

# PENASCO VALLEY NEWS

## AND HOPE PRESS

Vol. 17, No. 31

Hope, N. M. Friday, Sept. 28, 1945

### Rodeo to Feature N. M. State Fair

The daddy of all southwestern rodeos is coming during the 1945 Victory State Fair. That's the word received from Earl Sellers, Del Rio, Texas, who will stage-manage the show for the second consecutive year. Sellers has set up purses totaling \$4,800 for five main contests. Each one has been apportioned \$960 and to this all the entry fees are added. So, if number of entries is as large as Sellers forecasts, those five purses are likely to go over \$1200 each, to total \$6000 in prize money for the six-nights series, opening before the grand stand Sunday, October 7.

Contests are: Bareback bronc riding, entry fee \$10; Calf roping, entry fee, \$20; Saddle bronc riding, entry fee, \$10; Bulldogging, entry fee, \$15; Brahma bull riding, entry fee, \$10. The rodeo is open to the world. No one barred except cowboys on the Rodeo Cowboy Association black list. The prize list is approved by the R. C. A. The New Mexico State Fair rodeo is a member of the National Rodeo Association. Entries close October 6 at 9 p. m. Rodeo headquarters will be in the Hilton Hotel.

Floyd (Skipper) Rigdon, (who publishes the Carlsbad Current-Argus when not roping calves) is the State Fair commissioner in charge. Under Rigdon's supervision all rodeo arena equipment is being rebuilt and will be as fresh and efficient as the big battery of brones, bulls and calves which Earl Sellers says he has collected for the event.

During the current season local and regional rodeos have broken out in a rash. Hardly a city or town in New Mexico has missed one. The same condition has existed throughout the west. The State Fair's big purses appear to be attracting the best in the west and will climax a season of fast work in the arena in which a number of New Mexico cowboys have emerged as stars. All entries should be directed to Leon H. Harms, State Fair Manager, P. O. Box 1693, Albuquerque.

#### HOPE SCHOOL NEWS

The Hope high school soft ball team defeated Lake Arthur on the local diamond last Friday by the score of 14 to 13. Both teams played pretty ragged at times. Hope will return the game with Lake Arthur this Thursday.

The first basketball practice will be held Monday, October 1, providing some basket balls can be bought. Anyone having a basketball to sell should see Mr. Moore.

We have the following basketball schedule so far:— Nov. 9, Lake Arthur there, Nov. 21 Hagerman there, Dec. 11 Institute there, Dec. 14 Artesia there, Dec. 21 Hagerman here, Jan. 8 Artesia here, Jan. 11 Lake Arthur here.

Picture show for Wednesday, Oct. 3—Black Mountain Stage—African Pigmy Thrills Opening Night.

#### DUNKEN NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McGuire were shopping in Roswell Tuesday.

Mrs. Beasley spent the week end in Roswell.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wood and son Buster, of Hope, visited Mr. and Mrs. Orland Parker Friday night. A very large crowd attended the dance on the Penasco river Saturday night which was given for Bill and Jesse Bates who have both received their discharges from the army.

Miss Edwina McGuire spent the week end in this community visiting her family.

Mrs. Glenn Stevenson and Glenna Lee and Janice McGuire from Hope spent the week end at their homes.

Mr. Frank Copeland of Pinon spent Saturday night at the Bill Watts home, transacting some business.

Mr. John Prude was in our community the first of the week.

#### STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of Penasco Valley News, published weekly at Hope, Eddy County, N. Mex., for October 1, 1945.

State of New Mexico )  
County of Eddy ) ss

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared W. E. Rood, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor, publisher, business manager and owner of The Penasco Valley News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:  
Publisher, W. E. Rood, Hope, N. M.

Editor, W. E. Rood, Hope, N. M.  
Managing Editor, W. E. Rood, Hope, N. M.

Business Manager, W. E. Rood, Hope, N. M.

2. That the owner is: W. E. Rood, Hope, N. M.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) NONE.

W. E. ROOD, Publisher.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1945. (SEAL)

NORA L. JOHNSON,  
(My commission expires April 22, 1946.)

War Bond Dollars Are  
**DOUBLE DUTY**  
DOLLARS

### Veterans to be Honored at N. M. Victory Fair

New Mexico GI's, returning from war, those still in service overseas, those heroes who will not return, will be honored in solemn ceremonies on opening day of New Mexico's Victory State Fair, Sunday, October 7. The fair's opening day has been named "Home Coming Day." Officers of each veterans' organization of World War I from every post in the state have been invited to be guests of the fair on "Home Coming Day." Following presentations of the colors and raising of the flag, state commanders of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars will deliver two-minute speeches. Gold Star Mothers and War Mothers Club members will take part in the ceremonies.

Veterans will assemble at the state fair grounds south at 12:30 noon and with the Carlisle post drum and bugle corps and a number of bands, will march around the race track to meet before the grandstand. Presentation of the colors, raising of the flag, a brief prayer for those not yet returned or who will not return; then the addresses by state commanders: That is the brief program in which the state fair commission, World War I veterans, mothers of veterans of two wars will pay tribute to New Mexico's war heroes.

All soldiers in uniform and all wearing the bronze service emblem of World War II, together with many patients from Veterans Hospital, Albuquerque, have been invited to be guests of the fair on "Home Coming Day."

#### HOPE NEWS

Lt. Leonard Olson registered at the Johnson Hotel Monday night. He was employed by the S. C. S. before entering the service.

Born Thursday, Sept. 20, at Hobbs, N. M., an 8 lb., 11 oz., baby girl, Patricia Katherine, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Cooney. Mother and baby are doing nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Attebery moved to Artesia Monday.

Word has been received from "Dickie" Attebery. He is with the navy and is stationed at Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. N. L. Johnson returned Sunday night from Hobbs. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Johnson went over and brought her back.

Branley Nelson, of Antlers, Okla., has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jess Musgrave and daughter, Alta. He has just recently been discharged from the service where he was a member of the Marines and saw action in the Pacific.

The Clerk of the Hope Users Association, has been mailing out notices to members notifying them that the government loan installment that was not paid in 1941 is now due. The town of Hope has to pay \$79.56 as her assessment on 9 hours of water. Those who have not paid their water dues are asked to drop in at the town clerk's office and pay whenever it is convenient. This assessment has to be paid by the first of December.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Odle and 3 boys from California, were here last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Jess Musgrave. Unfortunately the Musgrave's were gone so the Odle family only stayed 2 days and then left for their home as the boys had to enter school. Mrs. Odle is a sister of Mrs. Musgrave.

Word has been received from Donald Meneffe that he is located at Camp Roberts, Cal.

Peggy Jean Parrish entertained a number of her friends Sunday afternoon at a birthday party. She was 7 years old.

Hope people who were in Artesia Monday were Charley Cole, George Teel, Maurice Teel, Newt Teel, Frank Runyan, J. C. Buckner, John Teel and Ralph Shafer.

Joe Kennick was in Artesia Monday. He has just been discharged from the army where he served 4 years and 9 months. He left here a boy and returns a man weighing better than 200 lbs.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wood and daughter, Tiny, Mr. and Mrs. Buster Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Emmit Potter attended the dance at Walnut Grove last Saturday night.

Mrs. Bertha Evans, Ben Babers' mother, who has been visiting her son and family the past two weeks left for her home at Mountainair last Wednesday.

A men's Bible class will be held at the Church of Christ every Tuesday. It will be conducted by Rev. Robert Waller.

Mrs. Mary Waller, Rev. Robert Waller's mother, is here from San Antonio, Tex., visiting her son.  
Mrs. Lula Sorrel of Carlsbad has been visiting Mrs. Cone at the Joe Young ranch.

### FAMOUS U. S. ARMY DIVISION

#### 1st CAVALRY DIVISION



THE FIRST UNITED STATES CAVALRY DIVISION was honored by leading the march of the American Occupation Army into Tokyo. This organization, comprising Cavalry units of the United States Army which long ago served under such distinguished commanders as Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee and General George A. Custer, has an outstanding record in this war. It left for the Southwest Pacific in May, 1943, after extensive training covering amphibious operations and the specializing in attack with stealth. It landed in the Admiralty Islands in February, 1944, and within half an hour elements successfully took the Momote Air Strip.

Quoting from the Army Fact Sheet: "One of the wildest battles of the Pacific was fought on Momote Air Strip on March 1. When the reconnaissance force hit the beach the previous evening it had met only minor resistance; the troops were well dug in by night fall. By early next morning the Japs began a fierce counterattack, coming in waves, screaming 'Banzai' and some even singing 'Deep in the Heart of Texas'. Behind the Cavalrymen was the sea. Many Japs carried bayonets on long poles, trying to spear troopers in their foxholes. The Cavalrymen held the strip against great odds. More than a week later the bulk of the Division arrived. Approximately 4,500 Japs were killed in the battle for the Admiralties."

The Division was one of the spearhead units invading Leyte in October, 1944, and for this action won a citation, with subordinate units also cited. The First Cavalry was the first American Division to enter Manila in the liberation campaign starting its dash to the Philippines' capital January 31, 1945, after landing at Lingayen, Luzon, three days previously. Once inside the city, the units split, one speeding to capture and occupy Malacana Palace and the other crashing the walls of Santo Tomas University liberating more than 3,000 Allied civilians.

