The Spearman Reporter

Vol. 36—No. 29 (Four Pages) Spearman, Hansford County, Texas, Thursday, July 8, 1943 Price Five Cents

Hansford Harvest Nearly Completed

Rationing Calendar For July

War Ration Book One—This book governs the rationing of sugar, coffee and shoes.

Blue stamps, War Ration Book Two — To be used for canned fruits, canned vegetables, fruit juices, soups, frozen foods, catsup, etc.

Stamps lettered K, L, M expire July 7. Those marked N, P, Q will remain valid through August 7.

Red Stamps, War Ration Book Two—To be used for all meats, including canned meats, and for butter, margarine, lard, cheese, canned fish and oils and canned milk.

Stamps lettered N, P, Q become valid on June 27, and July 1 respectively. All expire July 31.

Servicemen of the United States and Allied nations may obtain special food ration certificates if going on leave of 72 hours or longer. A "furlough ration unit"—certificates good for 8 points of canned goods, will be issued the serviceman for each three days of his leave or fraction thereof.

War Ration Book No. 3—Mailing out of the new books should be completed by July 21.

Sugar—No. 13 is now valid and will be good for 5 pounds through Aug. 15.

Stamps Nos. 15 and 16 in Ration Book One may be used to obtain sugar for home canning purposes. Each of these stamps will be good for 5 pounds through October 31.

Families needing more than 10 pounds of sugar per person for home canning purposes must make application to their ration boards.

Tires—All classes of drivers may now have tires recapped without obtaining certificates from their boards.

All motorists whose gasoline ration cards are intended to permit them to drive more than 240 miles a month are eligible for the best grade of tires. Grade 1 includes pre-Pearl Harbor tires, factory "seconds," "changeovers" tires driven less than 1,000 miles), and tires made of reclaimed rubber. (This means that Grade 1 includes all tires that formerly have been classed as Grades 1 and 2. The old classification of Grade 2" has been abolished.) Holders of Grade 2 certificates by presenting them to a tire dealer, may obtain Grade 1 certificates.

Motorists who do not receive sufficient gasoline rations for 240 miles of driving a month will continue to be eligible for only recapped and used tires.

Certificates must be obtained from the rationing board for the purchase of any type of tire. Certificates are issued olny after the presentation of applications on

Showing At Ellis Theater, Perryton

July 8 and 9, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Dorris Bowden in "The Moon is Down."

July 10, Bill Elliott, Gabby Hayes, in "Calling Wild Bill Elliott."

July 11 and 12, Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster in "My Friend Flicka."

July 13 and 14, Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan in "Good Luck Mr. Yates."

July 15 and 16, Gene Tierney, John Sutton in "Thunderbird." Technicolor.

Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Stinson of Weatherford are the parents of a seven pound son born at 6 p. m. Sunday, July 4th, at a hospital in that city. The son has been named Jim Mac and weighed 7 pounds. Mrs. Stinson is the former Mac Richards, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Richards of Spearman. Her sister, Mrs. J. B. Cooke, has been in Weatherford helping take care of the Stinson's other son, who is four years old. Dr. Stinson is an officer in the medical corps at Camp Wolters, Texas.

J. D. Archer made a business trip to Perryton Thursday.

J. R. Day, Former Spearman Boy, Is Killed In Action

A former Spearman boy who lived here several years was killed in action against the Japanese, according to information obtained by the Red Cross from Tokyo.

Pfc. James R. (Dick) Day, son of Mrs. Marie Day Horn, was reported missing in action a year ago on Mother's Day. Last Friday his mother at Pampa was notified that he had been killed in action.

Day was a machine gunner in the Marine Corps. He was a high school student when he was accepted for enlistment July 24, 1940.

The lad lived in Spearman several years and attended grade here. Mrs. Pete Cator of Morse is a sister of Mrs. Horn.

Memorial services were held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon at a Pampa funeral home for Private Day. The memorial sermon was preached by Rev. Robert Boshen, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Pampa.

Survivors are the mother and two sisters, Donna, of Tucumcari, N. M., and Mrs. James Sout of Miami, Fla. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. La Casse of Pampa are an uncle and aunt.

Scores of people in Spearman remember the boy when he was growing up and attending school here.

Many local persons have expressed their regrets at this young man being killed in action.

Hansford Lodge Masons Install New Officers

Hansford Lodge No. 1040, A. F. & A. M., installed officers at the meeting Monday night of last week. Marvin Chambers was installed as worshipful master, Floyd Mitts as senior warden and J. D. Wilbanks as junior warden.

T. R. Shirley, who filled the unexpired term of Tom Etter, as secretary was installed in that office and O. C. Holt as treasurer again.

Chambers appointed the following officers, who were installed: Sam Patterson, senior deacon; Tom Etter, junior deacon; W. B. Seitz, senior steward; H. H. Crooks, junior steward; Rev. Matthew Doyel, chaplain, re-appointed.

Santa Fe Nets $25,000,000 For May Operations

Santa Fe's net railway operating income for May was $5,485,506, according to a statement released by President E. J. Engel. This is an increase of $99,949 compared with May, 1942.

Gross for the system was $39,855,368, an increase over May, 1942 of $12,328,934. Operating expenses were $19,693,533, an increase of $3,415,671 over the same month of 1942.

Railway tax accruals were $14,069,345, an increase of $8,647,236 over the same month last year.

Comparative figures for the past three years are:

May gross: $39,855,368 in 1943; $27,526,434 in 1942 and $17,877,267 in 1941. The May net Ry. Operating income: $5,485,506 in 1943; $5,385,557 in 1942 and $2,865,723 in 1941. Five months gross: $183,560,414 in 1943; $120,357,343 in 1942 and $77,548,325 in 1941. Five months net railway operating income: $25,628,896 in 1943; $21,439,685 in 1942 and $10,501,201 in 1941.

Railway tax accruals for five months ending May 31, 1943 include $53,254,000 federal income and excess profits taxes compared with $15,729,000 federal income tax in 1942.

June Was Dry Month; July Has Moisture

June was a mighty dry month for Spearman with only 1.05 inches of rainfall. An inch fell June 9 and .05 of an inch the following day.

High winds were reported on June 1 and 14. Maximum temperature was 101 degrees June 24 and 25. Lowest was 52 degrees on June 3, 5, 6 and 17.

There were 21 days with a maximum temperature of 90 degrees or more. June had 20 clear, 8 partly cloudy and 2 cloudy days.

Spearman had .42 inch of rain last Friday night and practically halted harvesting. There was .05 inch on July Fourth.

Weather Observer Fred Brandt reports the following data for the past week.

Date	H.	L.	R.
June 30	81	59	.00
July 1	81	68	.00
2	89	64	.00
3	89	64	.00
4	92	65	.05
5	97	63	.00
6	97	65	.00

"A" Book Holders Must Apply For Gas Renewals

Many "A" book holders seem to think that the "A" books will be mailed out to them when their present books expire without any application being made. This is not true. Every "A" book holder must make application on renewal form R-570, filling in the form and mailing it in to the local rationing board, with the signed back cover of your present book, and your present tire inspection record with at least one tire inspection being shown. If you have bought new tires, or switched tires, the last inspection should show the tires you now have on your car.

These application forms will not be mailed to you. You may secure one at the filling stations, and mail it in to the office.

Methodists Raise $3,803 In Northwest Texas For Missions

Responding to a call from the Council of Bishops for increased financial support of missionary and educational work in wartime, Methodists of the Dallas area contributed $133,058 to the World Service fund of the denomination during the fiscal year ended May 31, an increase of $14,243, or 12 per cent, over last year.

Announcement of the gain was made by the Rev. Orrin W. Auman, treasurer of the Methodist General Commission on World Service and Finance, in a report sent to Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, head of the Dallas area, which includes central and northern Texas and New Mexico.

The nearly 8,000,000 Methodists in the Nation contributed $4,838,687 to the missionary fund of the church during the year just ended, an increase of $514,537, or 11.9 per cent, over 1942. World Service giving has increased each year since unification of Methodism in 1940, Dr. Auman reported.

In addition to the World Service fund, Methodists across the country also gave $88,944 to the special wartime Week of Dedication sacrificial offering on March 7, for the meeting of the denomination's emergency needs.

All four of the annual conferences in Bishop Holt's area showed gains in World Service giving for the year, reported by conference treasurers as follows:

Central Texas Conference, Walter B. Rider of Ennis, $4,072; North Texas Conference, B. R. Brown of Greenville, $922; Northwest Texas Conference, Rev. John E. Eldridge of Spearman, $3,803, and New Mexico Conference, Rev. A. A. McCleskey of Hagerman, N. M., $5,445.

5 New Orders For Reporter Just Received

Subscriptions Indicate Paper More Valuable In Trade Territory

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED

Amarillo Production Credit Association, Amarillo.

Pvt. Horace S. Hays, jr., Sheppard Field, Texas, gift of his uncle, C. V. Lowe, Gruver.

Mrs. W. Y. Williams, Spearman.

H. C. Oberst, Okeene, Okla.

George Whitson, Lansing, Mich.

R. E. Lee, Spearman.

Jess Riley, Spearman.

Miss Charlotte M. Tompkins, Spearman.

Robt. Baley, Spearman.

Roy Murrah, Gruver.

Although the past week-end was more or less of a Fourth of July holiday nature, The Reported has had a good subscription business.

What is more significant, five our of nine subscriptions received were new ones. That just shows how The Reporter family is increasing every week. These new subscriptions are sincerely appreciated by The Reporter management.

And they should mean more in the enlargement of the Spearman trade territory. Tht more people that take The Reporter, the larger will be the number of persons interested in trading in Spearman—also in making Reporter advertising more productive for merchants.

The Reporter's limited staff is mighty busy these days—in fact, it has been all year. So when you receive a subscription notice, please attend to it promptly. There is not much time to send second and third notices to subscribers.

Also, you had better pay attention to the notices, as your name will be taken off the subscription list if you do not pay up promptly. Production costs are so high these days that it is absolutely necessary to keep our list entirely paid in advance.

If for any reason you do not care to renew your subscription when it expires, please notify us in advance so it can be cut off the week it expires. You will not hurt our feelings, as the management knows that not every family can find it desirable to renew a subscription.

The Reporter in Hansford and adjoining counties is $2.00 a year or $2.50 a year elsewhere. Make some one happy with a gift subscription to The Reporter.

Harlin Parsons Completes One Navy Air Course

Ready to continue his training to become a navy pilot Harlin W. Parsons of Spearman was graduated last week from the Pre-Flight School at St. Mary's College, Calif., and will move on to the Naval Air Station at Los Alamitos, Calif.

Parsons was graduated with a class of 242 cadets, and during the ceremony he participated in an impressive regimental parade which was reviewed by Commanding Officer Clyde W. King and his staff.

Graduates from St. Mary's Pre-Flight, having finished an intensive three months of academic, military and athletic training, have another half-year of study ahead to win their commissions. After three months of primary flight work at Naval Air Stations, they will have their final three months of intermediate training at either Corpus Christi or Pensacola.

Mrs. J. W. Gibner has resigned her position at the First State Bank and will go to Virginia to visit her husband who is in the Seabees at Camp Perry.

Bank Deposits Nearly Tripled In Year's Time

Spearman has had a healthy growth in bank deposits during the past year, according to Clay Gibner, vice president, of the First State Bank.

Deposits gained from $882,796,46 on June 30, 1942, to $2,404,028,05. Deposits on Dec. 31, 1942, were $2,151,454.07.

Gain in deposits in a year was 2.72 times, making this one of the largest increases in this area.

The First National Bank of Panhandle went from $899,800.90 a year ago to $2,367,494.93. This gain was partly made by the liquidation of the old Panhandle Bank, owned by the same stockholders as the First National Bank.

The bank at Panhandle reported a gain of 2.63 times over a year ago.

The Panhandle State Bank, Borger, lacked only $12,000 of tripling its deposits in a year. Deposits went from $1,644,000 to $4,920,521.36.

Large industrial activity due to war requirements is attributed for the large growth of the bank at Borger.

Mrs. Chassells, Plains Pioneer Dies At Morse

Mrs. Mary Ellen Chassells, 71, pioneer of the North Plains, died Tuesday night, June 29, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Henderson at Morse.

Surviving Mrs. Chassells are two daughters, Mrs. A. E. Henderson of Morse; Mrs. O. M. Rhodes of Glendale, Ariz.; and two sons, C. L. Chassells of Kim, Colorado; and Glen Chassells of Oregon City, Ore.

