old Bosko and the Pirates"

No Water System

The Hope people will have to be satisfied with the water system that we have for some time to come. The editor of News went to Roswell Tuesday and contacted Mr. Hinkle of the State Planning Board in regard to Hope getting a water system as a postwar project. If the state postwar planning committee approved of a water system for Hope we would be able to get a thousand or two to pay for the services of a civil engineer or surveyor to get the project started. After the project was completed this money would have to be paid back. No interest would be charged on this loan. The financing of this project would be up to the Town of Hope through the sale of bonds or some other method. Making a rough guess at it we think it would take at least \$15,000 to put into operation a water system. Hope's assessed valuation is only \$30,000. According to that could we raise the necessary amount to put across a postwar project that would cost us from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Perhaps we had better lower our sights a little and start a postwar project of financing play ground equipment for the Hope schools or the construction of a way side park, etc. There are just lots and lots of things that could be done to make Hope a better town to live in.

HOPE NEWS

Nadia Wood was in Artesia Tuesday on business connected with the Cafe she has opened in Hope. She reports an exceptional good run of business so far.

Beth Schneider has accepted a position with the telephone company in Artesia.

The garage at the Methodist church is being plastered and whitewashed this week. Ray Hill and John Hardin are doing the work.

The Tacky Party given last Friday evening at the high school by the W. S.C.S. of the Methodist church resulted in the raising of about \$28.00.

Mrs. Ben Babers went to Roswell Friday for medical treatment.

Mrs. Joseph O'Connell and Mrs. C. E. Croft both of Los Angeles have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shafer the past week.

Pfc. Raymond A. Shafer who has been serving in the 57th Fighter Group of the Army Air Corp in Italy for the past 52 months arrived home last week and is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shafer.

Donald Menefee left Monday morning for Fort Bliss where he will be inducted into the service.

Clayton Menefee of the U. S. Navy left Sunday morning for Fort Bliss where he reported for duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonney Altman and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Buckner and children spent the week end in Hope visiting friends and relatives.

Alvin Kincaid has just finished erecting a 14 foot steel wind mill at his ranch east of Hope.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Payne from Carlsbad were here over the week end visiting relatives.

J. C. Buckner went to Roswell Wednesday on business.

Dee Moore youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Moore was severely injured Monday by being thrown from his horse. He was taken to the hospital at Artesia for treatment. He is now on his way to recovery.

Mrs. N. L. Johnson is over at Hobbs visiting her daughters, Mrs. J. H. Dunne and Mrs. Richard Cooney.

Lt. Richard Cooney and his crew have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for exceptional bravery shown on a bombing mission over Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Buster Crockett have moved into the Ezra Teel residence.

Ray Chalk and family from the mountains have moved into the Walter Coates residence.

Mrs. Geo. Teel and daughters made a trip to Roswell Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mellard took their daughter, Wilma to El Paso Monday where she entered the Radford School for Girls.

Mrs. Jean Horner and son spent the week end visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hilary White, Sr.

Emmett Potter went to Roswell Friday for an operation on his eye.

Lawrence Blakeney from the Glasscock ranch was in town Wednesday. He reports the country in pretty good shape considering that the Democrats are in the saddle.

Lee Glasscock stopped in Hope Wednesday enroute to his ranch property southwest of Hope. Although Mr. Glasscock is getting a little older every year he is still as spry as a cricket.

Maurice Teel and New Teel were sunning themselves in front of the drug store Wednesday morning. They were hoping that it would rain soon.

LOCALS

Chas. Hanna is reported some better. He is planning on going to El Paso for medical treatments.

Mrs. Mary Hardin and Mary Jane Hardin returned Monday from a week spent at the Anderson ranch southwest of Hope.

Mrs. Sy Bunting left Thursday for Long Beach, Cal., where she will visit her parents.

Newt Teel made the best investment the other day that he has ever made. He subscribed for the Penasco Valley News.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Riddle and son were up from Artesia Tuesday night and attended Eastern Star Lodge meeting.

For Sale: 16 head pure bred Rambouillet Rams. One and two years old. Phone 9001F13. W. W. Galton, Carlsbad, N. M. adv. 5t No. 27

Geo. Schneider went to Amarillo, Tex., the first of the week and will try to purchase a passenger car.

Mrs. Chas. Cope went to Roswell Friday for medical treatment.

Joe Clements from the Penasco River Ranch was in Artesia Tuesday. P. S. Gathings has moved into the Fore residence.

Lewis Wells and family have moved into the residence formerly occupied by J. C. Bumgardner.

Carrie Lois Munson of Weed, N. M., has been elected vice-president of the Senior Class at the Eastern New Mexico College at Portales.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hall arrived here last week from Texas and took back with them Mrs. R. L. Hall who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joe Young. Jimmie Briscoe has purchased Chester Teague's school bus and started hauling children Monday.

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NEW MEXICO STATE FAIR

Albuquerque, New Mexico

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

U.S. Moves to Take Over Japan; See Early End to Rationing As Reconversion Pace Quickens

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

JAPAN: Work Out Occupation

Its huge guns belching smoke and fire and bombarding the Nipponese coastline just a few weeks ago, the huge 45,000 ton U. S. battleship Missouri was to become the peace ship of World War II, with the Japanese formally signing surrender papers aboard the vessel in Tokyo bay.

Taking place several days after U. S. airborne troops were to descend on the Atsugi airdrome southwest of Tokyo to spearhead the Japanese occupation along with marines landing simultaneously at the Yokosuka naval base 20 miles below the Nipponese capital, the formal surrender ceremony was to see General MacArthur signing for the Allies as a whole, with Admiral Nimitz countersigning for the U. S. and Admiral Fraser for the British.

In working out the initial occupation plans, General MacArthur and his staff left no stone unturned to assure the safe conduct of the U. S. forces. At the same time, the new Nipponese government headed by Prince Higashi-Kuni strove to prepare the population to accept the American landings peaceably and refrain from riotous outbreaks, imperiling the whole surrender.

Under General MacArthur's plans, the Japanese were ordered to ground all planes and disarm all ships at sea several days before the first U. S. landings. Then, while sprawling Allied fleets moved in close to Nipponese shores, the Japanese were to immobilize all vessels in Tokyo bay and strip coastal guns and anti-aircraft batteries.

As a final precaution, the Japanese were ordered to evacuate all armed forces out of the immediate landing area, to forestall possible attack by fanatical troops. Guides and interpreters were to be furnished to facilitate General MacArthur's control of the occupation territory.

Jap Casualties

In the first full admission of the intensity of Allied air attacks, the Japanese news agency Domei reported that 44 of the nation's 200 or more cities were almost completely wiped out by bombings, with a toll of 260,000 killed, 412,000 wounded and 1,200,000 left homeless.

Of the total, the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki accounted for 90,000 killed and 180,000 wounded, Domei said. Declaring the toll may be even greater, the Japs revealed that many of the burned are not expected to survive because of the nature of the wounds, while persons only slightly touched by the fires later weaken and often die.

Reporting that 2,210,000 homes were completely demolished or burnt down, and 90,000 partly damaged, Domei said that in addition to the 44 cities almost completely wiped out, 37 others, including Tokyo, suffered loss of over 30 per cent of their built-up area. Of 47 provinces, only 9 escaped with relatively minor damage, Domei revealed.

CHINA: Key Position

Relieved from Japanese encroachment, and pivotal point of the Orient, China has assumed a renewed importance in the far east, with Chiang Kai-shek and his Premier T. V. Soong playing their cards well in the complicated game of international politics.

Backed by the U. S., Chiang's government holds the upper hand in the vast, sprawling nation with its 400,000,000 people, with its position greatly strengthened in dealings with the Chinese communists, Russia and even Britain.

Though the Reds have openly defied Chiang, U. S. financial and material support of his regime, plus efforts of Ambassador Hurley to bring the two dissident factions together, have enhanced his standing. In his dealings with Russia, U. S. and British pressure has resulted in recognition of China's sovereignty over Inner Mongolia and Manchuria, though the



Chiang and T. V. Soong

Reds have obtained a 50 per cent interest in vital railways in the latter province, secured Port Arthur as a naval base and been allowed use of the ice-free port of Dairen.

By marching his armies into the crown colony of Hong Kong, which the British wish to retrieve, Chiang even struck up a bargaining position with London.

RECONVERSION: Pace Quickens

Breathless trying to keep up with relaxation of unending wartime controls, the nation contemplated early removal of meat, tire and shoe rationing, even as the government removed restrictions on industry to permit full-steam ahead on reconversion.

Following a previous announcement that the government had abolished packer set-asides on beef, veal and ham supplies for the army and other federal agencies, an early end of rationing was expected with OPA's revelation that it would reduce meat point values in view of military cutbacks in orders and a prospective heavy fall run of cattle.

With the announcement that tire production would be doubled to 4,000,000 monthly during October,



With industry given the go-ahead signal for civilian production, manufacturers strove for speedy output for the pent-up postwar market. Here, body is being slung on chassis of one of the first cars to roll off of postwar production line.

November and December, unofficial predictions that rationing of cords would be terminated within 90 days were strengthened.

Forecasts that shoe rationing also may be ended shortly were supported by an announcement of the Tanners Council of America that production of civilian footwear may exceed 30,000,000 pair a month for the rest of the year, the highest level ever reached by the industry.

By lopping off most controls and only retaining authority to assure military and other emergency production, and break bottlenecks in scarce materials for civilian output, the government gave manufacturers the go-ahead signal on such a wide variety of items as refrigerators, radios, distilled spirits, trucks, oil furnaces, construction machinery, metal furniture, motorcycles, photographic films, storage batteries, waxed paper, sanitary napkins, machine tools, shipping containers, pulpwood and commercial chemicals.