Component units at the time of its departure overseas were: First Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 5th and 12th Cavalry Regiments, and the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, of the 7th and 8th Cavalry Regiments, and the 61st, 82nd and 99th Field Artillery Battalions. The oldest regiment is the 5th, organized in 1855 as the 2nd U. S. Cavalry Regiment. The 7th Regiment, organized in 1866, was commanded by Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn.

Maj. Gen. Verne D. Mudge, wounded February 28, 1945, at Antipolo, Luzon, commanded the Division in the Philippines. Maj. Gen. William Chase, who commanded the 1st Brigade and the 38th Division, is the present commander.

Its shoulder patch is a large shield of Cavalry color, yellow, with black diagonal bar and a thoroughbred horse's head in upper right corner. The bar signifies the Division as first in name and in battle.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Madron returned Monday from a visit with relatives at Durant, Okla.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gardner of Pinon were in Hope Monday after a load of hay.

Calvin Buckner and Madeline Prude went to Roswell Tuesday.

Mrs. T aylor and son, Dale of Carlsbad were here Tuesday visiting friends.

A shower was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jim Briscoe for Mrs. Nancy Kincaid.

Madeline Prude has installed a new Butane stove.

Mrs. Jess Musgrave and daughter, Alta, went to Roswell Wednesday.

Mr. Hayes from El Paso visited Mr. and Mrs. Jess Musgrave Tuesday night.

Rev. Drew's son, George Drew and his wife were here this week from California visiting.

George Trimble and wife from Globe, Ariz., were here this week visiting Adabelle Trimble.

Mrs. Brevant Williams was in Artesia Monday.

W. H. Hatler was called to Fort Bayard Tuesday night by the serious illness of his daughter, Mrs. Roy Ellison.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Dorsey are remodeling the apartment in the Coats building and will move there as soon as it is completed.

Mrs. Ida Shaitan is contemplating moving to Carlsbad soon for the winter.

Dick Westaway and Zury White of Carlsbad were callers in Hope one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Jones and family left Wednesday for Clovis. Mr. Jones has a position there with the S. C. S.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Musgrave and daughter Alta returned last Friday from San Diego, Cal.

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### THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

By TIPS

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By JOHN RANCK + ADVENTURES IN BUSINESS

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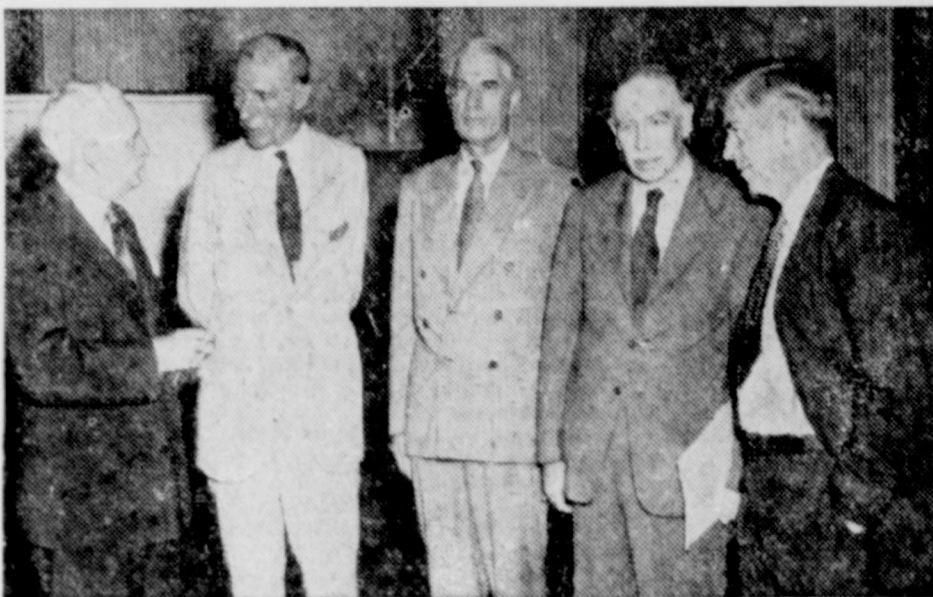
NOW A 7-ACRE PLANT PRODUCES LENOX CHINA, USED IN EMBASSIES AND FINE HOMES THE WORLD OVER.

AMERICAN TRIUMPH OF CONSTANT SEEKING IMPROVEMENT AGAIN WAS THE SECRET OF PROGRESS.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Round Up Japanese War Leaders; Hog Slaughter Shows Big Dip; British Seek Financial Aid

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.)



With Britain seeking extensive American financial assistance, consultations get under way at state department with leading conferees including (from left to right) Leo Crowley, foreign economic administrator; Lord Halifax, British ambassador; William Clayton, assistant secretary of state; Lord Keynes, British economist, and Henry A. Wallace, secretary of commerce.

JAPAN:  
 Round Up War Lords

With high Japanese war leaders taking their own lives as the American net gradually began to tighten around them, the Nipponese government of Premier Higashi-Kuni assumed the responsibility for rounding up suspected war criminals in an effort to head off a mass suicide wave.



Hideki Tojo

Japan's No. 1 war lord throughout most of the Pacific conflict before enemy reverses forced his retirement, ex-Premier Hideki Tojo led off the suicide wave by attempting to take his life as American troops arrived at his country residence outside of Tokyo to arrest him. Though Tojo misfired, former war minister and army chief Sugiyama used better aim to kill himself, and ex-welfare minister Koizumi also succeeded in taking his life.

Having first professed full responsibility for the war before trying to shoot himself, Tojo shut up tighter than a clam following an improvement in his condition under the watchful eye of American medics. Refusing to talk on his sick-bed, the 61-year-old former Japanese kingpin declared that he would not answer questions without documentary reference.

Meanwhile, capital circles revealed that Tojo and other suspected Japanese war criminals would have their unhappy day in court before a four-power military tribunal similar to the one trying Nazi overlords in Germany.

Representatives of the U. S., Britain, Russia and China will comprise the tribunal, which probably will sit in Tokyo and, as in the case of its European counterpart, try foreign government leaders on the unprecedented charges of conducting wars of aggression.

In addition to trial on the novel count of carrying on aggressive warfare, Japanese will be tried for such crimes as racial persecution, torture of helpless people, and murder of captured military personnel.

Though not questioning the goal of bringing Nazi and Japanese overlords to justice, many eminent American lawyers have opposed the procedure for trial, declaring that it establishes a precedent for kangaroo courts which might be used against Allied personages in the future.

SLAUGHTER:

Hogs Down

Though slaughter of cattle and sheep during the first eight months of 1945 hit new tops for federally-inspected plants, butchering of hogs dropped off severely, resulting in a continued tight meat situation. Only with an improved hog situation increasing the overall supply of meat did marketing experts look forward to an end of rationing.

With August slaughter at an eight year low, the eight month hog production totalled 26,821,667, away below the 50,352,226 mark for the same period last year. During the early part of September, hogs continued to trickle into leading markets, with shipments commanding ceiling prices.

Partly offsetting decreased hog slaughter were record butchering of cattle and sheep for the first eight months of the year, with 9,071,406 cattle killed and 13,960,594 sheep. At 4,152,779, the calf total was the second largest on record.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:  
 British Ask Aid

In the U. S. to sell this country on the feasibility of offering financial assistance to Britain, Ambassador Halifax and Economist Keynes declared that a prosperous Britain, getting its great exporting and importing machinery going at full blast, would help assure the stability so necessary for postwar peace.

Should Britain fail to secure sufficient aid to rebuild its industry and obtain raw materials for processing into finished goods, Messrs. Halifax and Keynes pointed out, the whole intricate system of exchange among nations would be affected, leading to social disturbances the world over and another outgrowth of isms.

Thus, in approaching the U. S. on a basis of mutual concern, the British came over as practical statesmen and not as beggars. Further, they disclaimed any intention of seeking an easy way out by negotiating interest bearing loans, but rather stated that they were opposed to any type of debt of a burdensome nature which, like World War I obligations, would have to be eventually repudiated.

In shying from the idea of an interest-bearing loan, the British left the way open for an outright grant, which would be strongly bucked here, or a long-range interest-free advance.

Shape Italian Treaty

While the British talked dollars in Washington, D. C., the Big Five council of foreign ministers continued discussions in London concerning the future political and territorial makeup of postwar Europe, with the diplomatists occupied with drawing up an Italian peace treaty.

Foremost of the problems associated with an Italian treaty was the disposition of the country's North African colonies, with the British reportedly frowning on the American proposition for permitting the Italians to retain their territories under a United Nations trusteeship.

As the eternal jockeying for protective boundaries and rich interests cropped up, the British were said to favor Italian retention of only western Libya while taking for themselves eastern Libya covering Egypt and Italian Somaliland fronting the gateway to the vital Red sea leading to the Suez canal. At the same time, the French reportedly sought a slice of northwestern Libya from Italy to strengthen their own Tunisian holding.

But if the disposition of Italian colonies posed a big problem, so did the readjustment of Italy's European borders, with France out for a readjustment of the Alpine boundary and Yugoslavia hot for annexation of the strategic Istrian peninsula with its rich port of Trieste. As the meeting progressed, the Big Five were said to have considered a compromise under which Italy would relinquish the peninsula jutting into the Adriatic sea but retain Trieste itself.