Funeral services were held last weekend at Kim, Colo., at the Community Methodist Church.

The body was taken overland to Kim for the funeral. Powell Funeral Home of Borger had charge of arrangements.

Born in 1872, Mrs. Chassells lived at Morse since 1931.

Dalhart, Texhoma Patrons Kick On Phone Service

Ed Bishop in Dalhart Texan: I. D. Devine, Texhoma publisher, wrote last week that "The condition to toll lines at Dalhart has been deplorable for a long time, and the same thing has happened at Liberal. Practically all long distance calls out of Texhoma must be handled through the Dalhart exchange, and that means it matters not where you want to talk, you go to Dalhart first, and there wait until God knows when before Dalhart long distance operator can get the call through. Sometimes it takes as long as six hours." If I. D. can guarantee a call through from Texhoma in six hours it might pay some of us to go up there to do our telephone business.

But it is almost useless to complain about the telephone service and besides that some of the fine women and girls at the local station may feel that we are taking a shot at them, when as a matter of fact the public knows, or should know, that the switchboard here is under manned and there's enough work for twice as many operators. On the other hand the company enjoys a long franchise here, has a monopoly on the telephone business, is operated by a group of independent, don't-give-a-cuss-about-your-town men whose business it is to see that the stockholders get theirs and the public gets as little as possible.

I've got lots of respect and

Continued on PAGE TWO

Former Guymon Editor Is Army Expert In Flak

Pvt. Tom Dalhassen, who resigned as editor of the Guymon Herald in October, 1939, to join the Canadian army, is having a lot of travel and experiences, even for a global soldier, and at present time is teaching members of the Antilles air command what he learned as an anti-aircraft gunner in England. Dalhassen quit his job at Guymon just a month after the Nazis invaded Poland.

All during the battle for Britain, Dalhassen was firing flak at the luftwaffe as a sergeant in the royal Canadian artillery, light aircraft. He manned guns at Coventry, Plymouth, Liverpool, Birmingham and London, and twice was wounded by Nazi fire.

After leaving Guymon in October Dalhassen by January was in England and by the time the luftwaffe started bombing England he was in charge of an anti-aircraft gun. After watching what the Nazis did to English towns, he can tell just about what Germany and the occupied countries are getting in raids of much greater strength by the Allies.

Dalhassen remained in England long enough to see the skies virtually cleared of axis raiders and then requested a discharge from the Canadian army. This was granted in January, 1942, and immediately he joined the U. S. army bureau of public relations. He toured all the army air forces fields and army camps in the Fourth and Eighth service commands, lecturing on ground defense and aerial warfare.

Dalhassen went to the Caribbean area late in 1942 as a technician for the navy department. He joined the army in November, 1942, at Fort Buchanan as an instructor on the gun with which he became so familiar in England. Completing this work at Fort Buchanan, he was transferred from the coast artillery to the army air forces and is now stationed at another base in the far flung Antilles area, six times the size of the state of Texas.

Dalhassen also aids in chemical warfare instruction, another subject he studied in England, but at a school maintained by the army. A native of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Dalhassen studied journalism at Marquette university and Wisconsin university, and for five years worked on Hearst publications before locating in Guymon.

Mape's Daughter To Study Music With Casadesus

Peggy Mapes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mapes of Dimmitt is one of 15 students chosen from throughout the United States and Canada to study with Robert Casadesus, the famed French pianist.

Miss Mapes was graduated with honors from the Colorado Women's College, Denver, last May, and while in Denver she made more than 100 appearances as a pianist. She was a members of La Tritonne and Delta Tau Kappa, honorary fraternities, and was a member of the championship intercollegiate skeet team.

She was the piano student of Dr. Iliff Garrison while in Denver.

Miss Mapes will leave Friday for Earrington, Mass., to study with Mr. Casadesus.

She has 72 piano awards to her credit and she won the statewide piano auditions two years ago in Dallas.

C. J. Mapes owned and operated the Frank Andrews Ranch on the Palo Duro for several years. Miss Mapes is a sister of Fred Mapes of Hutchinson county.

Work Delayed Saturday Due To Light Rain

Some Wheat Being Sold; Car Shortage Improves This Week

The end of this week is expected to see practically all the wheat harvesting completed unless considerable moisture falls.

Only a few persons will be cutting wheat next week, according to estimates made by local elevators.

The rain Friday night of last week cut down the test of wheat an average of two points, it was said Monday.

With the hot weather Monday afternoon and Tuesday, it is thought that the wheat will dry out quickly and that tests will be better. However, the rain has changed the color of some of the wheat.

More Cars Received

The car shortage situation was improved during the week. There is not any surplus, but there have been enough cars received to handle the situation. Many of the cars were from other railways.

Little wheat was cut Saturday because of the wet wheat. It also delayed some farmers from cutting Sunday. Many farmers kept busy by plowing, as the soil was not too wet for that work.

Many farmers are practically through. R. E. Brooks and Anson Ward of Bernstein were reported through. Some farmers have finished one or two fields, but have others to cut yet.

Just what is going to happen to the 1943 crop is uncertain. Some persons say the bulk will go into storage, although there are some indications that considerable wheat will be sold as the price is above the loan value now.

Some Wheat Bought

When elevators in some places were unable to take any storage wheat, they bought part of the crops of farmers. A few farmers said they sold wheat because of that emergency when they originally intended to put it in government storage.

Lots of good wheat has been brought to the elevators this season, testing up in the sixties. However, wheat Monday was reported from 54 to 59 pounds in some instances. This wheat was volunteer or wheat which was becoming weedy.

Howard T. Cline was reported as having finished cutting Saturday afternoon.

Other Crops Short

No oats, a little barley and very little rye are reported being brought to the elevators this season.

Art Bernstein reported he made 9 to 10 bushels.

In 1942 this county cut about 50,000 acres of volunteer wheat, but the amount will be much smaller this year. Also, not as much seeded land will be cut this year.

Yield in Hansford county the past few years has been as follows: 1937, 550,000 bushels; 1938, 1,442,046 bushels; 1939, 1,535193 bushels; 1940, 1,342,648 bushels; 1941 1,717,78 bushels; 1942, 4,282379 bushels.

Thus, the 1943 wheat crop is a far cry from the bumper yield of 1942 with about 25 bushels per acre, making this the banner county in the state for yield per acre.

Roper Funeral Held At Gruver Last Wednesday

John William Roper, 82, of Gruver, died Monday night, June 28, at the home of his son, E. S. Roper, six miles southeast of Dalhart.

Funeral services were held at the Community church at Gruver Wednesday, June 30, by Rev. I. E. Biggs, Gruver Methodist minister.

Survivors are three sons, E. S. and T. M. Roper of Dalhart; H.H . Roper of Gruver and a daughter, Mrs. Rita M. Lowe of Stratford.

Other survivors include three sisters who live in Georgia.

Mr. Roper went to Dalhart to visit his sons and died nine days after his arrival there.

THE SPEARMAN REPORTER

Successors to The Hansford Headlight

Published Thursday of Each Week
PANHANDLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
DAVID M. WARREN
President and Publisher

Entered as second class matter on November 21, 1919, at the postoffice at Spearman, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

In Hansford and Adjoining Counties		Out of Hansford and Adjoining Counties	
One Year	$2.00	One Year	$2.50
Six Months	1.10	Six Months	1.35
Three Months	.60	Three Months	.70
Single Copy	5 Cents		

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
First insertion, 2c per word, 1c per word for every issue thereafter. Card of Thanks, 2c per word. Display rates on request.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—Any erroneous reflection upon any reputation or standing of any individual, firm or corporation that may appear in the columns of The Spearman Reporter will be corrected when called to the attention of the management.

Infertile Eggs Held Best For Sale In Summer

Blood rings, or heat damage, to fertile eggs are causing Texas egg producers substantial loss daily. This was reflected in a series of egg grading schools conducted recently in scattered sections of Texas by George P. McCarthy, poultry husbandman for the A. and M. College Extension Service. If losses corresponding to this sampling prevail throughout the state the supply of one of our important food items is being curtailed, McCarthy says.

Heat sets up germination and renders a fertile egg inedible. But this may be prevented by disposing of all male birds during the summer and thereby producing only infertile eggs. Eggs are highly perishable and cannot be subjected to heat without destroying quality.

When laid, the temperature of an egg is about equal to that of the hen's body—104 to 107 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore, proper cooling is essential. During the summer, eggs should be gathered two or three times daily and placed in a wire basket for cooling. Producers can use cellars or home-made cooling devices.

An inexpensive and serviceable cooler may be made by covering the sides and ends of a frame with coarse burlap sacking, and keeping the cloth moist by putting one end of it in a pan of water placed on top of the frame. The eggs are kept in wire baskets within this frame until cooled, and then placed in a standard egg case which also is kept in the cooler.

Plans for this type of cooler may be obtained from county extension agents or by writing to the Exension Service at College Station.

McCarthy cautions that eggs should not be held for more than one week before being marketed. As far as possible they should be turned daily by shifting the position of the case. This prevents the yolk from settling and sticking to the shell membrane.

Dalhart, Texhoma

(Continued from page one)

admiration for the folks who operate the Dalhart exchange but I've got anything but that for the owners and managers of the Southwest Associated Telephone Co. And from reports the feeling is mutual. But what gripes me more than anything else is that so many of us put up with this business without a complaint, yet if we walk into a local store and someone don't come rushing up to us with a smile and asking what we want, we holler to the high heavens about "independent merchants." If I ever knew an independent business concern it is the one running the telephone system that serves Dalhart.

Doggone it, I was feeling fine until I got started off on the above.

Changes Made In Rent Plan For Property

New Amendment To Rent Regulation—By an amendment to the rent regulation housing, an owner whose property is changed from unfurnished to fully furnished on or after July 1, 1943, need not petition for an adjustment, as formerly, but is permitted to set his own rental after the change, subject to the Area Rent Director's review, OPA announced.

Under the amendment, the owner simply registers the changed accommodations with the Area Rent Office within thirty days from the time he first rents them on a fully furnished basis. The rent he charges may be decreased if it is found to be higher than rents for comparable accommodations on the maximum rent date.

A landlord who neglects to register his property after first renting on a furnished basis may be required to refund to the tenant all excess rent charged since the change, the amendment states.

This action was taken through the issuance of Amendment 2 to the Rent Regulation for Housing and became effective July 1, 1943.

More Tuna For Civilians—All tuna and tuna-like fish packed after June 27 will be available for civilian consumers. However, tuna and tuna-like fish packed before June 28, is still reserved and reservation of other leading varieties of canned fish continues in effect.

Removed From Rationing — Acting to eliminate the necessity of surrendering ration points when carcasses unfit for human consumption are sold or transferred, OPA has specificially eliminated condemned carcasses of cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, or swine from the provisions of Ration Order 16.

Custom Slaughterers Must Have Permits—Custom slaughterers must have a permit from the War Food Administration, after July 1, and they will be required to obtain certification from owners of livestock slaughtered. The certification must be signed by both the owner and the slaughterer and must contain the owner's address, his permit number, type and number of livestock killed and total live and dressed weight. Formerly, the slaughter permit order required only those persons who owned livestock at the time of slaughter to obtain permits. All slaughterers are brought under the order by this ruling, including locker plants, city abattoirs and other custom slaughterers.

Stores May Be Reclassified—Retail grocers and cooperatively-owned wholesale grocers who wish to apply for reclassifications under OPA regulations have been advised to get in touch with the nearest OPA office. OPA has provided for adjustments for those wholesalers and retailers who fall into one class of stores under definitions of its fixed mark-up regulations, although they have operated as another class.

Rest Easy; Your Ration Book Is Coming—Restless Rations Book No. 3 applicants were advised by OPA officials not to be concerned if their ration books have not arrived. And please don't write in again. More than five million books are yet to be mailed residents of Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma from the Dallas mailing center. There is plenty of time, as Book No. 3 will not be put into use until late in August.

Gas Mileage Cut Required To Win War

Most people, including many gasoline panels, have been erroneously influenced by recent publicity on the favorable long run outlook. The long run outlook is good, but not enough emphasis has been given to the immediate picture.

The next eight to fourteen months is admitted, by Rubber Director Jeffers, to be the critical rubber shortage period. Tire panel members who are trying to spread a quota of 100 tires over 300 essential applications, realize that a critical situation is already here.