Removal of all lumber controls except those necessary to fill priority orders assured a speedy resumption of both industrial and home building construction.

U. S. CREDIT: Supplants Lend-Lease

Following termination of the 41-billion-dollar lend-lease program, Foreign Economic Administrator Leo Crowley revealed that the U. S. was prepared to advance six billion dollars in credits to other nations for procurement of material in this country to bolster sagging postwar economies.

At the same time, Crowley said that negotiations might begin within the next year for settlement of lend-lease accounts, which find U. S. contributions of 41 billions offset by only 5 1/2 billions in mutual assistance.

Under plans outlined by the FEA chief, the U. S. would furnish 3 1/2 billion dollars in long-term credit to nations wishing to purchase goods already contracted for to fill cancelled lend-lease orders. An additional 2 billion 800 million dollars would be advanced for procuring industrial and other goods.

Washington Digest

Stricken Europe Needs Large Imports of Food



Never Able to Raise Enough Fare for Its Teeming Masses, Old World's Demands Aggravated by Ravages of War.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, NW, Washington, D. C.

I've just come up from the barnyard of a Maryland farm. In the barn was a comfortable crop of hay and wheat, outside a herd of fat Guernseys of all ages from a two weeks' old calf up. Most of the chickens were already cooling themselves in a locker. There was only one thing for the farmer to complain about and the hogs got a break out of that—the oats.

"Just too wet this year," he said. For fear it would set the barn afire, if he stored it in that condition, the farmer explained that he "had to dump it" and a batch of shoats were leaping around in the spoiled grain like jack-rabbits. Most of the farmers hereabouts lost their oats, too.

All week in Washington, I'd been reading, talking and thinking about farm products along with other reconversion problems. We, in the United States, are going to get only about three-quarters of what we raise this year, according to unofficial estimates. Europe is going to need about 25 per cent more food and textiles than she normally needs.

I hear the questions asked: Why should we be expected to send all this food to Europe? Why can't she produce her own? Are the people too lazy, or inefficient or what?

I put those two questions to a member of the department of agriculture who is just back from an inspection tour of Europe.

"Europe has always imported food, in peace and in war, in fat years and lean," he answered. "To send food to Europe is the natural thing. Not to send it would be unnatural."

Food Production To Dip Further

"In 1945, Europe's production was 10 per cent under her normal production. Next year, production will be 15 per cent under this year. That means the people of Europe will need 25 per cent more than in normal times. It does not necessarily mean that the United States will furnish a total of 25 per cent more of everything. For instance, Canada will furnish more wheat than before so we won't have to increase our quota, but we shall probably be called upon for more of the protein foods, especially the milk products."

Before answering my second question, my friend explained the paradox that peace has cut down Europe's producing power. While the European nations were overrun by a conquering army, he elucidated, while part of the fields of the continent were being riddled with shells and later gutted with tanks, production fell off only some 10 per cent from normal. This is the reason:

The Germans had to maintain a working economy in the nations they occupied and also they did not wish to destroy the resources of territory which they hoped to exploit. When they knew they were beaten, they stole what they could eat or carry and tried to destroy what they couldn't move; much breeding stock had already been slaughtered.

Of course, we must not be led astray by this figure of 10 per cent—the decrease in the total production in Europe in wartime. There was a sharp cut in certain products and an increase in others. The entire pattern of the agriculture was altered. For example, the livestock raisers always imported feed. When it was cut off there had to be a shift from livestock to root crops. Potatoes and beets make for a very monotonous diet, but they were filling while they lasted.

The Germans organized and regimented farm labor in all countries including their own. They maintained transportation fairly well until just before the invasion. Now transportation is utterly disrupted, there are millions of displaced persons, farm machinery is broken down.

But this doesn't answer question number two: Why can't Europe feed herself in normal times? Are the people so much lazier or behind-the-times that they can't make things grow as we do?

Before answering that question, my friend reminded me that it was

true that nobody always works at maximum efficiency, that most people can do more when they have to than when they don't, especially when there is some extraordinary urge such as war. Take our own case: with thousands of farm boys in the munitions factories and with the armed forces, what did America do?

American farm production in 1944 was increased, despite its handicap, 36 per cent beyond the 1935 to 1939 level.

Britain's Farm Output High

But what about England where the boys were in the army and the munitions factories, too; where farmers had to farm in the blackout and around the shell-craters in their fields? The British increased their production 65 per cent—they were nearer to the front than we were. They had a greater incentive.

For the same reason, the distribution was far better than in America. Regimentation was more stringent. The government in England bought all the food and distributed it itself. It cracked down hard on the black markets. In this country, popular opinion prevented such interference with private enterprise. And so in America we permitted the processing and distribution industries to operate at a profit. In Britain, it was a non-profit, government operation. Rationing was stricter, too.

So much for Britain's wartime effort. Now, what about the efficiency of her production in normal times?

My informant gave me some impressive figures.

He pointed to America's two typical farm states which taken together are just about equal to Britain in area: Iowa and Indiana. Believe it or not in normal times Britain produces more wheat, barley and oats than those two states combined.

Britain also produces more cattle than Texas which is six times as large—more potatoes than all our chief potato states including Maine and Idaho, more dairy products than Wisconsin.

"Then why on earth," I interrupted, "can't they feed themselves over there?"

Back came the answer: "For the same reason that New York state with its skilled farmers, its splendid soil, its up-to-date methods, can't feed itself any more than the District of Columbia can. In Europe as in these more heavily populated areas in the United States, there are just too many people."

If we want these Europeans to live and prosper and earn the money to buy our automobiles and typewriters and other gadgets which keep our factories running, we'll have to keep on sending food to Europe as we always have.

Recently I was asked to make a recording which was to be deposited in the archives of George Washington university, as part of a series made for the use of the class of the year 2007. It is a somewhat fantastic idea to be sure, but it is seriously undertaken and I responded in as serious a vein as I could muster. I can't repeat what I said as that is supposed to be held as a big surprise for the class of 2007. However, the whole idea intrigues me so much that I have been thinking about it ever since.

The fact that this year begins what some people call the "atomic age" makes the speculation all the more interesting. In 1939 when the first successful experiment in "splitting the atom," and releasing the vast power which literally holds the world together was reported chiefly in scientific publications, as of great academic importance. One writer said the experiment might have no results of interests beyond the laboratory. Six years later continuation of those experiments ended the Japanese war.

The forces released, however, were largely uncontrolled and purely destructive.

Will the class of 2007 have to look up the word "coal" because it has been forgotten? Will all our modern means of generating power be displaced by the atom's forces, carefully controlled and directed to the uses of peace and progress?

He Recognized Droll Sarcasm From Eleph

One afternoon a famous actor was rehearsing a dramatic group for a performance "Aida." The singers were in bad form and for the first time he could not get them to sing. He was about to give up when one of the singers, which was to appear in the performance lumbered out on wings, lifted his trunk and sang to them with a shower of sarcasm. Observing the disconcerted singers with amusement the director turned to the singer and made a sweeping bow. "Frightful stage manager," he murmured, "but what a

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

HELP WANTED—WHY NOT GET INTO the business field—sell Iron Fireman heating equipment in metropolitan areas. Big pent-up demand situation. Write today for early prospectus. THE RIO GRANDE FIELD, Denver 9.

Shoemakers and managers, opportunities and salary. Apply 43 E. Broadway, Salt Lake City.

SHEETMETAL MEN, body builders, spray painters, mechanics and carpenters needed at well-established industrial working concern. Excellent wages, permanent employment, enthusiastic, qualified men. Exciting opportunity for advancement. FRUEHAUF TRAILERS, 3050 Blake, Denver, Colorado.

FARM MACHINERY—IDAHO RED CEDAR POST sale, carload lots. High Chisholm, Bonners Ferry.

New, Used Bean and Grain Grinders, Colorado Machinery Co., 227 S. Grant St., Denver, Co.

DA-WEST ALL PURPOSE FEEDERS. Only the Da-West has the three-KNIFE ACTION-COMBINATION (three removable knives) MER ACTION—SCREEN ACTION—antiseptic feeders. Guaranteed to feed, baled hay, grain and sorghum large capacity, and easy to operate. Also the De-West silo. Order now. Dealer inquiries invited. We also have the De-Draulic Agricultural Loader, manure, gravel, sand, hay, etc. thing that needs to be loaded in minutes. Made to fit HIC-3, A & B and Ford-Ferguson. Fruehauf. Sold by R. V. LEHNER COMPANY, Ness City. (Dealers wanted for the De-West)

HOME FURNISHINGS—MAYTAG WASHERS are real wartime friends. Don't need a new drain pipe? We'll fit all models. Expert service, complete stock of genuine Maytag at your local Authorized Maytag or Write Factory Distribution.

Maytag Rocky Mountain, Colorado Springs. ATTENTION RANCHERS—Here's your chance to buy the Ranch House beds. Army beds complete with springs, bedding, condition and repaired. They last. American Spring Co., 2263 7th Street, Denver 11, Co.

LIVESTOCK—FOR SALE—1 registered Mammoth 5 years old. Range raised good breeder on range or lot. ELDON ROUTE 1, Ramah, Colorado.

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Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is famous for relieving monthly pain but also cures nervous, tired, high-strung women when due to functional period disturbances. Taken regularly—build up resistance against such troubles. Pinkham's Compound helps restore normal directions. Try Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound.

WNU—M

That Naggins Backache

May Warn of Disorders Kidney Action Modern life with its hurry and irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and strain on the kidneys. They are apt to be over-taxed and fail to filter waste and other impurities from the blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up late, leg pains, swollen feet, tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are: urination burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

Try Doan's Pills. Doan's helps kidneys to pass off harmful waste. They have had more than a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

He Recognized Sarcasm From Elegance

One afternoon a conductor was rehearsing a group for a performance of "Aida." The singers had bad form and for the conductor could not get them to sing.