With U. S. and British pressure for free and open elections in Romania and Bulgaria already having forced the communists' hands in those countries, Yugoslav and Greek rightists next came to the fore at the foreign ministers' conference to request intervention in the political affairs of those Balkan states to assure a fair and peaceful democratic representation.

Washington Digest

Draft Touchy Issue For Nation's Politicoes



Fear Strong Reaction Against Military Service Even as Occupation Needs Point Up Requirement for Large Army.

By BAUKHAGE  
 News Analyst and Commentator.

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

One of the administration's hottest political potatoes is a matter that nobody likes to talk about—even the opposition. It is military service. Not universal military service next month or next year but any old kind of military service today and tomorrow, right up to election day, 1948.

The problem has many facets but it has one, awesome nub—the veteran vote. There are several danger signals which the Democratic administration is watching with some trepidation: the criticism over continuation of the draft which the President has given his complete and unqualified support; recurring complaints of discontented soldiers and their families appearing in radio, congressional, national committee and other Washington fan mail, which add up to a resounding demand for more and quicker discharges, and finally, a growing fear that the feeling which used to be called isolationism is cropping up in a new form—"anti-militarism."

The administration doesn't dare make any move to permit a drastic reduction in the armed forces now. Military experts think it will be the middle of October before any such move can be contemplated. By that time they think the danger of any serious outbreak in Japan will be over, or there will be evidence that one is coming.

Await Jap Reaction To Occupation

The full impact of the occupation of Japan will not be felt until American soldiers are deep in the heart of the country. Before that, the reaction of the Japanese people and the influence of the military leaders as opposed to the influence of the emperor, cannot be gauged. Suffice it to say that the surrender itself came as a shock to the Japanese people.

Many Americans fail to realize that a relatively small American army landed in Japan in an area in which there were no Japanese except those permitted to be there by the authorities who arranged the surrender. There was no contact with the general population or the military. Scattered over the rest of the country is a powerful Japanese army, as yet fully armed, in defense positions, strengthened when the Japs completely reorganized their home defense against invasion after the capture of Okinawa. Disregarding the thousands of Japanese sailors now on shore, the air force, the supply troops and others, it is known that on Hokkaido there were two full divisions. (A Jap division is between 15,000 and 20,000 men.) On Honshu there were 44 divisions and 7 brigades (a brigade is roughly half a division). On Kyushu 14 divisions and 7 brigades.

It is estimated that we would have 500,000 men in the islands by the middle of September. That is against a Japanese army (not counting the sailors, airmen and others) of well over a million. That is why there can be no sharp reduction in American troops until we know what, if anything, is cooking under the cherry trees.

And then when that question is answered we have the question of occupation. It has been estimated that to police Germany, Japan and Korea and perhaps parts of China it will take 1,200,000 men.

Where will they come from? Where will 300,000 come from for that matter? Already a sharp reversion against military service has begun and if it follows the curve after the last war recruitment on a basis of voluntary enlistment is hopeless. At its low point the army after World War I numbered 130,000 men. I well recall the story of one of my officer friends whose regiment, stationed in the middle west, dropped so low that men themselves voted to spend their post exchange funds for a recruiting campaign. With a band and a company he paraded the countryside for a week. He got just three recruits and two of those were rejected as physically unfit.

As one officer remarked bitterly to me: "How are you going to get a man to join the army for \$21 a month (the basic peacetime pay)

when Uncle Sam will pay him \$26 a week for not working at all?" (He referred to the unemployment compensation called for in pending legislation.)

That's the position the administration is in when the cry to end the draft arises.

Vets' Attitude Bears Watching

The complaints from the veterans is another matter. They are not so much concerned over who gets into the army as who gets out. A lot of them are marking time right now, later a lot will be sent overseas in the bore some jobs of policemen.

Why shouldn't I get out now and get a start in business?

Why shouldn't my husband come back and support me in the manner to which I have been unaccustomed since he joined up?

Why shouldn't my boy get back to school where he belongs?

Why shouldn't my sweetheart be allowed to come home and marry me like he said he would?

And some day sonny and daddy and lover will come back. And they'll join a veteran's organization and they will vote at the polls; ah, there's the rub!

Now we come to the third point which is really the most insidious, the one which has to be handled the most delicately. We may have learned in this country that an ocean is no longer a barrier against the enemy. But we know there is another barrier which separates our maritime states from the heartland of the nation bordering the Mississippi flood plain. That part of the country forgot its so-called isolationism and threw its whole heart into the war. But the war is over—on paper anyhow. It is time to put the hand back to the plough again. There is need of stout arms and strong backs in the fields, and though Japs and the Germans may require watching, why not let George do it?

That is a natural feeling and clever politicians would have little trouble in turning it to account, by raising the cry of militarism, of imperialism and all the other isms which men whose barns are their castles and whose meadows are their empires, dislike. Such a sentiment could be turned against one administration as well as another but it so happens that the middle west is naturally somewhat Republican in its leanings normally and the Democrats are now in the saddle.

One very keen political observer who has watched the way of the voter for many years said to me the other day: "If there were a Presidential election tomorrow Truman would win it." And when you consider the matter coldly there are good reasons for the statement. The Republicans have had one healthy issue after another knocked out from under them. Truman has given business its head, he has sat on the OPA, he has released one control after another, he has most solicitously deferred to congress, he is on the way to break up the war agencies and get the business of government back into the old line departments.

Such is the picture as of today—all clear except for one little cloud in the sky, not much bigger than a serviceman's hand, but there is thunder and lightning in that cloud and if the circumstances were such that its bolts of wrath were directed at the administration it would not even take, say a Stassen, to win the Presidential race in a walk.

By next February—barring unexpected developments—all soldiers in Europe except those in the army of occupation and the minimum required to dispose of the army's surplus property will have been returned to the United States, Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, chief of transportation, said in an announcement by the war department.

Return of American forces in the Pacific will be completed next June, according to present estimates. More than 1,750,000 men are scheduled for return from the Pacific theaters, while approximately 2,000,000 remain to be returned from Europe. Some 150,000 other troops also are to be returned from other overseas theaters.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The world is full of silly rules, Conventions that are full of flaws Instead of soaring through our lives We wallow in a lot of laws.



WNU Features.

Why It's 'Mr. Speaker' in House of Representatives

In the house of representatives, the speaker does less speaking than anybody else; but while the others speak for themselves, the speaker speaks for the house. Irrespective of party, he represents the tradition of the house. When he speaks, it is the house speaking; and that is why he is called Mr. Speaker.

It is he who communicates the resolutions of the house to others; he conveys its thanks; he expresses its censure on any member who doesn't behave himself. He embodies its tradition and its authority. He also has a casting vote in case of a "tie."

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WNU—M 38—45

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WHO is the greatest hitter that baseball ever knew? It seemed to us that the best way to round out this argument was to go in a



Ty Cobb

direct line to one who was a master at applying the ash. So I looked up Ty Cobb, author and producer of more than 4,000 base hits. No, Ty didn't name Cobb. He named Shoeless Joe Jackson.

"I'll tell you why Jackson belongs on top," Cobb said. "Back in those years we not only had to swing at a dead ball but also a ball that was doctored in every known way. We had the spit ball, the emery ball, the fuzzed-up ball—a ball that would do a lot of queer things and come at you with odd dips and breaks. So the good hitters of that period had to choke the bat and go in for punch hitting.

"All except Jackson. Joe still took his full swing and he was often up there from .380 to .410. I know I could never have hit above .300 with that type of swing. Only Jackson, old Shoeless Joe, had the eye and the smoothness and the timing to do that.

"I used to wonder why he didn't strike out at least twice a game, taking a full cut at a ball that flopped and ducked from the treatment it got, either by emery or thumbnail or saliva.

"Taking nothing away from Babe Ruth, the Babe never had to swing at a slippery or fuzzed-up ball. In those days you could lead the league with 10 or 12 home runs. The trick stuff had ended before Babe moved to the outfield in 1919.

"I've often wondered what Joe Jackson would have hit against the pitching and the livelier ball that came in around 1920. The same might go for Nap Lajoie, another great natural hitter, who didn't have as deep or as full a lash as Jackson used. With the livelier ball Jackson and Lajoie would have had infielders playing back in the outfield to keep out of hospitals. In one of the old-timer's games played in Boston with the lively ball, Lajoie's line drive hit the center field fence, and that was after Lajoie was through."

**About Hitting**  
I asked Ty if he was ever tempted to become a slugger.  
"Not with that dead, fuzzed-up ball," he said. "I always believed in playing percentage, and the percentage was all against a free swinger in those days.

"Later on I tried a few times to go out for distance, but by that time I had been around nearly 20 years and it was a little late in life to change my swing or learn new tricks. You can't change the habits of 20 years in anything like a hurry, if you can change them at all. But I remember a series in St. Louis where I decided to take a chance on the slugging side and as I recall it, I picked up five home runs in two games.