It is increasingly evident that no section can escape either directly the effects of this situation. As a matter of fact, all districts have already been warned that it is entirely possible there may be a time before the war is over when gasoline rationing may be for the purpose of conservation of the amount of petroleum products used daily incident to the prosecution of the war, as the military demands are continually increasing.

Planes Use Much Gas

Here are some interesting facts on this subject:

a. Training planes use 50 gallons of 100-octane gasoline an hour.

b. To train one pilot requires 250 hours in the air and 12,500 gallons of gasoline.

c. When flying in combat, army planes use 100 gallons of gasoline per hour per engine.

d. A Flying Fortress uses 400 gallons of 100-octant gasoline an hour.

e. It is estimated that a modern destroyer uses more than 3,000 gallons of oil an hour.

f. An army transport burns 33,000 gallons of fuel oil a day.

Is Motored War

g. There has been an 11,000 per cent increase in motorization in World War No. 2 compared to the last war. An infantry division in the last war had about 3,200 horsepower in its motorized division compared with 400,000 horsepower of World War No. 2.

h. The army reports that in first year of this war, overseas shipments of all supplies increased 600 per cent compared to first year of last war. But overseas shipments of petroleum products increased over 8,000 per cent. Mechanized war means an oil war. Oil is ammunition—use is wisely.

Keep in mind that a large per cent of specials applied for should come out of the basic ration. Approximately 50 per cent of the specials reviewed by this office since June 1ct represent mileage for which the basic ration should have been used.

Must Study Needs

In reviewing renewal applications henceforth, require the applicant to give full detail with regard to duties and actual driving distances. Study the application from every angle and figure requirements accordingly. Disregard what he had the quarter before and what he is asking for this time. Figure out what his actual driving mileage should be from the application, and then deduct 20 per cent.

This recommendation is based first upon the necessity of taking drastic action to make our present stock of tires meet essential demands for the duration of the "critical" period. It is based secondly upon the necessity of establishing a specific deduction figure in order to accomplish any appreciable mileage reduction. It is also necessary to set a common factor in order to have uniformity in the objective to be accomplished.

For your information the mileage increase since February (mainly passenger cars) has been running more than 40 per cent—O. P. A. data to gas panel.

Too Generous Praise

The Amarillo Daily News in an editorial Wednesday, June 30, under the heading, "Congratulations," was so generous in its praise of the Spearman Reporter editor that he is scarcely able to recognize himself. Anyway John McCarty, Wes Izzard or someone on Gene Howe's Amarillo News was in a most generous mood when he wrote about The Reporter editor receiving the award recently at the University of Missouri.

The Herald editor hesitates to reproduce the editorial, as so many readers have called attention to it. The editorial follows:

Friends everywhere are mighty happy to share the pride this region has in David M. Warren, editor and banker, of Panhandle and Borger. Dave, a graduate of the University of Missouri in 1918, was recently awarded the medal of honor as a distinguished alumnus of the Missouri school of journalism. He was the 18th former student of more than 3,000 to be given the alumni medal "for distinguished service in journalism." On the same occasion the school presented awards to The Christian Science Monitor as a distinguished American newspaper; to El Universal of Mexico City as a distinguished foreign newspaper, and to Edwin L. Jam... aging editor of The New York T... foreign correspondent.

The award came on the 25th a... ry of Mr. Warren's graduation f... souri. In those 25 years Dave W... achieved an enviable reputation ... the daily and weekly newspaper... Amarillo, Spearman, Borger and ... dle. He has made an outstanding ... in both the editorial and business ... ments of the newspaper and in ... around job of editing and publi... few years ago he purchased the ... stock in the bank at Borger, wh... also principal owner of the Borger ... He is earning a place in the field ... ing comparable to his place in Jou... He is a past president of the Tex... Association.

"The News is mighty happy th... has such a substantial professio... business leader as Dave Warren. ... proud that he can be numbered a... men who have had a part in sha... history of this paper for he was ... member and managing editor ... News for a period of several yea... he met and married the good lad... his wife. Such people as Dave War... his family inspire confidence in ... and in the press and in the Americ... of life."

• Personals

W. O. Williams, who lives near Morse, was in town Saturday. He said he had an inch of rain on his place Friday night, that he would finish harvest in a few days, and that his wheat would average 13 bushels.

Mr .and Mrs. W. W. Wilmeth and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wilmeth made a business trip to Amarillo Saturday.

George Whitson, Jr., from Lansing, Mich., is in Spearman visiting his father and brother, George Whitson, Sr., and Jack Whitson, while looking after his wheat harvest.

Miss Joyce Jones has been visiting the last week with Miss Carmen Kizziar on the Turkey Track ranch.

Mrs. Starling Thomas Morris, the former Estella Elizabeth Garnett of Spearman, was among more than 700 students in the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Texas, Austin, listed on the scholastic honor roll for the spring semester, announced Dean H. T. Parlin. Of the total, 157 students maintained an "A" average. To be included in the honor list, a student must have better than a "B" average.

Miss Kible Lackey, who is attending summer school at Texas Tech, was home over the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. James and family of Breckenridge are now residents and are farming for Perry Hawkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Otho Allen of Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Buchanan and Burl of Borger, and Mr. and Mrs. John Allen and famil yof Guymon were visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Buchanan Monday.

Omar Adams Sutton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sutton, arrived June 26 at the Worley Hospital in Pampa. He weighed six pounds. Mrs. Sutton is daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Greever.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Bennett, Phylis and Jerry, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Bennett and Susie, all of Los Angeles, Calif., are here running combines for F. K. Bannister and Cecil Crawford through harvest. Don and Pat are brothers of Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Bannister and will return to their work in an aircraft factory in Los Angeles after harvest.

Mrs. W. Y. Williams and Mrs. Verna Kenney were shopping in Spearman Thursday. They are enjoying the company of Mrs. Don Bennett and family, formerly Gladys Williams.

Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Gibner, who were visiting their son and daughter and family, Pope Gibner and Mrs. W. S. Hiler of El Paso, Dr. Gibner had an attack of rheumatism and is now at Hot Springs, N. Mex.

W. H. Douglas of Texhoma is here this week looking after business.

Miss Jo Evalin House of Borger spent the weekend with Jewel Brandt. They are old school friends.

Misses Helen and Kathleen Kenney and Thadine and Nadine Deck, all students in the Fleming Business School, were home over the 4th of July.

Miss Ileen Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Davis, who graduated from Northwest Hospital in Amarillo June 1 is now assisting Dr. Puckett as office and reception nurse.

Mrs. E. H. Wilmeth of Colorado Springs, mother of W. W. and Ken Wilmeth, is ... ing and looking after ... interests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. ... were in Spearman Thur... reported their harvest ... ished and not an aver...

County Agent Joe Hi... been taking his vacation ... in the harvest.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ros... to leave Sunday for the ... at Dallas and probably ... on to St. Louis. Mr. ... said that Saturday was ... est day in the history ... business, even greater ... Christmas eve business ... enjoyed.

June was the biggest ... for more than two years ... ter sales by the City of ... man. Records were che... two years, but City Mana... Dacus believes June set ... for four or five years.

Audit of the city's boo... completed recently. Re... expected at any time by ... commission.

The proposed meeting ... week by representatives ... Spearman Gas Co. and ... commission was postponed ... count of the harvest rus...

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

FIRST STATE BANK

of Spearman, Texas at the close of business June 30, 1943, a State banking institution organized and operating under the banking laws of this State and a member of the Federal Reserve System. Published in acordance with a call made by the State Banking Authorities and by the Federal Reserve Bank of this Distirct.

ASSETS

Loans and discounts (including $1,025.16 overdrafts)	$ 563,682.94
United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	800,253.80
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	9,405.36
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	29,850.00
Corporate stocks (including $1,500.00 stock of Federal Reserve bank)	1,500.00
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balance, and cash items in process of collection	1,097,180.62
Bank premises owned $5,000.00, furniture and fixtures $3,000.00	8,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$2,509,872.72

LIABILITIES

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	$2,092,763.06
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	13,776.57
Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	164,367.57
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	120,341.10
Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.)	16,779.75
TOTAL DEPOSITS	$2,408,028.05
TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below)	$2,408,028.05

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital*	$ 25,000.00
Surplus	25,000.00
Undivided profits	36,844.67
Reserves (and retirement account for preferred capital)	15,000.00
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	$ 101,844.67
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	$2,509,872.72

* This bank's capital consists of common stock with total par value of $25,000.00.

MEMORANDA

Pledged assets (and securities loaned) (book value):	
(a) U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities	$ 249,700.00
(b) Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement	29,850.00
(c) TOTAL	$ 279,550.00
Secured and preferred liabilities:	
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant requirements of law	188,851.26
(d) Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets	5,366.31
(e) TOTAL	$ 194,217.57

I, D. D. Moore, Cashier, of the above-named bank, hereby certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. D. MOORE

CORRECT—ATTEST: J. R. Collard, C. A. Gibner, Hazel Lowe Gibner, Directors.

State of Texas, County of Hansford ss:Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of July, 1943.

(Seal E. N. RICHARDSON, Notary Public

DR. F. J. DAILY
DENTIST
X-RAY
McLain Bldg. Phone 156
SPEARMAN

Daley Glass Shop
Headquarters For
Picture Framing
•
Paints—Varnishes
•
Wallpaper
New 1943 Patterns
•
Glass for Your House or Car
Daley Glass Shop
Perryton

ATTENTION FARMERS

Bring your wheat to Perryton Equity Exchange where you will receive the best market price. We will also have local and Terminal Storage for your 1943 wheat.

COMPLETE LINE OF COMMERCIAL FEEDS

We appreciate your business given us in the past, and solicit your continued patronage.

PERRYTON EQUITY EXCHANGE

(Consolidated with Spearman Equity Exchange)

Social Notes

Clubs :-: Churches :-: Parties

THREE BOOKS OF BIBLE REVIEWED AT CIRCLE

The Lottie Moon Circle of the Baptist Church met in the home of Mrs. Matthew Doyel. A review of the first three books of the Bible, in the "Study Guide to Daily Bible Readings" was given by Mrs. Doyel who conducted the lesson in a very interesting and able manner.

Those present were Mesdames Mrs. D. W. Hazelwood, Dave Tice, Marion Glover, Robt. Baley, Hall Jones, Gurnie Howerton, L. T. Wilson, and Matthew Doyel.

RAINBOW GIRLS HAVE SWIMMING PARTY

Thursday evening, July 1, several Rainbow girls went on a swimming party to Perryton. A good time was reported even if it was a little bit chilly.

Those going were Jo Ann Hoskins, Winifred Hoskins, Sada Ruth Hoskins, Pearl Maize, Rita Roach, Velma Ruth Fox, Jean Hill, Robbie Jo Graves, Dorothy Daniels, Rosemary Mitchell, Mrs. Paul Roach, and Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Graves.

WALKER CIRCLE LESSON IS ABOUT PROVERBS

Mrs. Verdie McNabb was hostess to the Blanche Rose Walker Circle Wednesday, June 3. Mrs. W. D. Cooke gave the devotional and conducted the lesson, which was on Proverbs.

Mesdames T. B. Windom, F. W. Brandt, Jess Edwards, and J. A. Sanders assisted in the discussion.

H. D. CLUB WILL MEET AT HUTCHINSON HOME

The Better Homes H. D. club will meet Tuesday, August 10, with Mrs. Carl Hutchinson.

BIOLOGIST WARNS AGAINST BOTULISM

Apoison so powerful that a teaspoonful is enough to kill 40,000 guinea pigs is not a good thing to take chances with, a leading Texas biologist has said in warning Texas home - makers against the hot water method of canning for non-acid vegetables. This method does not destroy the bacteria that cause botulism.

The entire text of a statement on the subject by Dr. Asa C. Chandler, professor of biology of Rice Institute, Houston, and advisory chairman of the Houston and Harris Countq Nutrition Committee, has been circulated among the county home demonstration agents of the Texas A. and M. College Extension Service. Dr. Chandler's statement is in harmony with recommendations on home canning given by Winifred Jones, extension specialist in food preservation.

Dr. Chandler believes the chances for accidents are too great to be worth the risk if people undertake to can non-acid vegetables or meats by the boiling water bath method. "Outbreaks of botulism will almost certainly occur." he says. "It is like having rattlesnakes on your golf course. You may keep your ball on the fairways and treat the rattlesnake with impunity, but sooner or later somebody a little less careful will suffer. By comparison (with botulism) rattlesnake venom is only mildly poisonous."