W. H. A. PATTERSON

COMMUNITY SPIRIT ENCOURAGES GROWTH FOR THE COMMUNITY, whose people wish it to grow and prosper, no one thing is more essential than community spirit.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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WHY NOT GET INTO the heating equipment in metropolitan areas? Big pent-up demand awaits you.

THE RIO GRAPE TRAIL DENVER

SHEETMETAL MEN, body builders, spray painters, etc., mechanics and carpenters needed at well-established industrial working com.

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That Nagging Backache

May Warn of Disorders Kidney Action

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Jet Air Liners Will Cross U. S. In Four Hours!

Travel at Amazing Speed Will Be Without Sensation Of Motion, Say Experts

Air travel is on the doorstep of a dream! Within a few years the public will be reaping the benefits of jet propulsion.

The plane looks like a huge bullet with short, stubby wings attached. Nothing protrudes from its sleek form except the landing gear.

Climbing up the steps of the loading ramp, you walk into the spacious cylindrical cabin.

No Noise or Vibration. The pilot opens the throttles and the plane slowly accelerates.

It is serene in the beautifully appointed cabin. All is quiet, warm and comfortable.

Dine in Comfort. For the next three and a half hours you cruise along, maintaining

smooth high speed. Realizing you are hungry you proceed to the Dine-Aire compartment.

Looking out the window you see two more jets are turned off. Then you see the outside altimeter slowly unwinding itself.

And there you have it. Tomorrow's non-stop, cross-country jet flight. Not this year, nor next, nor perhaps the year after—but soon, engineers predict.

Aware that magazines and newspapers are essential for the morale of men in forward areas, the navy is offsetting the curtailment of individual subscriptions.

The basis for the selection is the result of research of the army special service division, which has had more than two years experience in developing and distributing the same kits to army personnel overseas.

On July 1, 1945, the navy put in effect regulations restricting the mailing of newspapers and magazines to navy, marine and coast-guard personnel overseas.

Washington, D. C., intends to have the biggest stadium in the world. It will seat 200,000 persons, and will be covered by a great roof supported by arches 500 feet across and 200 feet high.

Kitty and Skippy



Cats and dogs are forever breaking into the news. Above, a new fashion in the cat world is displayed by this British feline.

Below is Skippy, a Hollywood dog who has been retired on pension. His late master, George William Barbier, character actor, left \$2,080 to provide Skippy with dog biscuits and bones for life.



smooth high speed. Realizing you are hungry you proceed to the Dine-Aire compartment where you choose a table next to the large curved glass windows which form the side of the cabin.

Looking out the window you see two more jets are turned off. Then you see the outside altimeter slowly unwinding itself.

And there you have it. Tomorrow's non-stop, cross-country jet flight. Not this year, nor next, nor perhaps the year after—but soon, engineers predict.

Aware that magazines and newspapers are essential for the morale of men in forward areas, the navy is offsetting the curtailment of individual subscriptions.

The basis for the selection is the result of research of the army special service division, which has had more than two years experience in developing and distributing the same kits to army personnel overseas.

On July 1, 1945, the navy put in effect regulations restricting the mailing of newspapers and magazines to navy, marine and coast-guard personnel overseas.

Washington, D. C., intends to have the biggest stadium in the world. It will seat 200,000 persons, and will be covered by a great roof supported by arches 500 feet across and 200 feet high.

The immense building will be big enough for football, baseball, polo, track meets or any other athletic event, such as the Olympic games.

World fairs, inaugurations and military reviews can be staged in it. Artificial lighting will permit night events, while mechanical heating and cooling will maintain comfortable temperatures.

The building will be known as the National Memorial stadium. It will be located at Anacostia Park, on the eastern boundary of the district.

Sen. Theodore Bilbo of Mississippi is chairman of the senate commission handling the project.

"GAY GADGETS"

Associated Newspapers—WNU Features. By NANCY PEPPER

TRICKS WITH TRINKETS

It's not WHAT you wear—but HOW you wear it, we always say. Monotonous, huh? Anybody can wear a bracelet around her wrist.

Over the Top—That's where your earrings are being worn these days—at the tops of your ears.

Dog Collar Clutter—Those velvet ribbons you're tying around your necks are a swoonderful parking space for your favorite pin.

THIN AND BARE IT All year I gorged Banana Splits, And took my malteds Double, But now on Goo, I'm crying quits.

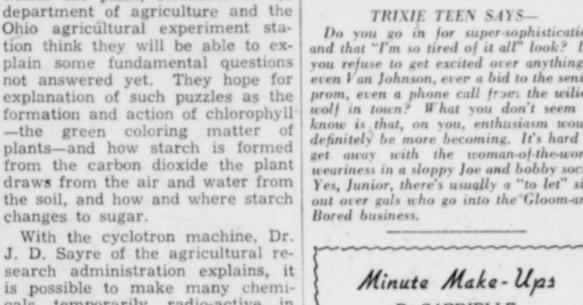
My excess weight I can't dispute, The scale presents a riddle—How can I wear a Bathing Suit That's parted in the middle?

Do you go in for super-sophistication and that "I'm so tired of it all" look? Do you refuse to get excited over anything—even Van Johnson, ever a bid to the senior prom, even a phone call from the wildest wolf in town?

Minute Make-Ups By GABRIELLE

Here's a home cooked beauty masque. Two tablespoons of cooked oatmeal, two tablespoons of rose water, four tablespoons of glycerine. Blend until smooth.

Plan to Erect World's Largest Stadium in Nation's Capital



Washington, D. C., intends to have the biggest stadium in the world. It will seat 200,000 persons, and will be covered by a great roof supported by arches 500 feet across and 200 feet high.

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A Bell for Adano

By John Hersey

THE STORY THUS FAR: The American troops arrived at Adano, a seaport in Italy, with Major Victor Joppolo, the Army officer in charge. Sergeant North, an MP, was in charge of security. The Major set out immediately to win the friendship and confidence of the citizens and vowed to replace the town bell, which the Germans had taken. He met the priest, attended mass and appointed Mercurio Salvatore as town crier. Gargano, chief of the Carabinieri, shoved his way to the head of the bakery line. When Carmelina, wife of the lazy Fatta, objected, the Chief marched her off to the Major, who turned her free. He informed the citizens that all were equal and must take their turn.

CHAPTER VI

The cart groaned. The right wheel crumbled around the axle. The whole weight of the thing rolled slowly over into the ditch, and the shafts twisted and upset the mule, and the mule, which had always feared ditches on the right, screamed to find itself falling into what it had feared.

Errante hit the earth hard. He woke up, but what with his dazedness, his drunkenness, his surprise and his natural stupidity, he was unable to do anything except roar wordlessly.

General Marvin was still roaring too. "Serve him right," he shouted. "Holding up traffic. Trying to stop the invasion."

A new fury rushed up the General's cheeks. "Middleton," he shouted, "shoot that mule."

Colonel Middleton's blood froze. He shouted back: "Do you think it's wise, sir?"

The General shouted: "What's that? What's that?"

Colonel Middleton knew it was hopeless but he shouted again: "I said, do you think it is wise, sir?" Trying to reason with any man, and especially with this man at two hundred feet and the top of one's lungs was not rewarding work.

The General shouted: "Middleton, you trying to stop the invasion too? Do what I say."

So Colonel Middleton pulled out his Colt and fired three shots into the head of the screaming mule.

All this was accomplished before Errante Gaetano was able to shape his roaring into words. He stood there in absolute amazement at the shooting.

General Marvin shouted: "Let's go, can't spend all day here."

The men got back into the armored car and the jeep. As they started up, General Marvin said: "Got to teach these people a lesson. Take me to the mayor of this town, what is this town anyhow?"

And they drove off, leaving Errante sobbing on the flank of his mule, lying with his arms around the neck of the mule which had had a sense of the middle but no sense of urgency.

The General's armored car pulled up in front of the Palazzo di Citta. Lieutenant Byrd ran across the wide sidewalk and up the marble stairs and burst into Major Joppolo's office. He interrupted the Major in the middle of a conversation with Gargano, the Chief of the Carabinieri.

"General Marvin's downstairs and wants to see you," the Lieutenant said. "He's mad as hell, so you better hurry."

"General Marvin," said Major Joppolo, and the tone of his voice was not of delight. Though he had never met the General, he had heard much about him. "I'll be right down."

Lieutenant Byrd turned and ran downstairs. Major Joppolo absently arranged the papers on his desk in neat piles. Then he stood up and walked out of his office. Half way down the marble stairs he realized that he was out of uniform. He had heard stories of General Marvin's insistence on correct uniform. Here he was in pink pants and khaki shirt, when he was supposed to be in woollens. He was suddenly very frightened, and he turned and began walking up the stairs again, trying to figure out what to do, how to get into proper uniform.

Colonel Middleton ran to the foot of the marble stairs and shouted up: "Hey, you, what do you mean by keeping the General waiting?"

"Yes, sir," Major Joppolo said. "Be right down."

There was nothing to do. He ran down the stairs.

When Major Joppolo reached the armored car, the General was sitting with his left arm raised in front of him, glaring at his wrist watch.

Major Joppolo saluted. General Marvin roared: "One minute and twenty seconds. You've been keeping me waiting one minute and twenty seconds. Do you think I have all day to wait for you? Who are you, anyway?"

"Major Joppolo, sir, senior civil affairs officer, town of Adano, sir."

General Marvin remembered the cart and was apparently too angry even to notice Major Joppolo's uniform. "Major, these Italian carts are holding up our whole invasion. Keep them out of this town. Don't you let another cart come across that bridge back there into this town. What the hell is this town, anyway?"

"Adano, sir, town of Adano."