"Walter Johnson was the greatest pitcher I ever faced," Ty went on, "except Ed Walsh in 1908 when he won 40 ball games and saved 10 or 12 others. But when you speak of great pitchers, how can anyone overlook Cy Young?"  
"Cy had been pitching 15 years before I came to the Tigers, but he was still a great pitcher. He won something like 510 ball games, which is more than most pitchers ever worked in. Cy was a big, burly fellow and he could hide that ball better than anyone I ever saw. He would turn his back to you in the windup and the ball would be on you before you knew what was happening. Cy had fine speed, a good curve ball and perfect control. He could pitch into a tin cup. He was also smart and game.

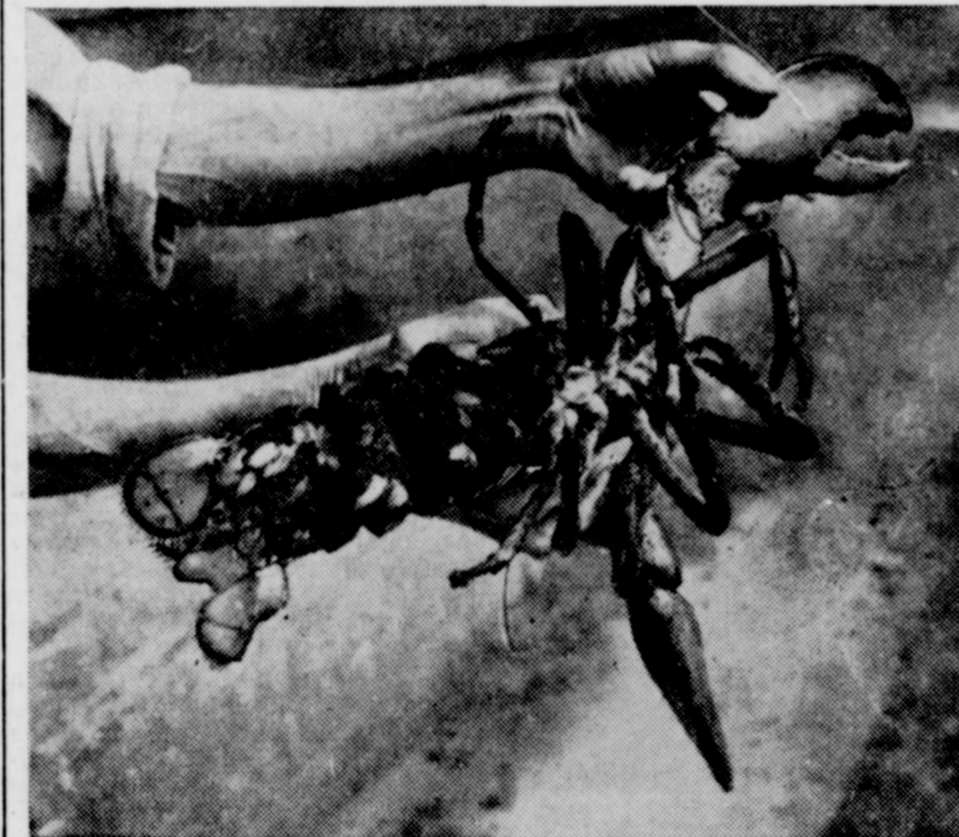
## Lobster Ousting Potato as Maine's Greatest Pride

Popularity of Epicurean Seafood Gaining Apace During Meat Rationing

When you think of Maine, you think of potatoes or politics—potatoes because the Maine spud is known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and politics because the political prognosticators have an axiom that as Maine goes in politics, so goes the nation. During recent years, however, particularly since meat rationing, the potato is being seriously challenged in the Pine Tree state as its most prideful product. The challenger is the lobster.

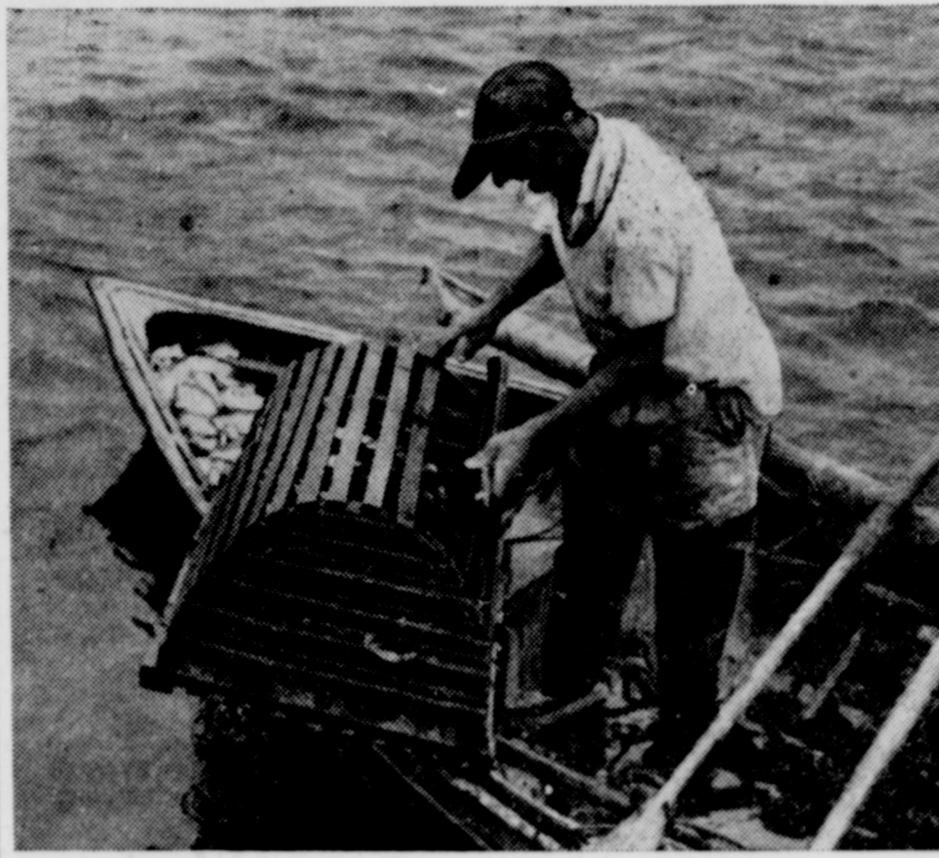
Epicures have long been aware of the excellence of Maine lobsters. It is only now that hoi polloi is becoming aware that this crustacean has no peer as a sea food. Seven and a half million pounds of lobster are taken in Maine every year. This is a lot of lobster, and such a depletion in the lobster population might have disastrous results were it not for the loving care with which the state authorities handle the situation. They have set up a state hatchery in which baby lobsters are cared for through the critical part of their lives, which means the first four or five weeks.

Every female lobster produces up to 15,000 eggs in a year. But the great majority of those would perish were it not for the state nursery. The eggs are collected and incubated in tanks of sea water. The



This huge lobster is a female about to be put into the hatchery tank. The shiny black masses on her underside are eggs. When the young lobsters are old enough to take care of themselves, they are dumped into the sea and left to mature.

## They Walk Right Into This Trap



A curious box trap, made of slats, is used to catch lobsters. They are sunk along the coast attached to buoys. Pieces of fish entice the lobsters into the trap.

youngsters, when they arrive, are fed ground liver (beef) every two hours around the clock. Since the meat shortage, some mussel meat, finely ground, has been used to augment the liver. When able to fend for themselves, the young lobsters are put into the sea and left to mature. Lobsters caught for commercial consumption are four to five years old. There are certain size requirements, too.

## Ramie, New Fiber Grown In Florida, Now Woven Into Amazing Fabric

Out of the steaming Everglades of Florida comes an amazingly versatile new fabric — ramie, destined to open a new world to American consumers. It means iron-strong shirts, shorts and slacks; socks that won't rub holes; non-shrinking; non-fading dresses with a higher sheen than silk; life-wearing fish nets; paper so strong you can't rip it; freedom from shrinkage and resistance to mildew and rot.

Ramie is seven times stronger than wool and eight times stronger than cotton or silk. Its tensile strength is equal to that of mild steel. A fiber no thicker than an ordinary pin cannot be broken by hand when ripped from the natural stalk. Commissioner of agriculture for the Everglades, Nathan Mayo, says: "It sounds almost too good to be true. I am always expecting the 'catch' to develop, but so far it hasn't."

### Rich, Moist Soil Needed.

The sudden appearance of ramie on the American scene is due to two long-awaited developments—the location of ground rich enough and wet enough to support its growth, and more important the invention of a satisfactory decorticating machine, as important to the widespread use of ramie as the cotton gin was to cotton. A decorticator is more simple than its name would indicate — just a table on which to lay the ramie stalks and two rapidly revolving drums between which the stalks themselves are revolved to strip off long strands of fiber, according to Coronet magazine.

Aside from clothing, the uses for ramie have long been recognized by textile experts everywhere. Braided fibers are wrapped around propeller shafts and other ship machinery to seal out water. For twine and rope it is without peer. Heavy textiles such as upholstery, draperies, and seat covers—are virtually permanent when made of ramie. And it is the best known material for towels and bandages because of its absorbing properties and the fact that it is lintless.

### Three Crops a Year.

Ramie grows the year around. It takes three years for the first harvestable crop, but after that the only cultivation problem is to cut the stalks about three times a year. About every dozen years, the fields have to be replanted. Growing, it looks like oversized cotton.