Bacteria that cause botulism grow in non-acid vegetables when strictly protected from air. Dr. Chandler says there is one case on record where the spores survived heating and germinated after 22 months. The poison produced is so deadly that a person has been known to die after eating one piece of a string bean.

Miss Jones says this evidence gives strength to the many warnings Extension Service workers have issued about hot water bath canning of non-acid vegetables.

Lakeview Tattler

Mrs. Woods King bought a pair of peafowls and they decided to move. After they had been gone about two weeks they located one of them at the Sam Nitchske home. Having come all those miles alone, it located there to stay. They did not know who it belonged to. When Mr. King found out where it was the Nitchskes helped drive it in their barn, caught the bird and it is now staying at home; however, the peacock has not been located.

Elma Pipkin is spending the week with her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Fullbrght in Spearman. J. W. Pipkin is always trading something to his sisters. He is now trying to sell his sheep to Betty and Quida. They are going a little slow in the purchase, thinking J. W. will be real anxious and sell cheaper.

The Pipkins have been trying to find out just where George is located. He wrote on island four if you can make it out, so, now they think they know where he is. Parents of overseas boys are surely studying the maps of the world these days.

Luther Nitchske is another little fellow that deserves mention for the manly work he is doing on the farm. He is a very small boy and has been helping his father for over a year with the field work. He knows just how to get the job done and is always smiling when you see him. He drives the biggest tractor of all.

Bertha Nitchske, a cousin of Luther, really does work in the field. One of the neighbors told me she was plowing one night at eleven thirty. She is always anxious to help daddy. While back about nine o'clock, Sam sent me there on an errand. Bertha May was at the house looking for repairs to fix a plow that had broken. The last I saw of her that night was on the way home; I passed her on the way back to the field and she was cranking the tractor.

Katherine Nitchske, Bertha Mays' sister, looks after the chickens and the many other chores around the place while Bertha helps dad. Wherever you see Katherine, you see Marylee. The other day when we had the big rain Katherine had taken Marylee and the V-eight to their farm on Wolf creek to see if the cattle there had plenty of water. Mr. Nitchske, seeing the cloud, was sure Katherine would be in a ditch. He and his hired man hurried as fast as they could in a coupe toward the place in the rain. They met Katherine and Mary Lee coming slowly home through the mud, not even thinking of going off in a ditch. Katherine, like Bertha May, knows how to work and doesn't run the other way or sit down when there is something to do. They are very much in love with their daddy and mother and show it in the many things they do.

While back Sam and I passed by the Atlas Flowers' home place. I couldn't help but laugh, believe me, the men about that place were getting the weeds out of the garden. One man was leading a horse hitched to a plow, another man holding the plow handles, another man swinging a hoe; however the man doing the hoeing was swinging that hoe pretty high. The weeds were flying here and there. I saw Mrs. Flowers a few days later talking about the garden. She said that the next day the hail finished the job and hoiled out the vegetables. I think their son, William, was home from San Diego a few days ago. I am sure the Flowers had a grand time. Their daughter, Lois, is a good musician and they all like to sing.

Mrs. Bolin of Spearman is helping Mrs. J. D. Reed with her harvest work. Mrs. Reed never knows when to stop working; she really gets around; she works real fast and can do anything there is to do.

Gilman Flowers and children, Joe, Francis and Patricia, were in Spearman Saturday afternoon and came back by the S. J. Powell home. Patricia was still chewing on a piece of candy; I never learned whether the candy was tough or if she was trying to make it last a long time due to the shortage.

Betty and Quida Pipkin were in the Powell home Monday.

We have a baby boy; his name is Duane—not Powell, Duane Jackson and his parents are helping with the harvesting. Duane and his mother will be missed around this house when they go home near Sayre, Okla.

Maxine Kenney and her grandmother, Mrs. W. Y. Williams, decided they would paint Mrs. Williams' house white. They began on the back of the house first. I think they have been having quite a time. Maxine spilled almost a bucket of paint on her self and the back porch floor. They intend to finish the job after harvest.

Aneti King has a new hobby driving the model A coupe their father bought for her and Willis to ride to school in; she drives a few miles for the mail, drives up grade, turns around and can almost handle the coupe like driving a horse.

Zenna Bell Pipkin has a couple hobbies if you can call being a very good gardener a hobby. She also is a grand cook, housekeeper and has studied taxidermy. She has a knack of doing most every thing just as it should be done.

Elma, the youngest of the six girls, plays the piano; she really knows how to handle that instrument, and, of course, being the baby of the family it is just natural that she practices on the piano while the others do most of the housework. In that way she does not get in their way. But there are dozens of other things she does in a very competent way.

Helen Kenney spent last evening in the writer's home. She is attending a business school in Amarillo. Helen, always being a country home girl, told of quite a few things she has learned to do the city way. One, for instance, was riding the city busses. She said she started home from school and she wondered how the driver knew just where everyone wanted to get off. She rode and rode and the driver didn't stop for her to get off. Knowing she had ridden much farther than she had on her way to school she at last asked a lady when they would come to Madison street. The lady informed her they had passed Madison street a long way back. She still didn't know to pull the bell so she rode until some one else got off then she walked herself down getting back to Madison.

Gruver News

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Barkley of Gruver returned Friday night from Erick, Okla., where Mrs. Barkley's brother, J. L. Harris, is very ill.

Mrs. Ben Harris is recovering from an operation which she underwent at Temple the latter part of June.

It was reported that Gruver received 1.53 inches of rain on Friday night. Other reports from north of Gruver show that 2 inches were received. Harvesting was halted for some time.

Mrs. W. A. Shapley was called to Lubbock to greet her new little grandson, Ronald Wright, son of Cpl. and Mrs. B. W. Wright, who arrived June 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Mulkins of Bernstein Community are happy over the arrival of a baby daughter, Carolyn Faye, June 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wallin, who live north of Gruver, were in Spearman on business Saturday.

Roy Murrah was a business visitor in Spearman Saturday.

Mrs. Edward Rafferty and daughters were in Spearman Saturday for Johnnie to take the bus to Amarillo where she will visit with relatives.

Happy Birthday

July 10
R. C. Banister
July 11
Louis Schnell
July 12
Albert Townsend
Sandra Sue Wilbanks
Harold Boyd
Mary Louise Buchanan
July 14
Jack Wilbanks
Pearl Dean Burke
Donald Ray Riggs

Classified Ads

JOB PRINTING—Place your order as far in advance as possible. It takes time to produce printing; it's a manufacturing job. Spearman Reporter, Phone 10. 18-tf

Rough
LUMBER
Jackson Bros. Sawmill
Ocate, N. Mex. Via Wagon Mound
27-3tc

We wish to express our very sincere appreciation for the kind deeds and words of comfort and flowers we received after the death of our dear father and grandfather, J. W. Roper.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roper and Florence
Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Lowe
Mr. and Mrs. Tommie Roper and family.
Mr. and Mrs. Emory S. Roper and family.
Mrs. Ethel Eubanks and family
Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. Emory D. Roper

FOR SALE: Small modern stucco house, in south Spearman. See Beulah L. Peveler. 29-Lt.



What The Folks In Service Are Doing

Walter Wallin, sl/c on mine sweeper in the Atlantic, gets his mail at Norfolk, Va. He says he is on a mine sweeper three nights a week and goes different places.

A letter from Pvt. Cecil Whiteside, Eng. Div., written May 29, received June 30 from North Africa, tells of the beautiful country there. He says it reminds him of home in Hansford County and that he sees a lot of pretty French girls there.

Pvt. Wm. Newcomb, Ward 23, 13 Gen Hospital, Spadra, Calif., is still on maneuvers in the desert and wants his Texas friends to write him.

Marcus L. Larson, S2/c, who has been attending Naval School in Chicago, has finished his training there and is now at Acorn 12 Dorm. 6 Acorn Training Detachment, Port Hueneme, Calif.

Sgt. E. T. Caldwell, Army Air Corps, Goodfellow Field, returned with Mrs. Caldwell to San Angelo Sunday after a 15-day furlough.

Pvt. J. R. Keim wrote his parents after a four weeks' delay telling them that he was in good health and not to worry. The letter came through Seattle, Wash.

Cpl. Ernest Newcomb, after a four weeks furlough with his mother and other relatives, left Tuesday for the Canal Zone and port of embarkation.

Sgt. W. B. Fleck, who is stationed at Dalhart, is visiting his family in Gruver for the weekend. He is expecting to leave soon for cadet school.

Pfc. J. C. Miller is home from Garden City, Kan., on a 15-day leave.

T/Sgt. Dwight Hutchison of Sheppard field at Wichita Falls is spending a 15-day furlough with his family and friends in Spearman.

Pvt. and Mrs. Jack Nettles and Miss Mary Ann Sparks of Bakersfield, Calif., are here visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Litch Sparks.

S/Sgt. and Mrs. Kester Lackey are here visiting relatives. Kester is stationed at the Army Air Ba at Lubbock.

Lt. Edna A. Bassel A. S. Brooke General Hospital, Fo Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex was visiting her parents, Mr. a Mrs. J. H. Buchanan and oth relatives over the Fourth.

Paul Robertson has been giv a medical discharge from t army. He was injured in a blac out raid more than a year a and has been in the hospital sinc He is here with his wife and pa ents.

Pfc. Claude Burges, Co. H 3 Inf. A. P. O. 81 care Postmaste Nashville, Tenn., is home on fu lough visiting this week with h parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wil Burges.

S/Sgt. Lee M. Buchanan Co. A.S.T.U. Georgia Tech., Atlant Ga., is home on his first furlough He is certainly enjoying his visi but he likes being in the arm but thinks the boys in training the U. S. have an easy time.

Est. Lieut. W. C. Robertson an family from Santa Marie, Calif are here on short visit with par ents and friends.

Pvt. Albert Thorne of Cam Pickett, Va., of the U.S.A. Orc Div. arrived in Spearman Tues day and will visit his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. Q. Thorne, o their ranch near Canadian.

Cadet H. W. Parsons, Clas 7A-2, Naval Air Station, Los Al amitos, Calif., said in a lette to The Reporter that he like his work and his base and tha he enjoyed getting the paper.

Miss Marjorie Ellen Russell i visiting friends in Lubbock thi week.

BUTANE SYSTEM

Many farmers, poultry raisers, dairymen, ranchers are now eligible to purchase butane systems. Approval is quick. We have large stock on hand. Write us quick, while this stock lasts, for full particulars.

Foster's Butane
DENISON, TEXAS

AS THE HARVEST DRAWS TO A CLOSE

Spearman Hardware is appreciative of the business that has been offered this firm during the harvest—we are sorry that we could not handle all the business offered because conditions were beyond our power to remedy. All during the weeks preparatory to harvest, we warned of the difficulties about getting supplies and repairs.

This firm is always appreciative of Hansford county farmers, who make Spearman what it is. Again we thank you for the patronage we received during the 1943 harvest as the season draws to a close.

SPEARMAN HARDWARE
I. H. C. DEALER

We Are Grateful Hansford Farmers

As the annual Hansford county harvest approaches its close, Womble Hardware Co. wishes to express its deep appreciation for the excellent patronage it has received from our farmers, the backbone of any prosperity which this community may enjoy.

It is difficult to supply all your needs, but we have tried to stock as much of the repairs as we could purchase from jobbers and manufacturers. We are pleased to report John Deere customers entered this harvest with their machinery in as good repair as could be possible under these war times.

If your harvest turned out good, you should invest some of the proceeds in good furniture, something that will stay with you through the years—and also buy all the War Bonds you can.

Womble Hardware Co.
JOHN DEERE DEALER



DR. J. P. POWELL
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat
—Specialist—
Glasses Fitted. Tonsils and Adenoids Removed
IN SPEARMAN
Wednesday, July 21
Till Noon Only
Office Dr. Gower.

HARVEST IS ON FARMERS ARE BUSY
NALL'S
At Guymon
Big Stock of
TRACTOR TIRES
TRUCK AND PICKUP TIRES, TRUCK AND PICKUP WHEELS AND TRACTOR RIMS.
Have kept hundreds of FARMERS off the ground during this emergency.
NALL'S
TRACTOR TIRE VULCANIZER
Has saved Farmers hundreds of hours time lost. NALL can Vulcanize any size Tire made. His Recapping is an art. They don't come off.
WEST BIGGEST TIRE RIM AND WHEEL JOBBER

FARMERS!