"Adano. Keep the carts out of this town, you hear me?"

"Yes, sir, I'll take care of that right away."

The General shouted: "Right away? That's not soon enough for me."

"Sir, I'll go right up and call the M.P.'s and tell them about it."

"That's not soon enough. I want action. No more carts. Adano's the name of this town, remember that, Middleton, Adano. No more carts at all, Major, do you understand? What are you standing there gawking about? Action. Let's get going, let's get out of here, do you think I have all day?"

And before Major Joppolo could even salute, the armored car had roared away.

By the time he reached his desk again, Major Joppolo realized what the consequences of keeping the



General Marvin roared: "One minute and twenty seconds!"

carts out of town would be. He knew very well how essential they were to the life of the place.

With a heavy heart he cranked his field telephone, asked for Rowboat Blue Forward, got the ear of Captain Purvis, head of the M.P.'s in Adano, and ordered him in the name of General Marvin, to keep all carts out of Adano, to stop them at the bridge on the east and at the sulphur refinery on the west.

Then he called for Zito, his usher, and asked him to assemble all the officials of the town in his office.

When they were all in, Major Joppolo stood at his desk and said: "I have promised to tell you every important thing which the American authorities decide to do in this town. I do not want this to be a town of mysteries. In a democracy one of the most important things is for everyone to know as much as possible about what is going on."

"The American authorities have decided that because of military necessities it will no longer be possible for mule carts to come into the streets of town."

Major Joppolo could see his audience suck in its collective breath. He said: "I am not happy to have to announce this decision. It is because of military necessities. I am sorry. That is all."

Early in the morning, Zito, the little usher, came up to his desk and said: "Mister Major, there are three men to see you about the carts."

Because it worried him, the Major snapped back angrily at Zito: "What do they want about the carts?"

"That is something they wish to tell you, Mister Major," Zito said. "It is something they did not tell me."

"Well, show them in."

The three Italians were evidently poor but respected men. There was a kind of democracy in their coming to see the Major: they were the chosen delegates of all the cartmen, to argue this thing out.

They all had old, clean coats on,

and they all clutched cloth caps in their hands. Zito brought three chairs forward, and they sat in a half circle opposite the Major.

The Major pointed with a fountain pen at one of the men and said in Italian: "You. What is your name?"

The man was about sixty. His hair was pure white but the skin of his forehead, though furrowed, was the skin of a tough young man. He jumped to his feet, twisting his cap in his strong hands, and he shouted: "Afronti Pietro, Mister Major." Then he gave the Major a Fascist salute.

"Speak softly here," the Major said. "I am not deaf." He leaned and spoke to the other two men. "Are you deaf?"

"No, Mister Major," they both said.

"Then speak softly," he said to the strong-voiced man. "What do you desire?"

"I desire," the old man said, trying to keep his voice quiet, "to raise the question of the carts coming into the town of Adano. I desire to tell you, Mister Major, that these carts are most dear to us. I wish to tell you about my cart. It has two wooden wheels, Mister Major."

"I have seen these carts. It is not necessary to describe the carts."

Afronti gave another Fascist salute. "One day last summer," he said in a louder voice, "I drove my cart all the way to Gioia di Monti, and all the way the wheels sang a song which was also a prophecy. At the time none of my friends would believe this song, would you, my friends?" And he turned to the other two.

The two nodded their heads, but the expression of their faces was blank because they were thinking of the speeches they were about to make.

Afronti's voice grew louder and louder, as if he were outdoors. "Do you wish to hear this song, Mister Major?"

Major Joppolo said: "No, please come to the point."

Afronti stepped back. He unbuttoned his coat. He held his cap out at arm's length and he sang. It was not exactly a tune he sang, but his voice went up and down, very loud. This is what he sang: "The Americans are coming here. Signor Afronti, The Americans are very just men. Especially with regard to carts."

Major Joppolo said: "Do not joke with me, old man. We have no time for humor this morning. I want to help you if you have something reasonable to ask of me. Come to the point."

Afronti shouted: "The music has stopped. There is no more music."

The Major said: "Please do not shout here. You seem to think that Americans are deaf men. We are not deaf. Do not shout."

Afronti said very softly: "The music has stopped, there is no more music, Mister Major. Thank you, Mister Major." And he sat down abruptly.

The Major lifted his pen and pointed it at the next man. "And you," he said, "your name."

This was a man who seemed a little backward. He was timid in the way he stood up and he did not twist his cap with any enthusiasm, as the others did. His voice was slow and he had to think a long time before he could say his own name. Finally it came out: "Erba Carlo, Mister Major."

"And you desire?"

After an embarrassing pause, the other two left off thinking about their own speeches and came to the assistance of Erba.

"Tell him," one of them said, "about the water carts."

After this sustained effort, Erba's face was covered with perspiration. At first he looked proud and triumphant, but then he could see another hurdle coming.

Major Joppolo was frantic with impatience, but he said: "Yes, my friend, tell me some more about the water cart." This was a quality in the Major that came out time and again; he was always gentle with those who evoked impatience, and he was always impatient with those who begged for gentleness.

"The thirst," said one of Erba's friends, "the great thirst."

Erba turned to the Major with an expression of delight which belied the seriousness of what he was to say. He was delighted because it was all coming back to him now. He said: "You will not let my cart across the bridge. There is no water in Adano without my cart and the other water carts. There is a thirst in Adano. Since yesterday morning at eleven o'clock there is a great thirst. Carmelina who is the wife of the lazy Fatta says that her daughter will die of the thirst. It is all because of the bridge and the carts . . . and the—"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for September 9

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A NATION GOD USED

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 41:46-57. GOLDEN TEXT—He hath given meat unto them that fear him: he will ever be mindful of his covenant.—Psalm 111:5.

Conservation of natural resources—that phrase has a modern touch to it, and yet we would do well to turn back to the story of Joseph in Egypt and learn anew the importance of not wasting what we have if we are to be fed in the days of shortage.

Certain it is that we should face at once the shameful record of waste in the manufacture and sale of intoxicants. This is temperance Sunday. Let us not fail to stress this truth.

Joseph recognized the provision of God and made use of it for His glory and the good of the people.

I. Food—God's Provision (vv. 46-49).

As men work with God in the cultivation of the land they are apt to begin to think of themselves as producers, when they are actually only the servants of the Lord in the orderly care of that which He provides.

We need to renew our sense of complete dependence upon God lest we become proud of our own supposed attainments and forget Him. Then He will have to withhold His bountiful hand and we shall stand with empty measures.

Remember, too, that what God has given to feed the nations cannot with impunity be used for the manufacture of intoxicating beverages which are designed and used for no good purpose—only for destruction. Let's not forget that God could send us a famine, too!

The manner in which Joseph cared for the gathering of the grain is worth noting. He did not sit in his royal office and send out an edict. He went throughout the land building storehouses, seeing that the grain was properly conserved.

Observe also the wisdom of storing the food in the place where it was raised and where it would eventually be needed. No shipping and re-shipping and no undue centralization.

II. Family—God's Gift (vv. 50-52).

From among the Gentiles, Joseph took himself a bride. While it is not indicated, we have reason to assume that she was a believer in the true God. One cannot imagine a man of Joseph's character and spiritual integrity marrying an unbeliever.

The sons which came into the home were recognized as God's gift. Note how God was counted into the life of these boys and of the home. We spoke above about the need of conserving grain. Think now of the infinitely more important conservation of boys and girls.

The liquor interests have used this war to create a taste for beer on the part of millions of young men and women, both in the armed services and in our war plants. They have broken down the objections and the religious principles of many and we are almost at the point where one who objects is regarded as a foolish fanatic.

If America cannot with impunity use her grain to make booze, do you think God will hold us guiltless if we stand idly by and let the rapacious breweries and distilleries take our boys and girls?

III. Famine—God's Opportunity (vv. 53-57).

Now the time had come when God's word to Joseph was proved to be true. When His loyal servant stood before the world as the one who was in touch with the infinite One, he had the food to give out because he had obeyed God's command.

It is in the crises of life that the things of God prove themselves. When man's hand drops in weakness and despair, God steps in and does the abundant thing; that is, if we are willing to recognize Him.

There is another sense in which the coming of famine was God's opportunity, for it gave Him the chance He wanted to speak to men. In the days of plenty and prosperity mankind is self-sufficient and too busy to listen to God, but when there is no food to eat, he has time to hear God.

Will he wait to cry out to God until we have felt the sharp pangs of hunger, or will we by our obedience and gratitude of heart encourage Him to continue His abundance toward us? Reader, how do you feel in your own heart?

THE CHEERFUL

We bear so many useless loads. We'd get through with much less. If we would just dispense with the lug.



WNU Features.

When Angry Llamas It Blisters Skin of

The llama, common in the South American Andes, is an odd creature. It looks something like a sheep, but it has wool like a sheep, some huge bird of prey mouth like a rabbit. It combines the neigh of a horse with the stubbornness of a mule. When mad it will spit whose acid causes human blisters upon contact.

The llama is allied to the alpaca, but is smaller, standing three feet at the shoulder without a hump. It varies from black to white.

Acid Indigestion

Relieved in 5 minutes or double dose. When excess stomach acid causes indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach and nervous prostration, the fastest-acting medicine is Black Leaf 40. It gives immediate symptomatic relief—no medicine like this. Tablets. No laxative. Relieves indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, nervous prostration, etc. in 5 minutes.



You CAN relieve ATHLETE'S FOOT

SORETONE
Made by McKesson & Robbins
Sold with money-back guarantee
50¢ and \$1.00

PAZO for PILES

Relieves pain and soreness. Pazo in Tubes! Millions of people suffering from simple Piles, have found relief with PAZO ointment. Why? First, PAZO ointment soothes inflamed areas—relieves pain and itching. Second, PAZO ointment lubricates hardened, dried piles—helps prevent cracking and soreness. Third, PAZO ointment helps to reduce swelling and check bleeding. Fourth, it's easy to use. PAZO ointment's perforated Pipe makes application simple and thorough. Your doctor can tell you about PAZO ointment.