The first ramie products have been manufactured and are now on the experimental market. An official of one company cautions, "Please don't make too many claims about this stuff. Already we are swamped by department stores in every large city asking us for exclusive displays." He fears that the product may suffer from over-advertising before it can be produced in quantity.

The garments are no more expensive than a good grade of cotton or silk. A man's shirt made of ramie will cost about \$6.00 and will wear three times as long as any ordinary shirt. A woman's dress will cost about \$20 and slacks around \$10. But aside from the consumer benefits, one of ramie's greatest contributions to the nation undoubtedly is the part it has played in helping to conquer the Florida Everglades.

## Fall Storms Uncover Strange Wreckage Off Coast of N. Carolina

British Frigates, Spanish Galleons of 16th Century Among Romantic Relics

By BILL SHARP

Once more September storms have lifted the curtain on hundreds of tragedies which were played out on the lonely beaches of N. Carolina's outer banks in the last three centuries—but as usual, it is a fleeting show. Sand swept away by tides of the 1944 hurricane already is drifting back with mild southwest winds, and before long most of the exposed wrecks will be hidden again.

Some of the derelicts now on view all the way from Nag's Head to Ocracoke inlet are familiar, and some are beyond the ken of the oldest coastguardsmen or their records — so violently did last year's hurricane erode the banks.

### The Ghost Ship.

One of the most interesting is the ghost ship, the Carroll A. Deering, out of Bath, Me. She was found on Diamond Shoals in 1921, undamaged, with sails set, with uneaten food on the table and on the stove, but with only a cat to greet the coastguard crew.

The Deering had passed Diamond lightship the day before, but that was the last seen of any of her crew, and the cat kept her own counsel. Later she drifted onto Ocracoke island, sanded up and was lost to sight and almost to memory until the hurricane scoured out her hull.

Up near Nag's Head was uncovered again the tired ribs of the quaint warship believed by many to be a Crumpster of Elizabethan days. She was first revealed by a storm in 1939, and her primitive construction and fittings aroused much local speculation. Within a few days, the sand had claimed her until last September. There is some justification for the romantic identification, for shipwrecks antedated colonization of these shores. The chroniclers of Sir Walter Raleigh's Roanoke island colony (1587) found the aborigines using crude iron tools, which were believed fashioned from spikes taken from a shipwreck. There is record of a Spanish shipwreck at Hatteras in 1558 and some of its crew were preserved by the Indians.

### No 'Shipwreckers.'

While it is probably true that for many years shipwrecks were the "principal importation" of the banks, there appears no evidence to support the charge that long ago the bankers practiced shipwrecking and looting. However, some homes are partly fashioned from the timber of old ships, and many a house contains articles salvaged from doomed ships or bought at the "vendue."

In this connection is recalled the most popular legend of the village of Straits, in Carteret county, concerning a preacher for whom Starr Methodist church there is named. During the severe winter of 1813 — so the story goes — the citizens of Straits were starving, after a crop-killing drouth the previous summer. Frozen sounds prevented fishing, and the Napoleonic wars and a British blockade made commerce impossible. Parson Starr thus resorted to prayer: "If it is predestined there be a wreck on the Atlantic coast," he pleaded, "please let it be Thy will that it happen here!" In a few days a flourladen ship wrecked on Core banks, and famine was prevented.

## Minute Make-Ups

By GABRIELLE



If you have overstayed your time in the Sun and your skin has become Sunburned, apply vinegar. This will cause the skin to turn a nice brown. To cool itchy, red skin, use a solution of bicarbonate of soda. A cold compress on the forehead and at the back of the neck is soothing. But remember—I told you to be careful!

Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Features.

## "GAY GADGETS"

Associated Newspapers—WNU Features.

By NANCY PEPPER

### TRINKETS FOR TWO

Are they co-starring? You can tell by the jewelry they're wearing, once you're on to the latest "steady" stuff.

**Barrette Business**—He clasps her barrette over his belt these days to show they're Swinging on a Star. If he's a good mixer he usually has more than one barrette on his belt.

**Hand Shakes**—They buy little pins in the shape of hands. She wears one on her sweater or headband—he wears the other on his jacket. They're Hand or T shirt. Holding but definitely!

**Occupied Territory**—They buy those little heart pins with "taken" inscribed on them. (They're the latest dime store delight.) He wears one; she wears the other. No need to ask, "Hi, Heart throb—what's fluttering?" You'll know!

**Finger Prints**—They're wearing twin I.D. rings—those new miniature versions of your precious Identification bracelets. Of course, his initials are engraved on her ring—and vice versa.

### WIT PARADE

Here are some new expressive expressions that are being bandied around the corner soda fountain. They're much easier to memorize

than irregular French verbs—but they probably won't do you as much good!

They're a Victory Garden romance. She's a Sad Tomato and he's a Dead Beet.

No conceit in your family. You've got it all!

Make like a Hoop and Roll Along.

Bring in the Lima Beans, we have enough Corn for Succotash.

Bring me a rain barrel; there's a Drip in the house.

### WIT PARADE

Johnny asked—Mary refused.  
Johnny begged—Mary blushed.  
Johnny argued—Mary hesitated.  
Johnny insisted—Mary resisted.  
Johnny tried—Mary surrendered.  
Now Johnny carries Mary's books home for charity!

### TRIXIE TEEN SAYS—

You're annoyed at your family for criticizing that new Wolf First Class who's been on the proud for you lately—aren't you? You can't understand how they can object to a boy who dances like a dream, bowls like a champion and always has so much to spend. You're old enough to form your own opinions, you think. Of course, you always have to do some Defense Work when you date him; some of the other kids say he's on the fast side; you DID see him take a drink the other night. Look, junior, your Wolf First Class may be a Second Class Male after all. It's better to take your folks' word for it than to find it out for yourself the hard way.

# Tax Question Spotlights Spectacular Growth of Co-Operative Movement in U. S. in Recent Years

Private Business Complains of Disadvantage;  
Co-Ops' Volume Tops Five Billion Dollars

By AL JEDLICKA

When congress ponders a new revenue bill this fall, one of the major propositions under discussion will be the taxation of co-operatives. Under pressure of established tax-paying enterprises, the solons can be expected to comb the situation thoroughly, since the rapid growth of co-operatives in the present century not only poses the question of tax equality, but also of maintenance of revenue.

But though the question of taxation itself appears to head up the co-operative question now, there are other and even more deeply rooted underlying causes, principally the movement's threat to the traditional American business system. In this respect, the whole co-operative development may well shape as an economic evolution, though frequent cycles have robbed it of the consistency necessary for historical reform.

At the present time, however, American co-operatives are on a rising tide, with the strongly established farm organizations numbering 4,390,000 members being steadily complemented by urban consumer and manufacturing groups. During the 1943-'44 season rural marketing and purchasing co-operatives alone did over 5 billion dollars worth of business, mostly on a tax-free basis.

As a result of the steady growth of co-operatives spearheaded by the farmer associations, and their extension into various fields, traditionally established American businessmen are stirring uneasily. Whereas only the handler and supplier of agricultural products and material formerly had been pressed by the co-operatives, competition now has been extended to manufacturers of farm machinery, hardware, paints, electric refrigerators, washing machines, toasters, clocks, cigars, cigarettes, lipstick, tires and batteries.

In addition, co-operatives now drill wells, own pipe lines, refine petroleum, possess timber tracts, write insurance, and operate banks, telephone companies and electric power installations.

From the beginning, the co-operative movement assumed the nature of a joint enterprise for performing a non-profitable service for each participant's individual welfare.

Though contemporary history traces the real origin of the co-operative movement back to Rochdale, England, where poor working people organized a grocery co-op in 1844 to avail themselves of cheaper food, some historians credit the birth of the movement to local farm groups which banded together in the U. S. in the 1820s to reduce insurance costs.

Following the establishment of the local fire insurance groups, the co-operative movement assumed another form in the U. S. after the civil war in the national farm Grange, a social and educational organization also bent upon relieving stringent economic conditions. Eventually turning to co-operative methods to attain its early objectives, the Grange failed in promoting a purchasing co-op because of the unscrupulousness of agents; bogged in pushing consumer co-ops partly as a result of the panic of 1873, and gave up a farm machinery manufacturing co-op following overproduction and under-servicing.

As the co-operative movement began to take root here during World War I and congress recognized it as an instrument for aiding the farm producer, legislation was enacted to afford tax relief to operators. In 1916, congress stipulated that farmers, fruit growers and like associations organized and operated on a co-operative basis and acting as selling agents for their members should not be requested to pay an income tax on earnings.

In subsequent legislation, the solons provided that co-operatives could purchase as well as sell for producers; deal with non-members as well as members; become corporations and pay interest on stock, and not be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws.

The government also set up a federal agency to loan money to co-operatives in 1921, with the financial machinery expanded through the farm credit act of 1933. In 1933, the securities act also permitted co-operatives to sell equities without prior approval of the Securities and Exchange commission, which exercises that right over corporate issues.

Though historians claim for the U. S. the credit for the birth of the co-operative movement, the Rochdale enterprise of 1844 still receives

000 business annually. Though consumer labor co-ops have failed in the past, the CIO's entrance into the field on a limited basis bears watching anew, with the union tactics apparently aimed at making up future tighter wage rates by reducing staple living costs.

In singing the praises of farm co-ops, advocates describe the movement as a means of putting the country's gigantic rural plant on a more efficient basis, with resultant profits to the producer.