This elevator is prepared to handle your wheat, barley, and oats. Open the year 'round for your convenience and ready ot serve you at all times.

Bonded Storage
C. C. C. Wheat Loans

A business that endeavors to serve you all the time. Dairy and poultry feeds.

HANSFORD GRAIN CO.
L. S. McLAIN

Legal Notice

CITATION BY PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF TEXAS
And The County of Sherman.

To JOHN HISH and his unknown heirs, their heirs and legal representatives, and all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Sherman, for taxes, to-wit:

The East Half (E½) of Section Two Hundred Thirty-two (232), Block One T (1T), T. & N. O. Ry. Co., in Sherman County, Texas, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts, $117.90 for State taxes, and $139.50 for county taxes (which includes all district taxes levied by the Commissioners Court of said county for the use and benefit of said district), and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the October, 1943, term of the District Court of Sherman County, to be held at the court house thereof, in Stratford, Texas, on the 3rd Monday in June, A. D., 1943, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condeming said land (s) [or lot (s)] and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.

*and said plaintiffs have impleaded Stratford Independent School District, taxing units in said State, to appear in said cause and for each to file its claim for delinquent taxes against the property, or any part thereof, described in the petition of said plaintiffs.

Each party to said suit shall take notice of, and plead and answer to, all claims and pleadings now on file and hereafter filed in said cause by all other parties therein.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Stratford, Texas, this 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.

Issued this the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.
3t-July 1-8-15

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To C. C. HOWELL, CORNELIUS C. HOWELL and HOWELL, wife of the said CORNELIUS C. HOWELL, the partnership of Spence and McGill and the partners thereof, whose name are unknown, the partnership of Jno. W. Maddox & Co., and the partners hereof, whose names are unknown, Jane H. Cowdrey and husband, N. A .Cowdrey, George S. F awkner and wife, Mary C. Fawkner, Frederick Richter, Frederick Richter. C. C. Hemming, A. B. McGill, Anton Richter, Catherine C. Richter, Catherine C. Pitton, Arthur V. Brown as administrator of the estate of Catherine C. Pitton, deceased, Pharoah Hill, John E. Mann and William S. Taylor, and the unknown heirs of any of the above named defendants who may be deceased, their heirs and legal representatives, greeting:

You are commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's petition at or before ten o'clock A. M., of the Monday next after the expiration of forty-two (42) days from the date of issuance hereof, same being Monday, the 2nd day of August, A. D., 1943, before the Honorable District Court of Sherman County, Texas, at the Court House in Stratford, Texas.

Said suit was filed the 18th day of June, A. D., 1943.

File number of said suit is No. 1017.

The plaintiffs are Edna E. Badger, Cecil F. Badger, Crafton F. Badger, Ruth M. Kolyer and husband, Marion C. Kolyer, and the defendants are all of the above named or otherwise identified persons.

Said suit is the usual action in trespass to try title, the petition alleging ownership in fee simple by plaintiffs, and seeking recovery by plaintiffs of the title to and possession of the following land situated in Sherman County, Texas, to-wit:

All of Section number One Hundred Sixty-five (165), Block One C (1C), G., H. & H. Ry. Co.; alleging additionally that plaintiffs have title thereto under the three, four, five, ten and twenty-five year statutes of limitation; praying for title and possession of said land, removal of cloud upon title to said land, for damages in the sum of $15,000.00, costs of court and general and special relief.

Issued this the 18th day of June, A. D., 1943.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court at office in Stratford, Texas, this 18th day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.
4t-July 1-8-15-22.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS
And The County of Sherman.

To J. W. ARNOLD, and his unknown heirs, their heirs and legal representatives, and all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Sherman, for taxes, to-wit:

The North Half of the Northwest Quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 32, Block 3B, G., H. & H. Ry. Co., Sherman County, Texas, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts, $4.39 for State taxes, and $11.45 for county taxes (which includes all district taxes levied by the Commissioners Court of said county for the use and benefit of said districts), and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the October, 1943, term of the District Court of Sherman County, to be held at the court house thereof, in Stratford, Texas, on the 3rd Monday in October, A. D., 1943, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (s) and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.

Each party to said suit shall take notice of, and plead and answer to, all claims and pleadings now on file and hereafter filed in said cause by all other parties therein.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Stratford, Texas, this 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.

Issued this the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.
3t-July 1-8-15

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To JANE H. Cowdrey, N. A. Cowdrey, the partnership of John W. Maddox & Company and the partners thereof whose names are unknown, the partnership of Spence & McGill and the partners thereof whose names are unknown, Annie E. Jenkins, J. F. Jenkins, Albert A. Putnam, A. A. Putnam, Mary E. Cruger, Charles E. Stuart, Lucy Stuart, Glenn Haskin, Sam B. Haskin, Jr., Harley Haskin, Elwin Haskin, Bernice Haskin Penner and Albert J. Penner and the unknown heirs of any of above who may be deceased, their heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs, their heirs and legal representatives, of Maude V. Haskin, deceased, and Sam B. Haskin, deceased, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the Honorable District Court of Sherman County, Texas, at or before ten o'clock A. M., of the first Monday next after the expiration of forty-two days from the date of the issuance of this citation, same being the 9th day of August, A. D., 1943, then and there to answer plaintiff's petition filed in said Court on the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943, in this cause numbered No. 1019 on the docket of said Court, wherein Ezra Elliott is plaintiff, and each and all of the other persons above named or identified are defendants (and all of the defendants).

The nature of plaintiff's demand is a suit in trespass to try title, wherein plaintif prays for title and possession of the West Half (W½) of Section One Hundred Ninety-three (193), Block One C (1C), G., H. & H. Ry. Co., in Sherman County, Texas, for the removal of cloud upon plaintiff's title, costs and damages and general relief. plaintiff also pleading the three, five, ten and twenty-five year statutes of limitation.

Issued this the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in Stratford, Texas, this 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.
4t-July 1-8-15-22.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS
And The County of Sherman.

To W. M. ANDREWS and his unknown heirs, their heirs and legal representatives, all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Sherman, for taxes, to-wit:

The South half of the Northeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 6, Block 2B, G., H. & H. Ry. Co., Sherman County, Texas, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts, $10.26 for States taxes, and $23.10 for county taxes (which includes all district taxes levied by the Commissioners Court of said county for the use and benefit of said districts), and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the October, 1943, term of the District Court of Sherman County, to be held at the court house thereof, in Stratford, Texas, on the 3rd Monday in October, A. D., 1943, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (s) [or lot (s)] and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.

Each party to said suit shall take notice of, and plead and answer to, all claims and pleadings now on file and hereafter filed in said cause by all other parties therein.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Stratford, Texas, this 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.

Issued this the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.
3t July 1-8-15.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS
And The County of Sherman

To J. A. POWELSON, all persons owning or having or claiming any interest in the following described land delinquent to the State of Texas and County of Sherman, for taxes, to-wit:

Lots 19, 20 and 21, in Block 21, in the City of Texhoma, Texas, which said land is delinquent for taxes for the following amounts, $20.26 for State taxes, and $22.99 for county taxes (which includes all district taxes levied by the Commissioners Court of said county for the use and benefit of said districts), and you are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the State for collection of said taxes, and you are commanded to appear and defend such suit at the October term of the District Court of Sherman County, to be held at the court house thereof, in Stratford, Texas, on the 3rd Monday in October, A. D., 1943, and show cause why judgment shall not be rendered condemning said land (s) [or lot (s)] and ordering sale and foreclosure thereof for said taxes and costs of suit.

And said plaintiffs have impleaded Texhoma Independent School District, a taxing unit, in said State, to appear in said cause and for each to file its claim for delinquent taxes against the property, or any part thereof, described in the petition of said plaintiffs.

Each party to said suit shall take notice of, and plead and answer to, all claims and pleadings now on file and hereafter filed in said cause by all other parties therein.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Stratford, Texas, this 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.

Issued this the 23rd day of June, A. D., 1943.

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Each party to said suit shall take notice of, and plead and answer to, all claims and pleadings now on file and hereafter filed in said cause by all other parties therein.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Stratford, Texas, this 2nd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.

Issued this the 2nd day of June, A. D., 1943.

Lelah Boney
Clerk of the District Court.
Sherman County, Texas.
3t-July 1-8-15.

Warranty Deeds

M. C. and Lois Jackson to Ed Pittman, lots 23 and 24, block Morse, $10; revenue stamps cents. Filed June 25.

C. C. Rolls estate, copy of w and probate proceedings fr Collingsworth county, Texas. Property included S½, section block 1, Hansford county, praised at $3,500. Filed June

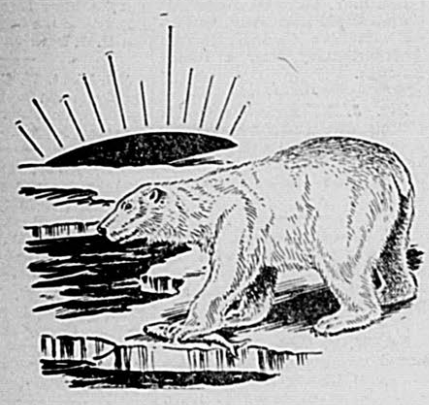
Oil Development Co., of Te to John E. Kenney, SE¼ of s tion 28, block 7, 160 acres, w reservation of one-half of rights. Consideration, $4,160; ed June 29.

Miss Pat Hutton, attend summer school at Texas Tech Lubbock, was home over th fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Moore we in Wichita Falls over the we end. Mrs. Moore is there for medical check up.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ball, cat buyer, has taken an apartm and is making a real farm ha through harvest.

ICE CREAM HELPS YOU
COOL OFF IN SUMMER



You May Not Be Able to Take an Arctic Vacation . . . But You Can Treat Yourself to Our Delicious Ices and Ice Creams from Our Fountain . . . Cool, Refreshing. 10c dish.

SPEARMAN DRUG CO.
Air Conditioned Bruce Sheets, owner

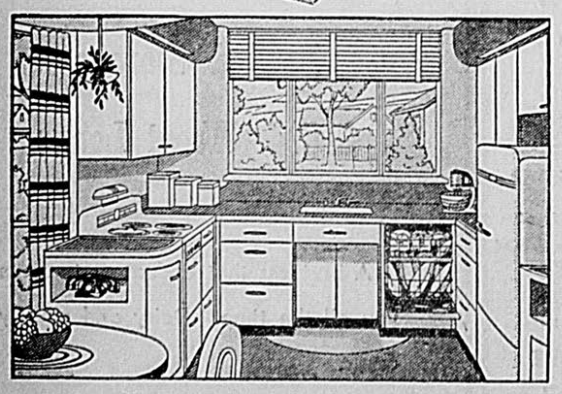
MAX W. BOYER
Attorney-at-Law
309½ S. Main
Perryton, Texas

Townsend Drug
PHONE 123
ALBERT TOWNSEND, Owner Spearman

PLANNING and SAVING ARE IMPORTANT



WE'RE planning now for the days of peace to come, and the things we'll buy then with our War Bonds. We're putting every cent we can into bonds, to help speed Victory and to buy the things that peace will mean for us—especially a new all-electric kitchen like the one shown below.





There's a great incentive for making every sacrifice you can today! For after the war, improved materials and methods now being perfected, will make possible finer electrical appliances and better electrical living for everyone!

Buy War Bonds Today — An Electric Kitchen Tomorrow!

COMMUNITY
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

J. E. GOWER, M. D.
Room 205
McLain Bldg.
Res. Phone 98 Off. Phone 33

T. D. SANSING
Attorney and Counselor
At Law
Income Tax Consultant
SPEARMAN

FRANK M. TATUM
— Attorney at Law —
DALHART

EXPERT
REPAIR SERVICE
Genuine Chevrolet Parts and Service. Keep your motor car in good running order.
McCLELLAN
CHEVROLET CO.