SUPPOSITORIES TOO! Some persons, and many doctors prefer to use suppositories. PAZO comes in handy suppositories. The same soothing relief PAZO always gives.

Get PAZO Today! At Drugstores



MERCHANDISE

Must Be GOOD to be Consistently Advertised BUY ADVERTISED GOODS

By VIK UNIVERSE another psychological good as "Time it's "Ur star-studded Sanders, Ge Ella Raines at has only to steal the scene

GERALD You'll see su the picture. Geraldine Fi picture that reactions — it tremendo for weeks i different enc sign that a i it isn't nob out.

Dennis M mas in Co Hollywood i pictures i names, so Metro he u ley Morner. Stanley. Wa ent name.

If you've a disappoint meat for first film too big." phrey Bog tract holde convincing Bette Dav barras co her go "bi peal."

It looks resist the ing filming Hayward plans for the war e ing into p stand.

Frank: the next signed a a cigaret covering "Which i feet and summer. nights, o best thin fact that producer producer

The or the atom important ing to atomic l cle Mak ject no lease. I veloped was te quence

Jack show o Ginny who've with a dom. J he and vacated Boys a spends turned School

Two House the de is bas FBI, s acting tain th ly in other ing omitt Japan

Star Dust

STAGE SCREEN RADIO

By VIRGINIA VALE
UNIVERSAL has given us another of those top-notch psychological mysteries, one as good as "The Suspect." This time it's "Uncle Harry," with a star-studded cast—George Sanders, Geraldine Fitzgerald, Ella Raines and Sara Allgood, who has only to walk across a room to steal the scene from everybody else.



GERALDINE FITZGERALD

You'll see superb acting all through the picture, especially in some of Geraldine Fitzgerald's scenes. It's a picture that causes rather violent reactions—people are going to like it tremendously or argue about it for weeks because they wanted a different ending. And that's a sure sign that a picture is exceptional; if it isn't nobody cares how it turns out.

Dennis Morgan, star of "Christmas in Connecticut," is the only Hollywood star who has worked in pictures under three different names, so far as we know. At Metro he used his own name, Stanley Morner. At Paramount, Richard Stanley. Warners' gave him his present name.

If you've just stubbed your toe on a disappointment, here's encouragement for you. Clark Gable lost his first film job because "his ears are too big." George Brent and Humphrey Bogart were dropped by contract holders because they "weren't convincing in western drama." And Bette Davis' name must still embarrass certain executives who let her go "because she has no sex appeal."

It looks as if the movie stars can't resist the restaurant business. During filming of "Young Widow," Louis Hayward had an architect make plans for a cafe to be opened when the war ended, and Alan Ladd's going into partnership in a hamburger stand.

Frank Sinatra seems to be set for the next five years in radio. He's signed a contract for 39 weeks with a cigarette company, with options covering that time. He'll replace "Which is Which," for which "Detect and Collect" substituted this summer. He'll be heard Wednesday nights, on CBS. He says one of the best things about the program is the fact that Mann Holiner will be the producer—thinks Holiner's the best producer in the business.

The only motion picture footage of the atom smasher, which played an important part in experiments leading to the development of the atomic bomb, will be seen in "Miracle Makers," a Warner's short subject now ready for immediate release. Dr. O. E. Lawrence, who developed the cyclotron, as it's called, was technical adviser on the sequence and appears in the film.

Jack Smith, who now has his own show on CBS, joins Bing Crosby, Ginny Simms and all the others who've started on the air singing with a trio and graduated to stardom. Jack was in high school when he and two friends landed the job vacated by Bing Crosby's Rhythm Boys at the Coconut Grove. He spends his free time teaching returned soldiers at the New York School of Aircraft Instruments.

Twentieth Century-Fox's "The House on 92nd Street," dealing with the development of the atomic bomb, is based entirely on records of the FBI, showing their work in counteracting enemy agents' attempts to obtain the secret. It was made secretly in New York, Washington and other locales, and sequences dealing directly with the bomb were omitted till after it had been used in Japan.

Jap Hordes Flee In Wild Terror

As Yank Raid Fury Mounts Nips Are Taking Refuge In Underground.

GUAM.—Jap propaganda broadcasts are becoming more tense and reflect the terror of life in a land writhing and burning beneath the greatest bombardment of all times, and which daily mount in fury.

A picture of thousands of injured hovering in dark underground shelters doubtless prompted the broadcasters to add: "Other goods of which they are in great need are medicines essential to the maintenance of life in air-raid shelters."

"We are enduring the impossible, with grinding teeth and clenched fist, when we see enemy planes penetrating our homeland and proudly flying over our heads," cry the Nip propagandists.

The horror that there must be today in once-proud Tokyo is apparent in another broadcast, says the Associated Press. Describing matter of factly how the great majority of remaining Tokyo residents are living underground, the broadcast points out that they "desire to be provided with the minimum amount of goods and services necessary for subsistence."

Try to Soften It. Although Japan's propaganda machine gives a Pollyanna ending to every story of personal injury, tragedy glares through.

There is the case of the Jap who explained that although he lost his home and all his possessions in a B-29 raid, he got to see some raiders crash and that was worth the price of admission.

And, he added, next time he saw a B-29 crash he wouldn't have to pay any admission price—because he had nothing left to pay.

Another picture that shone through the broadcasts: Once-wealthy officials of the Hanshin Iron & Steel corporation in Tokyo, creeping by night to the charred ruins of the factory to salvage iron for the government collection drive.

The broadcast wasn't intended to depict the ruins and the furtive creeping about by night; it was intended to urge civilians to greater scrap-collecting efforts.

Japan's battlefront soldiers now are fighting an easier war than the homefolks, another broadcast reveals: "It is soldiers in the front lines that are sending comfort bags to folks at home. 'Hold that line, mother' is the battle cry of every Jap soldier."

Worse Than Earthquake. One propagandist acknowledged that "today destruction is even greater than at the time of the great earthquake; and destruction is not confined to one blow but continues to mount in extent."

The mass flight of homeless is emphasized in another broadcast which said "allocations have been made to cities and towns in Hokkaido for the reception of 50,000 families—200,000 war-victim evacuees."

And fear of a complete communications breakdown was obvious when one announcer in a program beamed for Jap consumption urged his listeners: "When there is fear of losing your telephone in flames in an air raid, it is requested that the subscriber take the telephone out himself."

This is the picture of Japan today—taken from between the lines of propaganda broadcasts from the land of charred ruins and homeless victims.

Natives of Saipan Are Eager to Buy U. S. Bonds

WASHINGTON.—Natives of Saipan have been "persistent" in efforts to buy U. S. war bonds, an army finance officer has told the Treasury.

Our enemies of a little over a year ago "sincerely believe our war bonds to be the world's soundest securities," Capt. Jack A. Salley of Gulfport, Miss., said.

The natives hoped to recoup losses suffered from buying Japanese war bonds, and appeared "deeply disappointed" when told that aliens can't buy American war bonds, he added. He recently returned to Middle Pacific headquarters after a year on Saipan.

Farm Real Estate Values Increased 3 Per Cent

WASHINGTON.—The agriculture department reported recently that farm real estate values increased 3 per cent for the country as a whole during the four months ending July 1. This increase brought values 53 per cent above the March, 1941, level.

Despite sharp increases from pre-war levels, land values are still about 25 per cent below the 1920 inflation peak.

Farm Topics

Contour Cultivation Grows on U. S. Farms

Bigger Yields Result From Soil Protection

Expansion of contour cultivation under the Agricultural Adjustment agency program has been rapid during the war years. Assistance for contour practices was given on a record total of 29,217,806 acres last year, including contouring inter-tilled crops, contouring drilled crops, contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, and subsoiling, and contour strip cropping.

This method of farming "around the slope" instead of up and down the hill cuts down erosion by preventing water from carrying off the soil. It increases acre-yield of crops, maintains their quality by holding the fertile topsoil in place, and increases the moisture content of the land. Combined with other better farming practices, it has been found to add to their effectiveness.

States in the north central area more than tripled their acreage of contour drilled crops and almost doubled their acreage of contour inter-tilled crops, reports show. Three southern states—Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—raised their acreage of small grain and other drilled crops on the contour by about 50 per cent.

Studies have brought out that when contouring cuts the speed of

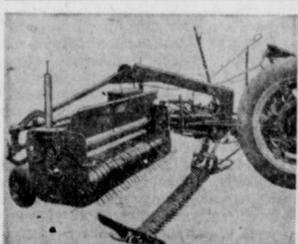


Ideal contour arrangement.

the water run-off in half, for example, its capacity for carrying soil drops about 75 per cent.

Some startling increases in acre yield have been reported in specific areas as a direct result of the conservation of moisture, soil and plant nutrients through contouring. An increase of 23 bushels more corn an acre in one Iowa area, 6.2 bushels of soybeans per acre in Illinois, 44 more bushels of potatoes per acre in New York, an increase of four bushels of wheat per acre in the Great Plains, and 29 pounds more cotton per contoured acre in Texas.

Postwar Machinery Haymaker



The haymaker cuts the hay and passes it directly from the mower cutter bar by means of a pickup attachment to a pair of rollers to crack the stems.

The haymaker, designed by John Bean Manufacturing company, has a seven-foot cut, with mower built into the machine, operated from the power takeoff by any full two-plow tractor. Has hydraulic lift and reduces the time of drying at least 50 per cent.

Ideal Leather Punch



Belt Punch Made of Cartridge Shell.