This increased efficiency can be attributed to both the size of co-operatives and the nature of their ownership. By banding together, farmers are able to purchase goods at lower prices, and group distribution results in smaller overhead and decreased handling charges. By owning the business, of course, co-operators avert dealers' margins.

Though tax-exempt co-operatives have been the target of competitive businesses complaining of their tax preference, R. Wayne Newton, manager of the National Association of Co-operatives, declares that the increased return of farmers results in payments of higher individual income taxes. At the same time, Newton says, the larger profits enable operators to spend more on merchandise in the local communities.

Charges that co-ops are making huge profits on their operations only serves to emphasize the size of margins formerly enjoyed by private dealers, Newton avers. By banding together for co-operative operations, farmers have tended to offset their previous disadvantage of being com-

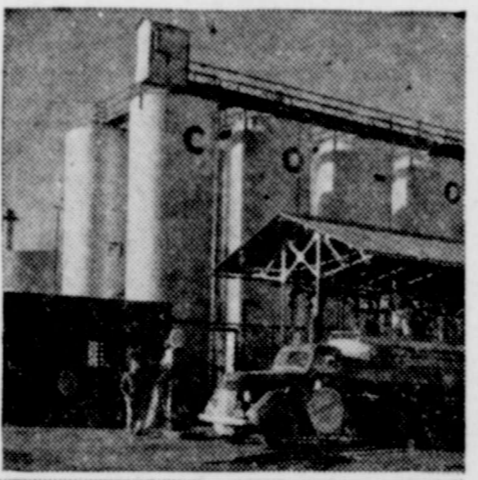
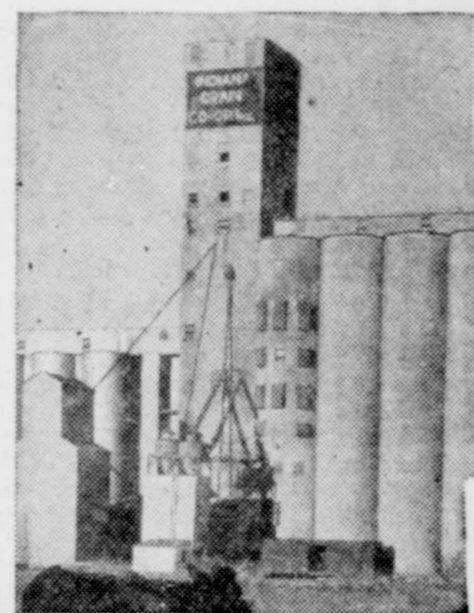
general recognition for establishing the three general principles under which co-operatives widely function today. These principles include:

1. One vote to each member regardless of stock holdings.
2. Distribution of net savings to patrons in proportion to their purchases.
3. Limited fixed interest on capital shares instead of variable and unlimited dividends.

Organization of farm co-ops is relatively simple, with the pattern moulded to give each member an equal controlling interest in the operations. Upon subscribing for capital stock or paying a membership fee, the local group then adopts by-laws and elects a board of directors. A manager is hired, policies outlined and facilities secured. Although in charge, the manager remains under supervision of the directing board.

In addition to observing the Rochdale principles in voting, savings distribution and stock payments, local groups often confine ownership to farmers raising products handled by the co-op; restrict securities transfers, and limit the amount of shares a member may hold.

While co-operatives are generally organized on the local level, they usually affiliate with regional groups to obtain maximum efficiency of operation, with the region-



Successful co-ops include refinery at McPherson, Kan., top, and grain elevator of Indiana Farm bureau at Indianapolis, Ind.

al bodies in turn sometimes combining with national associations. But, in any case, the local group retains a voice in the broadened organization through the selection of delegates.

While membership fees, stock sales and reserves provide working capital, co-operatives borrow on a large scale to finance operations, a study of the Farm Credit administration in 1939 revealing that approximately one-half of the co-ops then existent resorted to loans.

While figures show 4,390,000 members of 10,300 farm marketing and purchasing co-ops, the actual number of individuals participating in the movement may be considerably less since a person may belong to more than one organization.

With 7,522 units and 2,730,000 members, the farm marketing co-operatives do by far the largest business, with 1943-'44 activities totaling almost \$4,500,000,000. Handling of dairy products accounted for \$702,000,000; livestock, \$636,000,000; grain, dry beans and rice, \$452,000,000; cotton and its products, \$258,000,000; fruits and vegetables, \$160,200,000; poultry and eggs, \$130,000,000; tobacco, \$120,000,000; wool and mohair, \$107,000,000; nuts, \$49,000,000, and miscellaneous, \$115,000,000.

For the 2,770 purchasing co-ops with 1,400,000 members, total business for the 1943-'44 season was placed at \$730,000,000. Seventeen major regional procurement organizations alone secured \$151,640,000 of feed; \$50,702,000 of gas, oil and grease; \$19,871,000 of fertilizer, and \$10,893,000 of seed.

Never as successful in the U. S. as in Britain, American urban or consumer co-ops are insignificant alongside of the farm organizations. It has been figured that there are no more than 400 units at the most with 110,000 members doing about \$5,000,-

pled to sell their products on a flexible open market and buy on a more or less rigid retail price level, he further states.

In spearheading the opposition to tax-exempt co-operatives, the National Tax Equality association points to the fact that co-op reserves retained after patronage refunds remain untaxed, thus enabling them to do business at lower cost while also permitting continuing expansion. As a result, the NTEA asserts, co-operatives are growing at a rate of 10 times that possible for tax-paying enterprises.

Not only that but many tax-paying corporations have shifted to a tax-exempt status either through acquisition by co-operatives or by the voluntary action of stockholders, NTEA declares.

As examples, NTEA president, Ben McCabe, cites the northern California holdings of the Red River Lumber company, bought by the Fruit Growers' Supply company, a subsidiary of the California Fruit Growers' exchange, with a loss to the U. S. treasury of nearly \$1,000,000 a year in tax revenues; the Ohio Cultivator company of Bellevue, Ohio, purchased by the National Farm Machinery Co-operative Inc., with a loss of about \$196,000 annually to Uncle Sam's coffers, and the Globe Refining company of McPherson, Kans., taken over by the National Co-operative Refinery association.

Against the background of already established co-operatives and the shift of some tax-paying enterprises to a non-paying co-op basis, McCabe also cites the possibility of the growth of labor-sponsored consumer organizations, which would remain tax-free on two counts: one, because ownership would be vested in tax-exempt unions, and two, because they would distribute earnings before computing their levies.

## 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 30

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#### THE ISRAELITES IN A FOREIGN LAND

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 47:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—Lord, thou hast been our dwelling-place in all generations.—Psalm 90:1.

Preparation of a great nation takes time. God wanted Israel to have opportunity to develop from a family to a nation so He arranged for them to have a place of refuge and of abundant provision while they grew. He had already made ready for them by sending Joseph into Egypt, and now the whole family of Jacob moved down.

Jacob's fears had been overcome by the vision of God (Gen. 46:1-4), in which he was assured that this was the outworking of God's purpose to make of him a "great nation." The promises to him and his forefathers were now in process of fulfillment. The man who believes God is privileged to see Him work. We find the family of Jacob

#### I. In Egypt, but Separated (vv. 1-6).

As he presented the representatives of his brethren to Pharaoh, Joseph made known that he had settled them in the land of Goshen, a favored spot well suited to their life as shepherds.

It is worthy of observation that while they were now in Egypt there was no thought of mingling with the Egyptians. They were to be a separated people living in a strange land. Only thus could the purity of the nation be maintained and a people suited for God's service be kept and made ready.

The application to the life of the Christian lies right at hand. In Scripture Egypt is a type of the world, where fleshly appetites are satisfied and where strange gods are worshipped. The Christian is to "come out from among them" and to be separate (II Cor. 6:14-18).

The tendency in our time is to minimize the importance of separation from worldliness and to regard those who preach and practice it as being narrow and old-fashioned. Say what you will, it is a fact that worldliness has robbed the Church of its spiritual power and of its real testimony for Christ.

As a matter of fact, the Christian is not narrow. He is as broad as the counsels of God, and the worldling who boasts of his broad-mindedness has often mistaken superficial flatness for real broadness.

#### II. Blessed, but Blessing (vv. 7-10).

Jacob and his family received many mercies at the hands of Pharaoh and his people, but they were not in the land just to be blessed but also to bring a blessing.

The patriarch Jacob was brought by Joseph into the presence of Pharaoh. That noble son was not ashamed to bring his aged Hebrew father into the presence of the king. There he gave witness concerning his life. But he did something else—he blessed Pharaoh.

That scene speaks volumes to us as Christians. We are not of the world but we are in the world (John 17:15-17). We are to be a separated people for the glory of God, but that does not mean that we are not to bring blessing to those round about us. We are in the world not just to enjoy ourselves, but to make Christ known to others—to touch lives that are needy and saddened and sin-sick.

It is also of interest that the blessing of Jacob was given to the man on the throne. We are apt to think of the poor and the underprivileged as needing the gospel and forget that the rich man in the house on the hill may be the most spiritually hungry in town.

#### III. Preserved, but Preparing (vv. 11-12).

God sent His chosen people down into Egypt that they might not perish in the famine. He wanted them kept and nourished while they grew into the great people which He ultimately led out toward the Promised Land.