Statement Of Condition
PANHANDLE STATE BANK
Borger, Texas
June 30, 1943

RESOURCES

Loans & Discounts		$ 719,748.42
Furniture & Fixtures		7,850.00
Banking House		6,600.00
State Warrants		1,269.46
Hutchinson Co. Warrants		3,000.00
AVAILABLE CASH		
U. S. Bonds	$1,746,450.00	
Cash in Bank and Other Banks	2,600,239.26	$4,346,699.26
		$5,085,167.14

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 60,000.00
Surplus	60,000.00
Undivided Profits	44,645.78
DEPOSITS	4,920,521.36
	$5,085,167.14

The Above Statement Is Correct
R. L. GRIMES
President.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Deposits June 30, 1942, $1,644,000

A GAIN OF THREE TIMES IN DEPOSITS IN ONE YEAR'S TIME

OFFICERS

R. L. Grimes, President — David M. Warren, Chairman
Geo. F. Crow, Vice President — R. E. Bayless, Cashier
L. M. Wagnon, Ass't. Cashier — F. H. Pennington, Ass't. Cashier

MAGAZINE SECTION

The Spearman Reporter

IRTY-SIXTH YEAR. NUMBER 29. HANSFORD COUNTY, SPEARMAN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1942. For Hansford Lake. $2.00 PER YEAR.

NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



ME ON HIS HANDS—Commander of world's largest bardier school, at Midland, Texas, Col. John P. Ken-, appealed for old clocks to construct super-size bomb-hts for classroom demonstration. Boy Scouts got busy the colonel was deluged with old time-pieces.

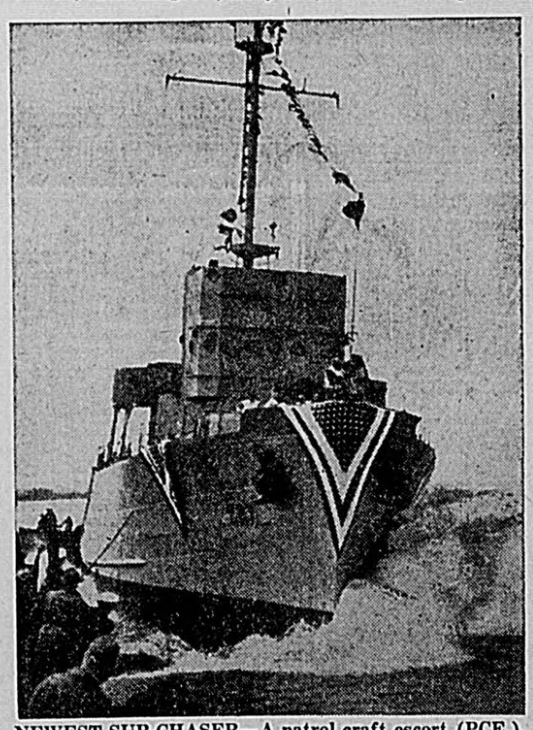


HOMEBODY—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of U. S. Pacific Fleet, gets time occasionally to visit his family in Berkeley, Cal. Here he is at home with Mrs. Nimitz, their daughter, Mary 2nd, Freckles the spaniel and Victory the cat.



BOTH SOUTHPAWS—When Carl Owen Hubbell, Jr., picks up a baseball, he holds it in his south paw, exactly like dad, pitcher for the New York Giants. Here are father and son just before a recent game at Wrigley Field, Chicago.

SAVE LIVES—Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar-Naismith, C., center, watches in London operation of device to ill sea water into fresh water for drinking. Fitted lifeboats, it is expected to save many lives.



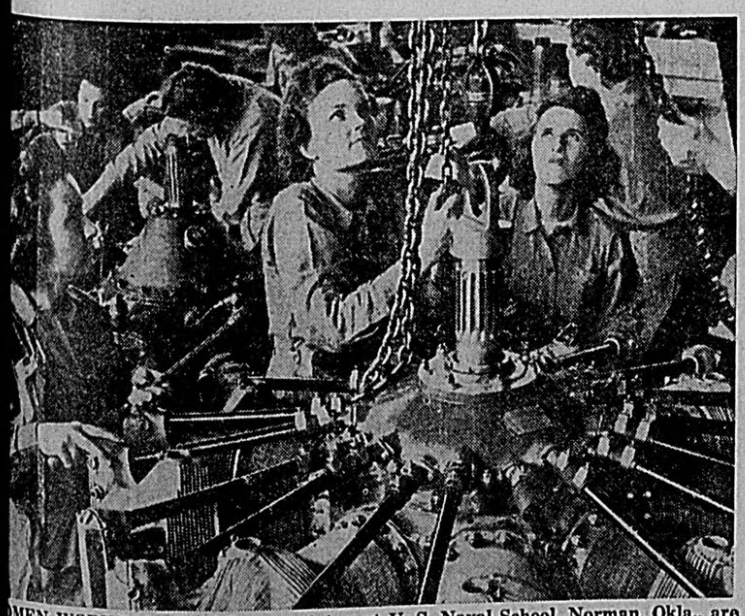
NEWEST SUB-CHASER—A patrol craft escort (PCE.), U. S. Navy's newest anti-American weapon, is launched in Chicago. Designed for heavy convoy duty, they are equipped with dual purpose anti-aircraft guns and depth charges.



PENNIES—British pennies are used as buttons on this white birdseye pique model designed for hot days in town. Dress was featured at a recent luncheon-fashion show at Waldorf-Astoria, New York.



LETTER FROM HOME—At an Alaskan base, Marine Audrey H. Ball, of Olney Springs, Calif., reads letter from home, more than 21 feet long. His wife, a welder, wrote the letter.



OMEN WORKING—WAVEs in training at U. S. Naval School, Norman, Okla., are rning to be aviation machinists' mates and aviation metalsmiths. After course h metal and grease they will serve in Navy ground crews at air stations



BOMBER—Industrial Axis centers in Europe are feeling the fighting force of command directed by Major General Ira Clarence Eaker, commander of the American 8th Air Force in the British Isles. His planes are among those bombing Europe. He is a native of Llano county, Texas,



TOUCHY BUSINESS—Job of laying mines is almost as dangerous as finding them and digging them up. Private first class Leonard A. Keller, of Mission, Texas, is learning how to handle the deadly "cakes," as he trains for fighting front, during Third Army maneuvers somewhere in Louisiana.



WON'T QUIT—Veteran miner Charles Hartman wouldn't quit the coal mines at Uniontown, Pa., with the other strikers. He has a son, Sergt. James Nelson Hartman, in the U. S. Army Air Force, somewhere in North Africa. Nobody tried to stop him from working.

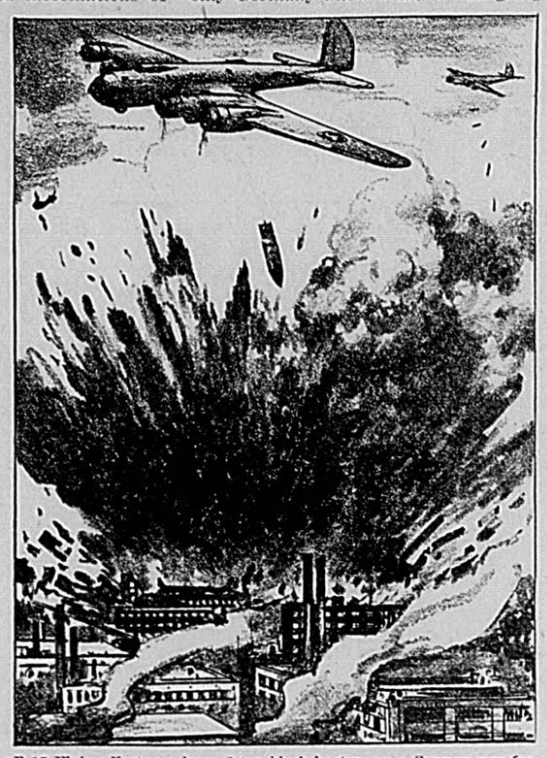
The BOMBER, Our Best Weapon

By JOHN STEINBECK
(Condensed from a chapter of "Bombs Away," in Science Digest).

OF all branches of the Service, the Air Force must act with the least precedent, the least tradition. Nearly all tactics and informations of infantry have been tested over ten thousand years. Even tanks, although they operate at a high rate of speed, make use of tactics which were developed first by chariot and then by cavalry.

But the Air Force has no centuries of trial and error to study; it must feel its way, making its errors and correcting them. The whole technique of aerial fighting has a history of less than twenty years. While to some extent this lack of experience is limiting, in another sense, it allows the Air Force a freedom of action not quite possible in other branches of the Service.

During the last war, military airplanes were used largely for observation. The heroic dog fights which took place over the lines in Europe were usually the result of one plane trying to keep another from seeing what was going on behind the line.



B-17 Flying Fortress drops 2-ton block busters on a German war factory in the Rhur, main arsenal for Hitler's armies.

It was only toward the very end of the war that bombers began to be built and bombing tactics developed. During the period between the two wars, most of the nations of the world experimented expensively with airplanes.

The world at large was so tired of war, so sick with war that it hoped it might never have to use these experiments. Of all the nations of the world, only Germany knew what it was going to do and where it was going with its aircraft.

Knew What to Do

Germany, and the dark Aryans of Italy and the yellow Aryans of Japan developed air forces. The purpose was to blast and maim and kill. They knew exactly what they were going to do.

They developed plane types for specific purposes and they watched the rest of the world for the uncorrelated experiments which they might devote to their purposes. Thus when the United States Navy developed the principle of dive-bombing, Germany took the principle and welded it into its air tactics and later used it overwhelmingly on the nations it attacked.

Japan studied the intricacies of the American supercharger and incorporated it in its Zero fighter. The Axis developed and took and bought and stole the unrelated air inventions of the whole world and gathered them together into a destructive design, and when the Axis struck at Europe with this carefully designed unit of destruction it found Europe unprepared to meet it. The Axis had been practicing with its new weapon in Ethiopia, in Spain, and in China, and the rest of the world took little notice.

For a long time we hated the idea of the heavy bomber. It was considered only an offensive weapon only designed to carry bomb loads to enemy cities to destroy them. But very recently a new factor has emerged. The Coral Sea and the Battle of Midway have demonstrated that our heavy bomber is our greatest weapon for the defense of our coast against invasion.

Tremendous Record

In the short time of its use the heavy bomber has made a tremendous record. It may, in fact, have changed the nature of warfare in the world.

In the Coral Sea long-range heavy bombers, land-based, went out to meet the Japanese invasion fleet and broke its back, dispersed its ships. And again at Midway, the long-range bombers found a Japanese fleet and dispersed it before it could get near land.

These terrible weapons may have changed the nature of navies, may have made capital ships obsolete. From offensive weapons, the long-range bombers have taken their place as our greatest defensive weapon, and we know now that our coast cannot be attacked by invasion fleets as long as we have great numbers of long-range bombers to find the enemy at sea and destroy him before he can make contact with our shores.

The enormous cruising range of our bombers together with their capacity for carrying enormous quantities and weights of bombs, have put new emphasis, new responsibility, and new honor on the land-based, long-range bomber. It can patrol and strike thousands of miles at sea and few ships can survive the weight of its attack.

On the newly formed and trained bomber crews is being placed the first responsibility to the nation, to defend the coasts and to carry the war to the enemy. There can be little question why the Army Air Force is placing such emphasis on the heavy bomber.

In the earlier days of the Service, young men entering the Air Force wished first to be pilots and second to be pilots of pursuit ships. The speed of the ships and the dramatic gallantry of the action drew the best of our young men to that Service.

The Bomber Crew

But the pursuit ship is a short-range, supplementary weapon compared to the bomber. In the Air Force, a new, compact, and exciting organization is growing up—the bomber crew. It's really a bomber team and it can truly be called a team for it must have those qualities which make a good football team, a good basketball team.

It must function as a unit. It must have complete discipline and yet it must delegate its responsibilities. Each member of a bomber crew has a function to perform which must come out of himself. Each member of a bomber crew has two functions—that of command as well as that of obedience.

The pilot and the co-pilot must fly the ship, that is true, but they must take their directions from the navigator, for he knows where they are and where they are going and how to get there. Arriving at the target, the bombardier must take command, for it is he who must drop the bombs on their target, who must destroy the ship or break up the power line or riddle the factory. And all during flight, the engineer commands the engines and sees that they function.

The radio man is the voice and ears of the plane, keeping it in contact with its squadron and with its base, and all the time the aerial gunners are charged with the defense of the ship. On the sharpness of their eyes and the accuracy of their aim the safety of the whole crew depends.

This is the kind of an organization that Americans above all others are best capable of maintaining. The bomber team is truly a democratic organization. No single man can give all the orders to make a bomber effective. The effectiveness of its mission rests on the initiative and judgment of each one of its members.

Not everyone on a football team insists on being quarterback. He plays the position he is best fitted to play. The best football team is one where every member plays his own particular game as a part of the team. The best bomber team is the one where each man plays for success of the undertaking.