By using the size rifle cartridge shell desired, leather punches may be made. Holes cut in the side of the shell enable the emptying of leather without trouble.

AROUND THE HOUSE

Keep all furniture about an inch away from the wall, then you are certain you will not rub the wallpaper and make a mark or grease spots by an overdose of furniture polish on the back of a table or chair.

In making coffee, tea or chocolate to be served iced, double the strength—to allow for the ice used in cooling the beverage.

Poached eggs are much tastier if fixed in hot milk instead of water.

Mend a small diagonal tear with tiny running stitches parallel to the crosswise grain of the goods, but in direction of the tear. Over this work another set of stitches at right angles with the first.

If you're celebrating a birthday and don't know how many candles to use on the cake, place them in the form of a question mark.

When saving buttons from an old garment, put matching ones on a safety pin to keep them together. It will save time later.

Top for Toy Chest Is a Folding Table



STENCILING the scalloped borders, bright stars and topsy-turvy letters on this toy chest is sure to put you in gay spirits. The chest itself is easy to make from scraps of plywood.

The rope handles and wooden wheels make it possible to move a complete assortment of toys to any convenient spot. Then off comes the lid; folding legs are opened up; and Little Miss Muffin has a table just the right height for play.

NOTE—Pattern is available to readers showing how to make this chest and folding table top. Also illustrated directions for decoration with stencils which require no special skill for perfect results. Color guide is included. Ask for Pattern 252 and enclose 15c with name and address. Send to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
Drawer 19
Enclose 15 cents for Pattern No. 252.
Name _____
Address _____

SNAPPY FACTS about RUBBER

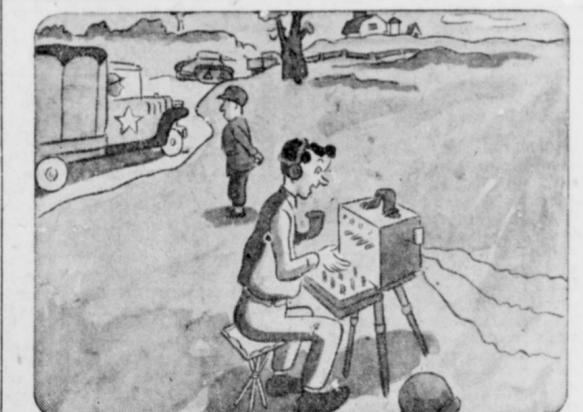
"Hard Sponge," a new synthetic rubber product developed by B. F. Goodrich, combines great strength with extreme lightness. Experiments point to its possible use in airplane wings.

A type of vine recently discovered in China, which attaches itself to trees and other objects, has been found to yield latex (natural rubber). Stems grow to 50 feet in length and yield about a pound of latex.

Inner tubes made with a special type of synthetic rubber hold air much longer than tubes made of natural rubber.



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The Home Town Reporter
in WASHINGTON
By Walter Shead
WNU Correspondent

Congress Veering to Left

WITH congress back in session and unusual activity evident about the headquarters of both national political committees, political leaders here are looking toward the 1946 elections, just about a year off, and scanning the political horizons for the signs of the times.

With these elections in the offing, congressional legislation on reconversion will be tempered by political expediency, and it is likely the Truman administration will take a gradual shift more to the "left."

While the results of the British elections served to bring into clearer focus the trend of mass thinking of the "common man," we have only to recapitulate the results of the last national election in this country to note the power and growth of labor as a political force, and note the leftward trend.

Despite this trend, however, there is little or no indication that labor in America will ever go so far to the left as to advocate state socialism, at least if the government of the United States remains a liberal government.

But whether politicians of either party will admit it or not, the fact remains that the Political Action committee of the CIO, John L. Lewis and his united mine workers, and various factions of the AFL did play an important role in the last election. These labor organizations are now laying plans for the active part they are to play in the elections next year, both congressional and local.

Some weeks ago, your Home Town Reporter wrote that a new line-up of contending forces would see the mass thinking of the large areas of population pitted against the individual thought of the small towns and rural sections. That is exactly what happened in England. In some few agricultural sections, however, the farmers voted with the Labor party in the British left-swing toward a Socialist government.

England Won't Go 'Red'

According to the political dopsters here, the Socialist leanings of the Labor party in England do not mean that England will abandon the capitalist system. Rather, as Sir Stafford Cripps put it, the Labor party seeks a greater degree of economic liberty for the common people "by a wise combination of state ownership and private enterprise with effective control and planning of our natural resources."

And then he cites our TVA system in America as an example. He might well have cited our Federal Reserve system, the Reconstruction Finance corporation, the Federal Housing administration, social security, the Commodity Credit corporation, the Agricultural Adjustment act, the Federal Deposit Insurance act, the Federal Land banks—for all these reflect the "wise combination of state ownership and private enterprise with effective control, etc." These activities are now integral parts of our governmental system, and are here to stay.

So, despite any left swing in this country, political leaders believe that so long as this wise combination exists, that is, a partnership arrangement between government and people, there is little danger of either a Labor party, as such, or other than our traditional form of government in this country. As a matter of fact, neither England or Russia, both classed as democracies, have any sovereign power or rights vested in the people.

How Powerful Is Labor?

Political leaders here are watching the power of the Labor lobby here as reflected in two bills before the congress, one the Murray full-employment bill, also sought by the administration, and the other the Hatch - Burton bill which provides a new approach to settlement of management - labor controversies. Labor wants the Murray bill, but is against the Hatch measure. The action of President Truman in calling a labor-management conference under the general supervision of Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach has also drawn some political comment. Some leaders profess to see a move to block participation of Secretary of Commerce Wallace, since labor had asked that the conference be under the joint supervision of Wallace and Schwollenbach.

Optimism Shown Over Bumper Crop Conditions As Government Makes Final Survey for 1945

Wheat Leads Off With Largest Harvest Ever Grown in the Country

America's 1945 farm outlook gives promise of a total production higher than for any year on record except the bumper seasons of 1942 and 1944.

Some 350,000,000 acres are due to be harvested, with record or near-record productions indicated for a number of crops. Many above average acre yields are anticipated, with a record yield of 147.7 bushels per acre expected for potatoes, a near-record for rice and an exceptionally high yield for oats, over 7 bushels above the 10-year average and close to the 1942 record. Above average yields are expected for barley, rye, wheat, corn, sugar beets, sugar cane, dry peas, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and a number of the vegetable crops. Milk production may total as much as two to two and a half billion pounds more than in 1944 for a new record.

N. E. Dodd, chief of the Agricultural adjustment agency which has the job of helping U. S. farmers work out acreage goals, reports that 1945 goals appear to have been met or exceeded for wheat, oats, rice, dry peas, tobacco and peanuts and that both flaxseed and sugar beets, while not reaching hoped-for goals, are well above the 1944 averages.

Preserving the Land.

Despite the hard use to which the land has had to be subjected during the war years, it is still going strong, Dodd said, one of the main reasons being the influence of increased use of soil building and soil and water conserving practices. A considerable part of this year's expected harvest, he emphasized, can be traced directly to improved methods of handling soil.

Last year set new records, for example, for acreage under contour cultivation and that planted to green manure and cover crops. Acreage of small grains and other drilled crops grown on the contour more than doubled over 1943, and still further increases are seen for 1945. Lime and superphosphate being used to establish soil improving crops are showing rapid increases and would be far greater, according to Dodd, if larger quantities of these vital materials were available. As it is, 87 per cent more superphosphate was used on legumes and grasses in 1944 under the AAA program than the average for 1939-43, and nine times as much as in 1936.

Terracing, strip-cropping, irrigation, weed control and many other improved farming practices are also doing their part in holding the fertile top soil on fields and in conserving moisture.

Crop Prospects Reported.

Naturally, farm production cannot be calculated as accurately as industrial production. Even if factors such as labor, machinery, storage and marketing, repair parts, fertilizer, and soil conditions are favorable, the farmer cannot be sure that the weather won't upset his well-laid plans. The present harvest is late in some sections due to unseasonable spring weather that interfered with planting schedules and in some cases necessitated last minute crop shifts. Drouth, floods and inroads by insects and pests of various kinds can still throw the farmer's entire production schedule out of line. But here's what this year's outlook on individual crops is:

Wheat — Largest crop of record, and the third U. S. billion-bushel crop. Estimated at 1,146,000,000 bushels, this year's indicated wheat harvest is 67,000,000 bushels above



Loading alfalfa hay on a Wisconsin farm. This year's hay crop promises to be the second largest on record.



Hay and corn have been strip-cropped on this North Carolina farm to protect the soil from erosion and to help increase crop yield.

the previous record crop of 1944. It is 43 per cent greater than the 10-year average for 1934-43. Winter wheat production is up 14 per cent over last year. Estimated acreage of all wheat for harvest is 64,961,000 acres, 9.5 per cent above 1944, with winter wheat acreage substantially above last year in nearly all important producing states.

Oats—Oats production is expected to be the largest since 1920, a total of 1,546,032,000 bushels. This is 33 per cent above the 1944 crop and 45 per cent above the 10-year average. Indicated yield per acre is 36.9 bushels. The estimated planting of 45,911,000 acres in 1945 is the largest of record. This is the sixth consecutive year in which the oats acreage shows an increase for the country as a whole.

Corn — Marked improvement in prospects during July has resulted in an August 1 estimate of about 2,844,000,000 bushels of corn in 1945. The current estimate, while below three successive 3,000,000,000-bushel crops in 1942, 1943 and 1944, exceeds production in any year except 1923 and 1932 of the two preceding decades. The average yield of 30.8 bushels compares with 29.1 bushels estimated a month ago, 33.2 bushels last year and the average of 26.8 bushels per acre. Most important corn growing states had "corn weather" during the latter part of July, favoring better than average progress — called "remarkable" in some sections—to bring an increase of 159,000,000 bushels in prospect since July 1.