That was important, for had they not been preserved the promise of God could not have been fulfilled. But all the time they were being prepared for the great day of deliverance and blessing which was to come.

Applying the truth once again to the Christian believer, it is not enough just to be safe in Christ. That is precious but it is not enough; there must be growth in grace.

### Brown Might Have to Create Own Opportunity

After trying in vain to get a house, Brown set out one morning with a find-a-house-or-die look on his face. He wandered about all day without being successful. At last his steps led him to the river.

"Ah!" he said, in utter despair, "how tempting it looks!" Suddenly he heard a splash, and looking around, he saw his friend Green struggling in the water. Without attempting to save him, he rushed off to the house agent.

"Quick," he gasped. "Green has fallen in the river. Can I have his house?"

"Sorry, sir," said the house agent. "I've already let it to the man who pushed him in."

### MRS. DYE MAKES OVERALLS LAST

PITCHER, OKLAHOMA.—Mrs. L. E. Dye has had a lot of experience in washing overalls for five boys and her husband. She has found out how to make them last longer. Here is what she says in a letter to Faultless Starch.

"I cannot wash without Faultless Starch. You bet I think it will make overalls last longer and look ten times better. I know. We raised five boys, so I know what Faultless Starch means to overalls. Have used it as far back as I can remember and my mother used it, too. I can't say enough for Faultless Starch."

Now there is an important message for anyone who has overalls in her wash. Mrs. Dye says that Faultless Starch makes overalls wear longer (that's mighty important, today) and look "ten times better" (and that's important, too).

#### HOW TO STARCH OVERALLS

Overalls, work pants, wash shirts—and children's play clothes usually get very, very dirty. Sometimes it takes a lot of rubbing on a scrubboard to take the dirt out. And everyone knows that rubbing wears out clothes as much as washing them does. But when you give them a LIGHT starching with Faultless Starch you save a lot of that rubbing. You see—Faultless Starch penetrates the fabric—so dirt can't grind in so easily. And Faultless Starch dissolves instantly in water and carries most of the dirt right out with it. So when you starch other things, be sure to give overalls, work pants, children's clothes, etc., a very light starching at the same time. You'll notice the difference when you wash them!

#### SO SMOOTH TO WEAR

The men will really like it, too. The fabric feels smooth and slick—not scratchy and rough. They won't chafe as much around the neck and the arms. It's a wonderful relief to wear smooth, slick work clothes! Try it, this wash-day. And be sure to use Faultless Starch!—Adv.

MARY MARTIN  
star of "True to Life," a Paramount picture, is one of the many well-groomed, well-informed Hollywood stars who use Calox Tooth Powder. McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

CALOX TOOTH POWDER

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Here's a SENSIBLE way to relieve MONTHLY FEMALE PAIN

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is famous not only to relieve periodic pain but also accompanying nervous, tired, heightening feelings—when due to functional monthly disturbances. Taken regularly—it helps build up resistance against such symptoms. Pinkham's Compound helps nature! Follow label directions. Try it!

Lydia E. Pinkham's VEGETABLE COMPOUND



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**EIGHTH AIRFORCE Fighter Pilot**  
**Capt. JOHN F. THORNELL**  
EAST WALPOLE, MASS.

ON JUNE 10 CAPT THORNELL SPOTTED AND HEADED FOR THE NORMANDY BEACHHEAD WITHOUT A MOMENT'S HESITATION HE LED TWO COMPANIONS HEADLONG AGAINST THE NAZIS THE THREE AMERICAN MUSTANGS FIGHTED ALL BUT FOUR OF THE ENEMIES TO GET FROM THEIR BOMBS AND CAPT THORNELL HIMSELF DESTROYED TWO—M5, M5 AND PT-42 VICTORIES

ACH! GOOD—A CLOUD!

QUICK, HANS! GERMANY, WHICH WAY?



**S/sgt Benny W. PEOPLES** WETUMPKA ALABAMA.

S/SGT PEOPLES WAS PICKED AS HIS FIGHTER GROUP'S OUTSTANDING CREWMEMBER BECAUSE OF HIS EFFICIENT MAINTENANCE OF THE AIRPLANE HE SERVICES HAS TAKEN OFF ON MORE THAN 80 MISSIONS AND NEVER TURNED BACK.

PEACE TIME THE HOBBY WAS HUNTING AND FISHING.

I USED TO MAKE THE STUFF THAT'S MADE THOSE BABIES!

BEFORE ENTERING THE AAF S/SGT PEOPLES WORKED IN AN EXPLOSIVES PLANT IN ALABAMA LEARNED HIS AIRCRAFT FUNDAMENTALS IN AAF SCHOOLS—WOULD LIKE TO REMAIN IN THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY AFTER THE WAR.

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Watch this newspaper next week for news about entries in horse shows... Beef and dairy cattle... Goats... Swine... Poultry... Rabbits... Farm and Orchard Crops... Home Arts and Sciences  
**THIS YEAR'S FAIR GOT A LATE START...BUT IT IS FINISHING MIGHTY STRONG...BETTER ARRANGE RIGHT NOW TO ATTEND**



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

### Mad Dogs and Wagging Tongues

The county had a "mad dog" scare last week. Phoebe Token's spaniel bit the postman, and he vowed that he was plenty mad about it.  
But by the time the rumor got around, it wasn't the postman who was mad, it was the dog. And before the truth was learned, half the kids in the neighborhood had missed school, while their mothers nearly died of fright.  
Wagging tongues can cause a lot of "mad dog" trouble. Like wagging tongues that gossip

about our soldiers drinking too much around Army camps. It's just not true, as the government found out and told us. Milk and beer are among a soldier's favorite drinks which is why we have the best behaved army in history. But those ugly rumors are bound to hurt morale and cause hard feeling.  
From where I sit, wagging tongues can cause a heap more trouble than mad dogs.

Joe Marsh

**WAR BONDS**  
*in Action*



Official U. S. Navy Photo  
Japs' spite work. War Bonds help pay for substitute for Quezon bridge, Manila, for military movements following demolition by the enemy in historic retreat.  
U. S. Treasury Department

**EVERYBODY EVERY PAYDAY AT LEAST 10%**  
Buy U.S. WAR BONDS  
Buy More War Bonds Today

**Gems of Thought**

Every man is furnished, if he will heed it, with wisdom necessary to steer his own boat, if he will not look away from his own to see how his neighbor steers his.—Emerson.

Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.—Hebrews.

Never a tear bedims the eye that time and patience will not dry; Never a lip is curved with pain that can't be kissed into smiles again.—Bret Harte.

The prosperity which some welcome as an unmixed favor may far more rightly be regarded as an intense form of test.—Spurgeon.



**Modern Improvements**

Teacher — When your parents were married they had to do without many things we have today. Can you name three of them?

Little Girl — Airplanes, radios and me.

**Who Else?**

Little Girl—Papa, what makes a man always give a woman a diamond engagement ring?

Papa—The woman.

**Women, Women**

Jack—Yes, dolls were his undoing.

Bill—I thought he cut them out long ago.

Some people are like an echo; they agree with everything you say.

**True Clue**

Mrs. Horner — Jasper, you appear to have been at the jam again.

Jasper — Don't go by appearances, mother.

Mrs. H.—No, I go by disappearances.

**Have You Tried PINEHURST CIGARETTES**

Made with Gin-Seng Extract?

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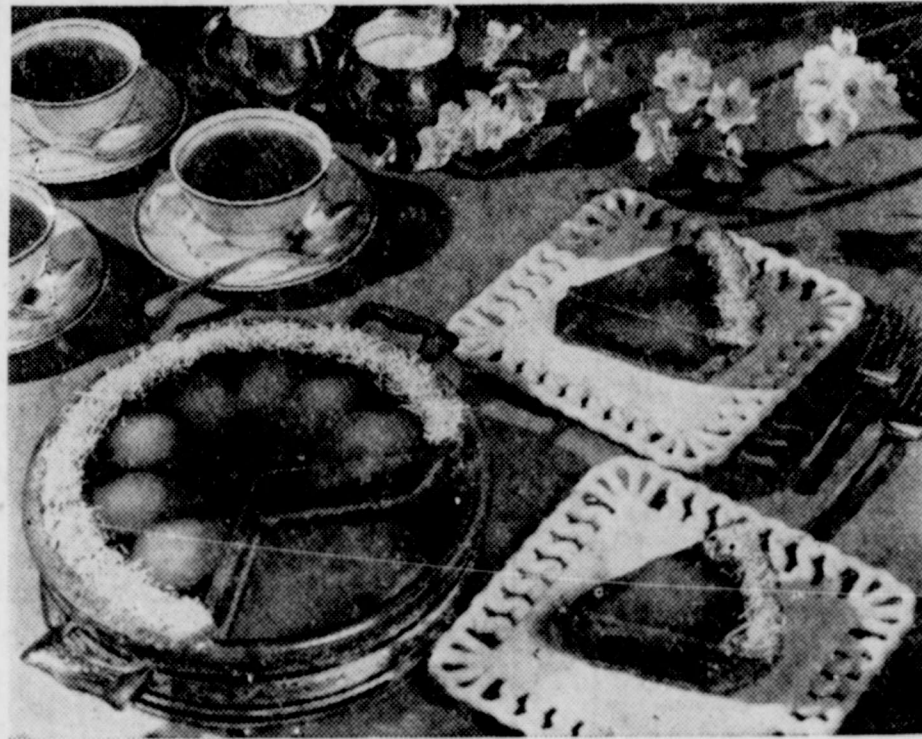
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● And the place to find out about these new things is right here in this newspaper. Its columns are filled with important messages which you should read.