Foresight of the Leaders

Thus, because of the foresight of the leaders of our Air Force, a change is coming over the attitude of the young men who are joining. There was a time when a navigator was a pilot who had failed and had taken second choice, when a bombardier was a navigator who had failed and had taken second choice. That is no longer true.

A pilot is one kind of man, having one kind of qualities. He might not make a good navigator. A navigator might not make a good pilot nor a good bombardier, while a bombardier requires certain physical and mental traits which are different from those required in either navigator or pilot.

So that each man will do the work he is best fitted to do, the Air Force has devised a series of tests, mental, manual and physical, which strongly indicate the position in the bomber each applicant should take.

America is building two kinds of long-range bombers for its rapidly developing bomber crews, while other kinds of ships

(Continued on Page 7, column 4)



BLOCK-BUSTER'S STUFFING—White, crystalline substances that look like granulated sugar is what makes the block-buster bombs do their jobs. It's called hexamine, made from formaldehyde and ammonia, at Perth Amboy, N. J., plant of Du Pont Company. Workman is taking it from evaporator where it entered as liquid.

RICE-GROWING May Become a Major Crop

By W. N. BEARD
715 Jones St., Fort Worth, Texas.
(Copyright, 1943, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

A NEW process for milling rice is expected to make this cereal more popular in the future, for the new process is said to add to its palatability when cooked and served. Heretofore rice has been among the left-overs, and many housewives have tried vainly to cook it so their families would eat it. However, much of the aversion for rice has been due to improper cooking. The new process, known as conversion, will turn out a better product that can be cooked easily and will retain more of the vitamins and flavor.

The consumer, the rice grower, and the miller alike will benefit from the application of the new conversion method for processing rice, declares Dr. M. C. Kik, assistant agricultural chemist of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

The new process, a product of two British investigators, E. G. Huzenlaub and F. H. Rogers, of London, consists of a series of vacuum hotwater pressure, and steam treatments of the rice before the actual milling process. By these treatments the water-soluble vitamins and other nutrients present in the hulls and bran layers of the rice kernel are diffused or driven into the inner layers of the grain and largely retained.

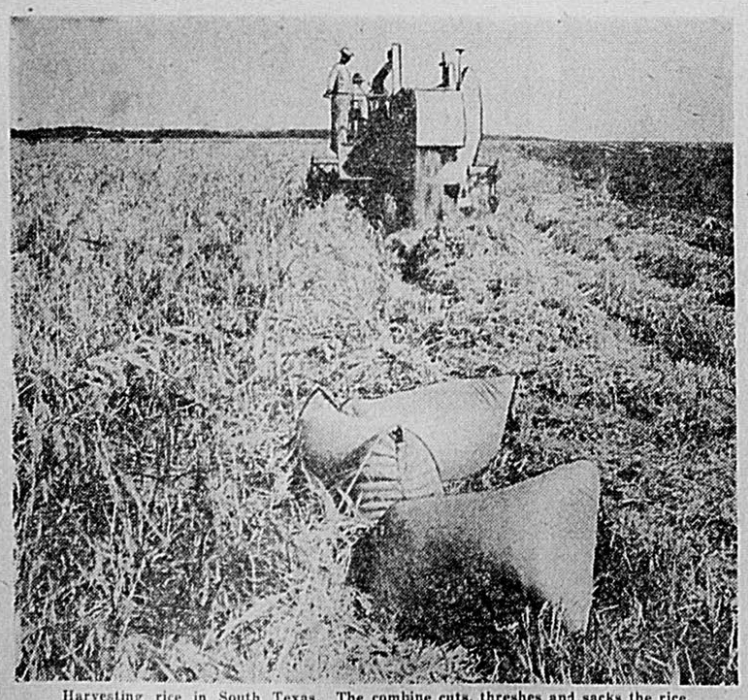
From the standpoint of the consumer, it is the first time a new rice is available on the market that combines the water-soluble vitamins of brown rice, and the attractive qualities of milled, polished rice.

Removes Weather Hazard

Rice conversion removes the weather hazard from rice harvesting. To the rice farmer, the process means reduced harvesting costs. Since the first step in the new conversion process involves washing the grain in water, rice of any moisture content may be brought to the conversion plant for milling. Thus, rice may be harvested with a combine, even when wet or blown over, instead of by the customary binder-thresher labor. It is said a saving has resulted on some Texas rice farms of as much as $10 to $15 per acre by combining rice that is to be sold to a conversion plant.

For the rice miller, the new process

(Continued on Page 5, column 3)



Harvesting rice in South Texas. The combine cuts, threshes and sacks the rice.

KILLING TANKS At Camp Hood

By MORRIS P. MOORE
(Condensed from Daily Oklahoman)

DOWN at Camp Hood, near Gatesville, (Coryell county), Texas, the tank destroyer officers, charged with teaching men to kill armored tanks, rather pride themselves on the fact that the branch has no traditions. There are no preconceived notions on how tanks were destroyed in other wars. Everything is new, so new that the textbooks, mimeographed, not printed, have to be revised with almost every report from a battlefront.

The tank was looked on as almost unkillable after the invasion of the low countries by Germany in 1939. Calm study of the problem has shown that the tank is vulnerable. Where it is vulnerable, how it is vulnerable is the problem of the men at Camp Hood.

The insignia herewith tells the story of the tank destroyers. Note that it is the black panther, crushing a tank between its teeth. Shoulder patches of other branches, or of divisions, have more romance and tradition than this one. For the tank destroyers are the black panthers of the war, who in keeping with the motto, do "seek, strike, destroy" enemy tanks.



The T. D. insignia.

A tank destroyer looks like an artillery piece, but it isn't. It is simply a tank destroyer, insists Major Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, 14 months ago a lieutenant colonel, who is responsible for the tank destroyer factory at Camp Hood.

The black panther stalks its prey, through the woods, waiting for his enemy, to come into the open, to come within range. Thus do the tank destroyers try to catch the enemy tanks exposed, from the flank. Having fired, revealing their positions, the destroyers are able to move quickly to a new hiding place.

Two Basic Weapons

There are two basic weapons used for destroying tanks, both were in general use in Tunisia. The two weapons are the half track, mounting a 75-mm. gun, and the M-10, mounting a three-inch gun. The guns themselves are virtually the same size, have virtually the same range. The difference is in the mounting. In the half-track, the vehicle looks more like a truck, with tracks substituted for the rear wheels. The M-10 looks like a tank. In fact it is a three-inch gun, mounted on the M-14 (medium) tank chasis. The M-10 was praised for its part in the North Africa victory.

To the layman, the principal difference between tank destroyers and artillery is that the former fires in a flat trajectory directly at its target, which is visible, at range as close as possible. Artillery fires at a target it cannot see, on firing data gathered by air observers, figured by officers at a remote fire control center. When a tank destroying crew sees a tank, it shoots at it, like an infantryman would raise his rifle to his shoulder and take a shot at an enemy poking his head around a tree.

Meet the Bazooka

Men at Camp Hood are trained in all sorts of tank killing improvisions, including use of the tommy gun and the hand grenade.

These weapons are official. One that isn't yet adopted, but is creating much talk, is the famed "bazooka," so named because it, like Bob Burns', is merely a gas pipe with certain refinements. The bazooka is fired by pulling a trigger that makes electric contact with the rocket inserted in the pipe. The pipe extends over the soldier's shoulder, so that he would not be burned by the fire that spurts out when it is discharged. You can even hear the rocket, like the kind you fired on Fourth of July, as it swishes through the pipe. The rocket's explosion inside the tank is terrific. Eight-inch concrete pillars have been pulverized with it.

This weapon was used successfully in Tunisia. But General Bruce's staff is quick to explain that the bazooka, fine as it appears to be, is still a last resort. The principal way to kill a tank is with the M-10s three-inch gun.

If the tank destroyers have no tradition, they have packed a lot of learning in three years since the panzer divisions raced across the low lands. There, the tanks had no opposition, so the lessons learned weren't conclusive. The invasion of Russia brought other lessons. Still more came from the African desert. Tunisia was the last school room.

Major Gen. Levin H. Campbell, chief of Army ordnance, in a summary of results of weapons in Tunisia, praised the M-10, found the half track "more or less obsolete." He said: "The M-10 . . . only lightly armored . . . will destroy any tank in existence with one hit. It can sink a cruiser at seven miles, and has blown up German 60-ton Mark VI tanks from great distances." The half track was called obsolete merely because the M-10 has so many superior qualities.

No Tank Defense in 1939

As explained by Col. Wendell West over, assistant chief of staff for General Bruce, thinking in 1939 was that when you came up against tanks you were out of luck. Invasion of the low countries proved a great deal, despite the fact there was no tank defense to speak of on the Allied side.

Shortly thereafter a testing organization was formed, representing cavalry (motorized), artillery and infantry. The outfit was called anti-tank. The name changed to tank attackers, but the method of attacking tanks was still experi

(Continued on Page 4, column 5)

CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR

(Copyright, 1943, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

231,098 Drafted From Texas

ROM the beginning of the draft through April 30 of this year Tex- s furnished 231,098 inductees, ac- ing to figures given to the House propriations Committee by the Selec- Service System.

tionally, over that period, 7,713,865 g men were examined, 5,457,924 accepted, and 2,225,941 were re- d.

Texas, 319,335 were examined, 98 were accepted, and 38,237 were ted.

w York State, which has furnish- he most men, had 977,177 examined, 29 accepted, and 291,488 rejected. e number accepted in New York ituted approximately 70 per cent ose examined. The number ac- d in Texas constituted approxia- ly 72 per cent of those examined.

* * *

Diamonds Go to the War Front

iamonds not only have become es- ial to the production of war equip- , they now are actually going to the . It is estimated that about 15 cent of the Army personnel wear es—and glasses break. The Ameri- Optical Company has developed a le lens-grinding unit for Army use, h is equipped with diamond tools, y field repair shop for fighting es or other motorized equipment h uses abrasive wheels of tungsten ide must have diamond-pointed ding tools to keep the wheels true. ust the machine shops of the war- s. These diamonds that go to sea o the front are only a small part, ever, of all the millions of diamonds help produce and maintain equip- t used in military and naval opera- s.

ecently Firmin Van Bree, chairman ne of the leading Congo diamond ng companies, said that more than r cent by value and 90 per cent by ht of the world's diamond sales this are being used industrially, where- few years ago only 10 per cent were for that purpose.

* * *

ussian Guerillas Serious Problem for Nazis

aging war on Russian guerrillas nd the German front is becoming a us problem for the Nazis. Reports correspondents with the German s give details of the extent of guer- attacks.

he guerrillas often work alone or in ll groups, forcing the Germans to o the territory behind the front in pied areas.

he upper reaches of the Dvina, zina, Dnieper and Pripet rivers been favorite guerrilla haunts be- cause of the impassable state of the country.

The Russian Army supplies the guerrillas with trained snipers, sappers, radio operators and doctors. Arms and munitions were also supplied.

* * *

South Pacific Sailor Survives Seven Battles

William J. Holder, of Irving, (Dallas county), Texas, home on leave, has survived seven battles in the South Pacific area. "The Japs are tough and ugly," he says, "but we can win, maybe this year, maybe next, if the Army, Navy and Marines continue their marvelous co-operation and if the home front is solidly behind us, sacrificing and working hard."

To folks on the home front he urged more letter writing and cheerful letters. It's a happy day in a sailor or soldier's life when he hears from home, said Holder.

To mothers with sons overseas he gave this information: Your boy is the best-equipped and best-fed soldier in the world. Don't be uneasy if you don't hear from him regularly. The Army has a tremendous job getting letters back home and is doing its best.

Holder's ship, the Astoria, a heavy cruiser, took part in many battles in the Savo Island engagement off Guadalcanal August 9, 1942, and Holder, rescued from the sea by a destroyer, was slightly wounded.

* * *

Cow-Hair Clothing

Axis sources report that cow's hair is being used in the manufacture of clothing in Denmark. A process has been devised to prepare the hair for spinning. Textile plants will collect an estimated 1,700,000 pounds annually.

* * *

Prisoners of War

Americans in many areas, including Texas and Oklahoma, become used to the sight of prisoners of war. At prison camps throughout the country the Army is holding 36,688 prisoners of war; 22,110 Germans, 14,516 Italians and 62 Japanese.