Rye—Indicated production of 27,383,000 bushels is up slightly more than 2,500,000 bushels over last year, the result of a higher per acre yield since the acreage for harvest is 7 per cent smaller. This is still only two-thirds of the 1934-43 average production.

Rice—If the indicated harvest of 76,000,000 bushels is realized, it will be the largest rice crop on record, and more than 8 per cent above last year's record level. A prospective yield of nearly 50 bushels an acre, plus a near-record seeding of 1,511,000 acres, is credited with the new high. Acreage increases are reported in each of the rice producing states — California, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas — with farmers in the first two named exceeding reported March intentions.

Barley — The expected harvest of 270,000,000 bushels will be 5 per cent below the 1944 production and 1 per cent less than the 10-year average. Sharp declines are indicated in all of the major barley producing states, except California. The entire acreage seeded, an estimated 11,922,000 acres, is about 17 per cent less than 1944 and 19 per cent below average.

Dry Beans—The smallest production since 1936 is anticipated for 1945, the indicated total of 14,714,000 bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned) being more than one-fourth less than the record-breaking crop harvested in 1943. Bean plantings in Michigan and New York total 711,000 acres, the smallest since 1939 and less than were planted in Michigan alone in 1941. Farmers appear to be reducing their plantings to about the level of the years before the present war.

Lima bean production is expected to be a little larger than last year, California's 178,000 acres marking an increase of 8,000 acres over 1944.

Dry Peas — Although considerably less than last year's big crop, the 1945 production will probably be about double the prewar average for a total of some 5,500,000 100-pound bags (uncleaned). Acreage this year, also double the prewar average, is concentrated mainly in the

Pacific Northwest. About 514,000 acres are expected to be harvested, with yield indicated at 1,074 pounds per acre, below 1944 and 10-year average.

Soybeans — A total of 13,283,000 acres grown alone for all purposes appears to be about 46 per cent larger than the 10-year average. Eighty-three per cent is in the north central states. Indications are that about 10,392,000 acres will be harvested for beans, only 3 per cent less than the 1943 record. It is still too early for conclusive production forecasts. But August 1 conditions point to a crop of 188,284,000 bushels.

Potatoes — A crop of record proportions is indicated for 1945—some 420,206,000 bushels. Only in 1943 and 1928 has the production of potatoes exceeded the crop now in prospect. Acre yield may set a new record, if expectations of 147.7 bushels per acre for the United States are realized. The previous high for yield was 139.6 bushels in 1943. Total indicated acreage for harvest is 2,845,600, slightly below last year and about 190,200 acres less than the 1934-43 average.

Sweet Potatoes — Fewer sweet potatoes are in view, about 11 per cent less than the 1944 crop. Acreage is down but yield per acre of 94.3 bushels is expected to be the highest since 1929. Total production in prospect is 67,133,000 bushels.

Sugar Beets — Expansion of plantings to 780,000 acres, almost 23 per cent over 1944, carries an estimated production of 9,332,000 tons at the indicated national average of 13.1 tons of beets per acre. Although the acreage is 12 per cent less than the 1934-43 average, a higher than average yield per acre is expected to put total production at only 7 per cent below the 10-year average. Sugar recovery of about 1,300,000 tons is predicted.

Sugar cane — Acreage for sugar and seed is up about 2 per cent over 1944 for a total of 302,700 acres, 3 per cent more than the 1934-43 average. Louisiana, which normally accounts for about 90 per cent of the national acreage, increased 1 per cent over last year and Florida 13 per cent. Production of sugar cane for sugar and seed is indicated at 6,976,000 tons, about 12 per cent above the 1944 total tonnage.

Fruit — Although the apple crop appears to be headed for a record low production, the 1945 peach crop is setting a record high with an estimated 32,650,000 bushels, 6 per cent greater than the peak harvest of 1931. A good pear crop is also in prospect, some 33,162,000 bushels. The three Pacific Coast states, where about three-fourths of the nation's pears are usually grown, expect a record combined production of 26,031,000 bushels — 11 per cent more than last year and 30 per cent above average. The cherry crop is down considerably from last year's level, and the apricot pick is estimated at only about 210,500 tons compared with last year's record crop of 324,000 tons. A prune crop of some 152,600 tons (fresh basis) is indicated from Washington, Idaho and Oregon. Grape production appears to be a little above last year with an indicated pick of 2,801,900 tons, of which some 2,598,000 tons will come from California.

Hay — Second largest hay crop ever produced in the U. S. is expected this year — a total production of all tame and wild hay varieties of about 104,000,000 tons. Only 1942 has seen more hay cut on American farms. A probable 12,000,000 tons carried over from crops of previous years added to the 1945 production would provide a supply of 116,000,000 tons.

Veterans SERVICE BUREAU

EDITOR'S NOTE: Through special arrangement with the Washington Bureau of the Veterans Service Bureau, 1616 Eye Street, N. W., D. C., is able to bring weekly columns on problems of interest and service men and their families may be addressed to the editor and they will be answered in this column. No replies can be given by mail, but only in the column will appear in this newspaper.

Employment of Handicapped

Both as an inducement to try to hire handicapped veterans and a protection to both the veteran, 26 state laws have now enacted similar fund statutes which, in some cases, require employers to pay compensation only for second injuries.

The fund pays the additional of permanent total disability from the loss of a hand, foot, leg or eye, following loss of one of these organs. The fund is usually paid by payments of fixed amounts by an employer or his insurance company in the case of a disabled employee having no other means of support. Freed from the fear of permanent total disability in these cases, employers are more willing to employ handicapped workers.

According to records of the department of labor, in maintaining second injury laws, for recent studies of disabled workers are actually careful than normal employees have a lower accident rate.

Employers had been reluctant to hire these handicapped workers because they suffer second injuries permanently and totally and cost employers increased men's compensation charges.

States which have enacted these second injury laws are: Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Maryland, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. Virginia have equivalent provisions while California, Ohio and Pennsylvania have legislation pending.

Questions and Answers

Q.—Can the mother of an adoptive child file an application for family allowance, if a soldier's father?

A.—Yes, the mother may apply for the child, but she must either have a court order or the soldier to be the child's father or she must have a statement of the soldier admitting paternity. She must also have a certificate of the child's birth records, and mother herself is not entitled to family allowance.

Q.—Can a dishonorable discharge be changed to an honorable one?

A.—A former officer or man or woman may request a hearing or a review of his or her discharge before a five-member board of review and navy departments. The charge may be corrected in accordance with the facts. However, boards may not change the grade of a court martial.

Q.—Is there an artificial hand available that looks like a natural one and different from the "hooks" which are most common?

A.—Yes, the navy has developed an artificial hand, made of rubber that looks like a hand and requires the necessity of wearing gloves. It has the consistency of pure rubber and is tinted to the individual skin. It is operated by a one-pound cam mechanism hidden inside the hand, spring controlled and made of durable materials. It permits natural movement of the fingers. Mechanism is operated by a tiny cord running up the arm around the shoulders, controlling the action of the shoulder muscles.

Q.—I was in the regular army before the war and was discharged due to injury in December, 1944. I have since been working in a plant and I have a pretty good business opportunity. Do I qualify under the G.I. Bill of Rights if I waited too long after my discharge to apply for benefits?

A.—As long as some of your service was after September 8, 1939, you are eligible for G.I. benefits. If you had other than an honorable discharge, you may apply for benefits, since the law requires they must be claimed within two years after discharge, or the end of the war, whichever is later.

Gems of Thought

Nothing preaches by the ant—and she says: —Ben Franklin.
Education hews the man and gets out the man.
Virtues are like perfume—most fragrant when incensed or crushed.
When friendship you must trust; friendship is formed, you must judge.—Seneca.
Make it a rule of life to regret and never to regret is an appalling energy; you can't let it be only good for you.—Katherine Mansfield

JUST

Window Dressing
"Could I try on the window?" asked young thing.
"There's no need the elderly shop answered coldly; "we fitting rooms."

When some women up, other women are run down.

Co-Belligerent

The sailor was a group of admiring hair-raising experience had been torpedoes.
"An' as I stood said dramatically, sees a torpedo he for us!"
"Oh dear!" grand "I do hope you for of ours."

Bindir

Eloping Lena — afraid papa will be Clever Clive—The learest, we'll wire

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The Brains Are Great

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Yet tests in the —prove that Y ing conditions. —Kingsley & Co

Gems of Thought

Nothing preaches better than the ant—and she says nothing! —Ben Franklin.

Education hews the block off and gets out the man.—Pope.

Virtues are like precious odors—most fragrant when they are incensed or crushed.—Ibid.

When friendship is settled, you must trust; before friendship is formed, you must pass judgment.—Seneca.

Make it a rule of life never to regret and never to look back. Regret is an appalling waste of energy; you can't build on it; it's only good for wallowing in.—Katherine Mansfield.

JUST BEHIND THE CURTAIN

Window Dressing
 "Could I try on that red dress in the window?" asked the bright young thing.
 "There's no need to do that," the elderly shop assistant answered coldly; "we have several fitting rooms."

When some women get wound up, other women are sure to get run down.

Co-Belligerent!
 The sailor was recounting to a group of admiring relatives his hair-raising experiences after his ship had been torpedoed.
 "An' as I stood on deck," he said dramatically, "I suddenly sees a torpedo headin' straight for us!"
 "Oh dear!" granny interrupted. "I do hope you found it was one of ours."

Binding
 Eloping Lena—Darling, I'm afraid papa will be all unstrung. Clever Clive—That's all right, learest, we'll wire him.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS
 by Lynn Chambers



Boys Will Welcome This Cake Overseas!
 (See Recipes Below)

Send It Overseas!