**HOUSEHOLD MEMOS... by Lynn Chambers**



**Pear Put on Airs in Lime-Pear Pie**  
(See Recipe Below)

**Colorful Fruit Desserts**

We may like meat and vegetables prepared the same way day after day, but there's at least one type of food in which we like plenty of variety. Yes, desserts, of course!

Now that the war is over and we can go back to many of our favorite foods, with rationing permitting, we'll still have to hold off on desserts that still take it easy on the sugar canister.

My advice to you, in this matter of desserts, is to concentrate on fruits, both fresh and canned. They contain sweetening and will not require too much extra sugar. Then, too, there are lots of time-saving tricks you can apply to dessert makings, like chilling them or using biscuit mixtures.

Select several of these desserts and do try them on your family. Serve them and be proud:

**Peach Crunch Cake.**  
(Makes 1 cake, 7 by 11 inches)

- 1/4 cup shortening
- 1/4 cup light corn syrup
- 1 egg, beaten
- 1 cup sifted flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- 1 1/2 cups sliced peaches

**Sugar Glaze:**  
2 tablespoons sugar  
2 tablespoons light corn syrup  
1 teaspoon grated orange rind  
1/4 teaspoon salt

Cream together shortening and syrup. Add egg and mix well. Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture alternately with orange juice. Spread in paper-lined pan. Lay sliced peaches in diagonal rows over batter, letting slices overlap slightly. Drizzle sugar glaze over peaches. Bake in a moderate oven (350-degree) about 55 minutes.

Note: Mix ingredients for sugar glaze in order given.

**Peach Puff Pudding.**  
(Serves 4)

- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1 1/2 cups bread cubes
- 1 1/2 tablespoons melted butter or substitute
- 1 egg beaten
- 1/4 cup honey
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 1/2 teaspoons grated orange rind
- 1 cup diced peaches

Scald milk and pour over bread cubes. Let stand for 10 minutes. Add melted butter or substitute, egg, honey, salt and peaches. Pour into individual greased casseroles. Bake in a moderate oven (350-degree) about 45 minutes. Serve with milk or coffee cream.

If you're looking for something different and colorful in fruit desserts, you'll find this lime-pear pie just the thing. It uses a cookie crumb

**Lynn Says**

**Economy Tips:** Ask for the trimmings and bones when you buy your meat. The fat can be rendered and used as shortening. The bones do well when simmered with vegetables to be used as soup.

Save leftover gravy and use it as stock for soup. You'll be delighted with the rich flavor.

Mustard mixed with butter makes a nice spread for sandwiches. It's especially good with meat and cheese "wiches."

Leftover cereals can be molded and served as dessert with fruit or custard sauce. Or, they can be combined with ground meat for loaves or meat balls.

Keep leftover "dabs" of butter in a covered container in the refrigerator and use for seasoning vegetables or sauces.

Leftover meat and vegetables are good when creamed and served with waffles, toast, rusk or toasted noodles.

crust, which is fat-saving, lime gelatin and bottled gingerale. Only five pear halves are needed:

**Lime-Pear Pie.**  
(Makes 1 8-inch pie)

- 1 1/4 cups finely crushed cookies (vanilla wafers or gingersnaps)
- 4 tablespoons melted fat
- 1 package lime-flavored gelatin
- 1/2 cup hot water
- 1 1/2 cups gingerale
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 5 pear halves
- 1/4 cup shredded coconut or nut meats, if desired

Combine cookie crumbs with melted fat and mix well. Press mixture firmly in an even layer on bottom and sides of a well-greased pie dish. Chill.

Meanwhile, dissolve lime gelatin in hot water. Add gingerale and lemon juice. Chill until mixture begins to thicken. Pour a layer of the chilled gelatin mixture into the shell. Cut pear halves in two and arrange, pit side down, in star shape. Cover with remaining gelatin mixture. Sprinkle edges of pie with coconut or nutmeats. Chill in refrigerator until firm.

There's no need to try commando tactics to get the family to go for these fruit desserts. This apple dessert is made all the more nourishing because it uses both oatmeal and peanut butter and has a delightful nut-like flavor.

**Apple Crisp**  
(Serves 4 to 6)

- 5 medium-sized apples
- 1/2 cup water
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/4 teaspoon allspice
- 3 tablespoons flour
- 3/4 cup rolled oats
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup peanut butter
- 2 tablespoons melted butter or substitute

Pare and core apples; slice. Arrange in baking dish. Add water and lemon juice. Sprinkle with spice. Blend together flour, rolled oats, brown sugar and peanut butter. Add butter. Spread over apples. Bake in a moderate (350-degree) oven for 40 minutes.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

**ASK ME ? ANOTHER ?**

A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

**The Questions**

1. Who was Rameses II?
2. Do elephants lie down when they sleep?
3. Lentigo is another name for what?
4. Aircraft is distinguished by the "weft" method. What does weft mean?
5. Sterling silver is approximately what part pure silver?
6. Where was Benjamin Franklin born?
7. Chile stretches along the west coast of South America for how many miles?

8. In Homer's "Iliad" a stentor was a herald who shouted at the walls of Troy with the voice of how many men?

**The Answers**

1. Pharaoh of Egypt, and the richest man that ever lived.
2. No, they kneel down.
3. Freckles.
4. Wings, engine, fuselage and tail.
5. About eleven-twelfths.
6. Boston, Mass.
7. For 2,600 miles.
8. Fifty.

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734

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*D. Ross Manning*

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W. E. ROOD, Publisher

## WAR BONDS

*In Action*



Official U. S. Navy Photo  
Heroic Photographer, Lt. R. R.  
Rubner, USNR, photo officer of Air  
Group's torpedo squadron took 1,000  
shots over Jap territory with equip-  
ment War Bonds helped to supply.  
U. S. Treasury Department

## FAMOUS U. S. ARMY DIVISIONS

### THIRD ARMORED DIVISION



RIGHTFULLY proud of its "Spearhead" nick-  
name, the 3d Armored Division claims many  
major "firsts"—first to fire on German soil,  
first to enter Germany, first to capture a  
German city and first to enter Cologne. The  
Division's trek across Europe started in Nor-  
mandy June 28, 1944, as it began to lead the  
First Army out of the hedge rows and deep  
into France. With the First Infantry Division  
it broke out at Marigny. Helping close the pocket around the  
German Seventh Army it finished the job near Putanges by August  
18. On the night of August 25 it began crossing the Seine and  
stroked across France to the Siegfried line, and on into Belgium.  
At Mons it cut off 40,000 Nazis and captured 8,000 prisoners. It  
participated in the first invasion of German soil since the days  
of Napoleon and the breaching of the Siegfried line. Temporarily  
halted by Von Runstedt in the Ardennes, the 3d jumped into the  
vital battle of Houfalize and soon hit the road again, penetrating  
deeper into Germany. It helped to crack the Roer river line and  
in March, 1945, swept into the key city of Cologne, proceeding up  
Paderborn to close the back door of the Ruhr.

The joy of taking Cologne was dampened by the tragic death  
of the 3d's commander, Maj. Gen. Maurice Rose, who was slain  
while leading a drive to take an important road junction near  
Paderborn. The Saale river was crossed on April 3 and the  
Division battled toward the Elbe. At the war's end it pulled up  
near Dessau. Occupational duty near Langen was given the  
Division after V-E Day.

The Division was activated April 15, 1941, at Camp Beauregard,  
La., and its components on its departure from the United States  
August, 1943, were: 32nd and 33rd Armored Regiments; 54th, 67th  
and 391st Armored Field Artillery Battalions, and 36th Armored  
Infantry Regiment. Distinguished unit citations were awarded as  
follows: 2nd Battalion, 32nd Regiment; 1st Battalion, 36th Armored  
Infantry; Medical Section, 3rd Battalion, 36th Armored Infantry;  
Companies A and C, 36th Armored Infantry, and 1st Battalion,  
33rd Armored Regiment.

The shoulder patch of the 3d is the figure "3" in black on the  
regular Armored patch of triangular design, divided into three  
areas, the upper in yellow, the lower left in blue and the lower  
right in red. Superimposed in the center, in black, are a cannon  
and the track of a tank. A bolt of lightning in red is superimposed  
on these.

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AND EGG BUSINESS ANNUALLY.

CLUCK-CLUCK

NOT ALWAYS MONEY BUT  
COURAGE AND INDUSTRY START  
A MAN ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS.



Released by U. S. War Department, Bureau of Public Relations.  
SWORDS INTO PLOWSHARES, RIFLES INTO TOMES—  
Erig. Gen. Foster B. Tate, University Training Command, speaking  
at the opening ceremonies of the University Study Center at Florence,  
Italy. Seated on the platform are American Ambassador Alexander  
Kirk, Lieut. Gen. Lucian K. Truscott, commanding general of the  
6th Army and other high ranking military officers.