It won't be long now before you can start those Christmas presents on their way to the soldiers overseas. Of course, you can send baked goods at any time to the boys in camp here in this country; and sailors and marines stationed overseas can also receive packages at any time.

For your local service centers, you can bake luscious, frosted cakes, but you will have to reserve cakes that will pack well and travel easily for "over there." It has been found that cakes with fruits and nuts stay fresh longer than plainer ones.

Use frosting that doesn't rub off easily or crack if you are sending the cake to some camp in this country. For overseas, it's best to send unfrosted cakes.

The use of cake flour will give a cake fine grain, and such a cake will not crumble easily during shipment. And to pack both cakes and cookies as tightly and securely as you can to assure their arriving in the best possible condition.

Here are some of the nominations for cakes and cookies that pack well and travel easily. The first is an easily mixed fudge type cake:

Fudge Nut Cake.
 2 cups sifted cake flour
 1 teaspoon soda
 3/4 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup vegetable shortening
 1 1/2 cups brown sugar, firmly packed
 1 1/4 cups milk
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 2 eggs, unbeaten
 3 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted over boiling water
 1 cup coarsely chopped nuts

Sift flour once, measure into a sifter with soda and salt. Have shortening at room temperature, mix or stir to soften. Sift in dry ingredients. Add brown sugar, forcing through a sieve to remove lumps, if necessary. Add 3/4 cup milk, vanilla and eggs. Mix until all the flour is dampened, then beat 1 minute. Add remaining milk and blend. Add melted chocolate and beat 2 minutes longer. Fold in

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus

- Vegetable Casserole with Cranberry Jelly
 - Melon Ball-Cottage Cheese Salad
 - Sour Milk Biscuits Spread
 - *Orange Honey Nut Cake Beverage
- *Recipe given.

nuts. (Count only actual beating time or strokes.) Allow at least 100 strokes to the minute. Scrape bowl and spoon often. Turn into a greased (13x9x2 inch) pan which has been greased lined on the bottom with waxed paper and greased again. Bake in a moderate (375-degree) oven for 35 minutes or until done.

Another good, substantial cake with the flavor of orange, honey and nuts is also a good choice for overseas shipping:

***Orange Honey Nut Cake.**
 2 cups sifted cake flour
 3/4 teaspoon baking powder
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 1/2 cup butter or shortening
 1/2 cup sugar
 3/4 cup honey
 2 egg yolks
 1/2 cup orange juice
 2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
 3/4 cup nuts, if desired

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt and sift together three times. Cream butter thoroughly, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add honey slowly and blend. Add egg yolks and beat thoroughly. Add flour, alternately with orange juice, a small amount at a time, beating after each addition until smooth. Fold in egg whites. Bake in two greased 9-inch layer cake pans in a moderate (350-degree) oven 30 to 35 minutes.

There are any number of cookies which will keep easily and travel well even if they travel far.

Honey Chocolate Chip Cookies.
 1/2 cup butter or substitute
 1/2 cup honey
 1 small egg
 1 cup sifted flour
 1 teaspoon baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 1/2 cup semi-sweet chocolate chips
 1/4 cup nuts, chopped

Cream butter and honey until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Sift flour, baking powder and salt twice. Add flour mixture to butter mixture; then add vanilla and blend all well. Fold in chocolate chips and nuts. Chill and drop by spoonfuls on a greased cookie sheet. Bake in a fairly hot (375-degree) oven for 12 minutes.

Honey Pecan Cookies.
 1/2 cup butter or substitute
 1 cup honey
 1 egg
 3/4 cup sour milk
 2 cups flour
 1/2 teaspoon soda
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 3/4 cup pecans
 3/4 cup each of raisins, candied cherries and dates

Cream butter and honey. Add the egg, sour milk, flour which has been sifted with soda and salt. Add the fruits and nuts. Drop on greased tins and bake at 350 degrees for 15 minutes.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

ASK ME ? ANOTHER ?
 A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

The Questions

- Residents of what state were at one time citizens of the United States only and not citizens of a state?
- Which President declined a salary as the nation's Chief Executive?
- Where is the home of the Helvetians?
- Who was the mother of Salome?
- France's old Devil's island is off the shore of what continent?
- Who said: "Part of the secret of success in life is to eat

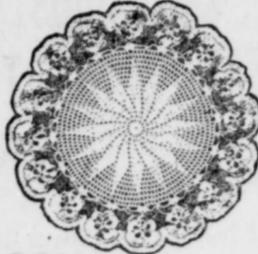
what you like and let the food fight it out inside?"

- Which is considered the most important session of congress ever called by a President?

The Answers

- Virginia.
- Washington.
- Switzerland.
- Herodias.
- Northern South America (French Guirtea).
- Mark Twain.
- The one called by President Lincoln to prepare the nation for civil war.

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Lynn Says

Try These Tips: Transform yesterday's roast into a scalloped casserole, a quick stew, Shepherd's pie or hash.

Bits of cheese and eggs and vegetables can be ground up, mixed with mayonnaise or salad dressing to make delicious sandwich fillings.

Leftover vegetables are also welcome in soups. Or, add them to meat loaves or mold in gelatin salads.

Leftover sandwiches can be toasted to add new, delightful flavor to them. Call them toast-wiches.

Several kinds of leftover canned or fresh fruit can be a topping for upside-down cake.

Dried out cake and cookies can be used for bread pudding.

Leftover rice makes de luxe waffles or griddle cakes.

OCOTILLO THEATER

SUN-MON-TUES

Fred MacMurray Joan Leslie
"Where Do We Go From Here"

VALLEY THEATER

SUN-MON-TUES

Gary Cooper Loretta Young
"Along Came Jones"

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W. E. ROOD, Publisher

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of All Kinds
Ask for Our Catalog

Mrs. Ross'
Bread
Fresh Every Day

Musgrave's Store
Hope, N. M.
GROCERIES
General Merchandise
Trade at Home &
Save Money

Christmas Packages Over- seas Must be Mailed BETWEEN SEPT. 15 & OCT. 15

- ☛ Packages must be in wood, fiberwood or metal containers.
- ☛ Must be wrapped in heavy paper and tied with stout twine.
- ☛ They must be less than 15 in. long or 36 inches in length and girth combined.
- ☛ Weight no more than 5 pounds.
- ☛ Print the address and "Christmas Package" in clear, bold letters on the outside with pen and ink (not with pencil)

Ask us about our Lay-Away Plan
for Christmas Shoppers

Jensen & Son

The Home of Better Values
ARTESIA'S LEADING JEWELERS & GIFT Shop

NELSON-POUNDS FOOD STORE

(Formerly Horne Food Store)
ARTESIA

Come in and Meet the New Owners
"If It's Good to Eat We Have It"

Penasco Garage

Essex & Briscoe, Prop.

Hope, New Mexico

General Automobile Repair

Large Assortment of

STANTON'S Dairy &

Poultry Feed

Salt and Range Cubes

Manufactured by

Standard Milling Co. Lubbock, Tex

Wilson & Anderson

Purina Feeds and Baby Chicks
Sherwin-Williams Paints

111 S. 2nd St.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROSWELL

Roswell, New Mexico

Serving Southeastern New Mexico Since 1890

Jas. F. Hinkle, President J. E. Moore, V. President
Floyd Childress, Cashier

Bank with a Bank you can Bank On

You will find the going easier
with your account in the

First National Bank

Artesia, New Mexico

Gladden Every Day With a
Picture of the Baby!

Make an appointment NOW

Leone's Studio

Artesia

E. B. BULLOCK

Feed - Flour - Coal - Seed

We buy Hogs, Cattle, Hides and Wool

Artesia, ON THE CORNER 29 YEARS New Mexico

Hardware of Every Description

For the city home, farm, ranch
or saw mill.

Also Sheet Metal Work

L. P. Evans Store

Artesia, New Mexico

Sammie's Repair Shop

Shoes, Harness
and Saddles

ARTESIA - N. MEX.

YOUR EYES

—Consult—

Dr. Stone & Stone

Artesia, New Mexico

PEI

Vol. 17, No. 29

Pfc. Hoyt K

A telegram from
c. of War has asked
returned to military co
the U. S. in the near
on arrival. Edwa

Hope Boy in
Tokyo Bay W
aps Surrend

Artesia Curtis Harrison who ha
member of the crew of t
Taylor operating in the P
ime about his ship be
ree that escorted Admi
agship into Tokyo Bay
"I am now in Tokyo B
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ips group to escort A
y's flagship. The Tayl
d the Nickolas the 1
e Taylor spent the th
Tokyo. She has been
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at is the way it is spe
chored in Sugami, th
kyo Bay and later
y in. The picture star
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Aljima volcano Mt. I
t this letter mailed.
rtia."

Claberon Bu

s Anxious

Get Home

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. I
the following letter
claberon, recently lit
up prison camp.

Hoten, Manchuch
Dearest Folks in th
-Hope everyone is O
out me as I am all
han we can eat. We
pin we don't know
ng or saying half the
ne "hello" and that
ng for some one to
et to the old U. S.
perful to know you w
his soon. I got a 1
7th also the picture
and Hollis. He sure
all ears and eyes v
it is 4 years that I
o I want everyone t
me all the news whe
Verna J. (Jesse
daughter) that she c
when I get home
keep her eyes on I
girl will look like
er seeing these darl
years. I don't know
so will close and
down to earth I will
Tell everyone I v
soon as possible a
we are able to wr
others for me. Lov
Claberon

(now Sgt.) enlist
Artillery in Decem
14, 1941, he left
the 8th day of S
called from San
Philippine Island

**\$60,000
Paid to
of Horse**

More than \$60
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meeting is held
of the New Me
mission and Ne
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offers base pu
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and the New
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in New Mexi
race is open t