The enlisted prisoners are living in standard sixty-man barracks in camps enclosed by barbed wire and guarded by American soldiers. Discipline is enforced by their own non-commissioned officers. The prisoners receive 80 cents a day for a five-day, forty-eight-hour week, 10 cents of it for expenditure in the camp canteen, the rest to be paid after the war. These sums must be repaid by the prisoner's home government after the war. At work they wear American World War I uniforms, dyed green and with the letters PW printed in red on the backs of the coats and seats of the pants. On Sundays they are allowed to wear their own nation's military uniforms. The officer-prisoners, who are not required to work, live in separate prison camps. In all cases prisoners receive regular American Army rations, changed, in some instances, to include more potatoes and less green vegetables.

* * *

The Death of Edsel Ford

The unexpected death of Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, on May 26, left the company and a huge family fortune unshaken.

The action of the elder Ford in rolling up his shirt sleeves to again take up the reins which he relinquished to his son 24 years ago was not so startling as it may have seemed to many. Although Henry Ford will celebrate his 80th birthday July 30, it was in character for him to resume personal charge of the industrial empire which he built into the greatest the world ever has known.

The responsibilities which Mr. Ford assumes in the active direction of his empire are staggering. Just how large and how rich that empire is no one, not even Mr. Ford himself, can tell. Estimates of its value run from $800,000,000 to a little less than two billion dollars, and if the personal fortunes of the Ford family are included the latter figure probably is more nearly the correct one.

Mr. Ford has plants in more than 26 cities in the United States and others in Ireland, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Finland, Canal Zone, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, Chile, South Africa, Australia, India and Egypt. In addition, at the outbreak of World War II, he had plants in most of the enemy and occupied countries of Europe and Asia.

* * *

Traffic Accidents Report

The Texas Department of Public Safety has completed a compilation of traffic accidents.

The report shows that in 1942 there were 1,316 traffic deaths. During the first quarter of this year, the department recorded 267 deaths. If this average continues for the current year there will be a further decrease in loss of lives.

As for the number of accidents, 1941 was high with 1,684 recorded. In the first quarter of 1943, there were 886 accidents.

Most hazardous time for driving is between 7 and 8 p. m., contrary to what the average person might believe. This is when most fatal accidents occur, but the report observes: "When either a driver or pedestrian feels that he has the road to himself at a late hour, he is asking for trouble."

Pedestrians were victims in 28 per cent of the 1942 fatal accidents.

Navies of the Smaller Allies

The navies of the smaller Allies fighting with the United Nations have a total of 220 vessels and nearly 27,000 officers and men operating under the flags of their respective countries. In just over one year these navies have been increased from 170 fighting ships and 15,000 officers and men to their present strength.

The composition of the smaller Allied navies was stated recently to be:

	Ships	Men
Fighting French	49	6,150
Norway	53	5,100
Netherlands	63	6,850
Poland	12	2,600
Greece	33	5,450
Yugoslavia	3	200
Belgian section of the British Navy	7	350

During the past nineteen months these Allied navies have been replacing many of their older ships by up-to-date ones.

* * *

Delay in Delivery of Pressure Cookers

Housewives will have little opportunity to buy pressure cookers in time for this year's canning, officials of the War Food Administration said.

Production delays have occurred, and most of the 275,000 authorized for manufacture by the War Production Board will reach retail outlets too late for the peak canning season, they explained.

A representative of the Food Administration who conferred with manufacturers in Chicago said two of the four firms to which production was assigned have just put their plants into production and the other two will not start manufacturing until July 1.

The delays have prompted the agency to alter its original plan for alloting the early output to Southern markets. Under the revised plan, the cookers will be distributed as evenly as possible in markets throughout the country. Only a small number of cookers will be available by August 1.

Under earlier orders, neighborhood groups and organizations will be given preference in the purchase of the pressure cookers. They will be distributed through regular trade channels, but purchasers must first obtain certificates from their county farm rationing committees.

The cookers authorized by WPB will be of the seven-quart or "family" size and will have pots made of porcelain-covered steel and tops of tin-covered steel.

* * *

Mark Twain Abroad

Recently Russians issued the 2,000,000th copy of Mark Twain's works printed in that country since 1917. Only Jack London precedes Mark Twain in popularity as an interpreter of American life for the Russians. Of the 15,000,000 copies of books by American writers published in Russia since the Revolution, 6,500,000 have been works of Jack London. Other favorites are Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, Upton Sinclair, Pearl Buck and Paul de Kruif.

* * *

Radar Out of Hiding

The war has brought a new word into the radio lexicon, says C. S. Butterfield, press radio editor. It is "radar." It had been classified as a real "secret weapon"—one that embraces radio detection and range-finding devices.

And take it from the War and Navy Departments, both of which use it, as do the British, it has developed into a new science that not only has done a lot in blocking the tide of Axis conquest, but has helped to turn that tide the other way. Thus it has its many important uses in both defense and offense.

Before this war is over you may be hearing more about radar. But probably not as much as when it is turned to peace pursuits, for only recently has the veil of secrecy been lifted enough to bring the word out into the public. Men at work with the device long have been under the hush-hush orders not to mention it anywhere.

Even a joint statement by the War and Navy Dept., which officially revealed for the first time that radar existed, carried the admonition that "no further items will be released until the Army and Navy are convinced that the enemy already has the information from some other source."

Nevertheless, enough has been given out to indicate the vital part radar now is playing, and to hint at some things it should be able to do.

Radar was credited with saving England at the time of the 1940-41 blitz by spotting enemy planes long before they could come within bombing range. Besides aircraft, it will detect enemy warships and submarines on the surface, provide data to help direct anti-aircraft and other gunfire even when targets cannot be seen because of clouds, storms, darkness or other obstacles.

Then, when peace comes, radar is expected to make important contributions to increased aviation safety, such as an accurate guide for pilots despite zero visibility, and reduction in hazards of trans-oceanic flying. It should, also, have its uses in sea transportation in preventing collisions in fog.

Coming as it does under the classification of electronics, radar depends upon the 186,000-mile per second speed of radio waves for its efficient operation. Special circuits, tubes and appartus are so put together that the operator is enabled to obtain data on what is being picked up.

Radar operates on the well-established principle that certain objects will reflect radio waves, particularly in the ultra-high frequency range. It sends out impulses, which, when they silently hit airplanes, battleships or the like, are sent back to the receiving post with sufficient energy to provide information for airplane spotter, gunner or other watcher. Means also have been developed to determine the distance from an object.

* * *

U-Boat Pack Slowed Down

Hitler's U-boat pack is having a tough time in the western Atlantic. No western Atlantic Allied or neutral merchant ship sinkings were announced the first two weeks in June, marking the first time since Pearl Harbor that no losses were revealed during any two successive weeks.

Announcements last year showed that 111 merchant vessels were destroyed in the western Atlantic in June while 108 were sunk in May. Thus far only eight were revealed as sunk in May of this year with none announced up to June 14. However, sinkings usually are made public about a month after they occur.

* * *

Fewer Vehicle Deaths in 1942

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in the United States last year totaled 28,200, a decrease of almost 12,000 from 1941, according to reports from the National Safety Council. Pedestrian fatalities decreased from 13,550 in 1941 to 10,609 in 1942.

"Pedestrians as a whole have not accustomed themselves to the caution requisite for safety," the council warned. "Thousands walking on highways do not yet seem to realize they are in danger and that it is essential to their welfare to look both ways before stepping off the curb and in crossing streets to adhere strictly to the rule to cross at crossings with the lights."

* * *

Oldest Living Thing

The largest and the oldest living thing in the world—weighing over 2,000 tons and older than the pyramids—is the giant sequoia (tree) in California known as "General Sherman."

The tree, nearly 300 feet tall and over 100 feet in circumference, is estimated by naturalists to be nearly 5,000 years old. It was a big inhabitant of the forest long before the birth of Christ.

The big tree is over 36 feet in diameter. Its largest branch is 130 feet above the ground and nearly nine feet in diameter.

Scientists have never known a sequoia to die. It may be destroyed by man, fire, earthquake, lightning, wind, landslides or erosion—but no redwood tree has ever been known to expire of old age.—The American Weekly.

* * *

Add a small quantity of water to a mixture of ¼ glass of salt and ¼ glass of bicarbonate of soda and apply this paste to insect bites to relieve the itching.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY

Winnsboro, Texas.

(Copyright, 1943, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

THIS is one Fourth of July that should be celebrated seriously, for America is again fighting for its dom. Many precious lives shall be to maintain that freedom. Since beginning, men and women have ht against enslavement by despots. Egyptians won freedom through at, blood and s. Pharaoh was her Hitler, but Lord took a hand freed the Egyp- s. The Lord will e something to do this fight before over. Whether win depends much our mental and itual attitude. If fail to ask God bly for guidance deliverance we lose. Overcon- nce and cocksure- have lost many les.



"Reminded him of trying to ride a wild bronco."

e took a few days off and visited veston recently. The Oleander City till gay and alluring despite black- along the seawall boulevard. Dur- daytime the beach is resplendent bathers in colorful array, some of bathing suits cut to a mere figment he imagination. The water was fine I rode the waves better than I ex- ed. A cowboy, tumbled over by sev- huge waves, said it reminded him of ng to ride a wild bronco without ile or bridle. Galveston is and will ays be the playground of the South- t. After a cool dip in the surf you ready for a good fish dinner, and can get that, too, on meatless days all other days at Galveston.

●

nly a few Americans pay any at- ion to science or scientists in peace e, yet science is now helping might- to win the war. Water from the f of Mexico is being used to make ndiary bombs with which to blast the Axis airfields and armament factories. These bombs are made from magnesium, a metal which is extracted from sea water. "Getting magnesium from sea water is a rather new industry, but this new source can produce 15,000,000 pounds of magnesium to each cubic mile of sea water," said Major Tilford Jones, chief of the Army's Chemical Warfare Department.

●

It is said that the younger generation think of the future and the older generation think of the past. Right now the oldsters had better team up with the youngsters and start thinking of the future. What kind of world do they want after the war is over? We should do some thinking about that now—to wait until the war is over may be too late. Heretofore thouands of Americans have let others do their thinking. Autocracies are born among thinkless people. The Italians let Mussolini do their thinking, the Germans let Hitler do theirs. The same thing can happen here. Shall we let one man do our thinking or shall we do it ourselves?

●

The United States Treasury has figured out that the American people are running around with $35,000,000 in their pockets looking for something to buy. I wonder how the government can keep track of the money in people's pockets. If Mr. Morgantheau knows how much money is in my pocket he is a financial wizard. The last time I counted my change it was $1.63. The three pennies were the brand new ones that look like dimes and keep you guessing. I made a dime purchase the other day and, through an honest mistake, handed the lady cashier a new penny instead of a dime. She looked at me with stony eye and said: "That's an old racket. You owe a dime, please!"

●

There is one place in the world that has not gone modern. It is in a neck of the woods on Coon Creek—a small community of farm folks. The day I visited the place an old-fashioned quilting bee was going on. A dozen women were quilting and talking, all at the same time. When a quilter would put in a stitch she would also try to put in a word. But with all the talking they got the job done, which is more than I can say for some men who do a lot of talking and never get the job done. It seemed odd to quilt comforts in summertime. Nevertheless, women are far-sighted and know that Old Man Winter, like Old Man River, keeps rollin' erlong.

●

The boys are enjoying that "ole swimmin' hole" on Coon Creek these July days. We go in wearing nothing but a smile, which makes for easier swimming and diving. This hole on Coon Creek is fed by springs and has been a recreative spot for a generation. If you want to feel young again, go in swimming with a bunch of kids who duck and splash mud and water all over each other.

●

The pay-as-you-go tax finally passed both houses of Congress and was signed by the President. I am still looking for some one to tell me how it will work. One man explained that it was pay-as-you-go, pay-as-you-come and pay-after-you-get-there. I guess he is right. for they are going to tax everything except air, water and sunshine, and air will be taxed when we get synthetic tires.

●

The Dallas Retail Shoe Association has instructed clerks not to fit shoes on bare-footed women. "Perspiring bare feet are not sanitary and leaves a stain on new shoes," the association declared. Which reminds me of what I read recently in a magazine. It says: "The many bare female legs seen on the streets are so pale, hairy, lumpy, warty, scarred and shapeless that male pedestrians have no trouble keeping their minds on business."

Folks in Uniform



"Brrrr! Looks like a cold wave."

TEXAS BRIEF NEWS --- from Over the Stat

SAVE VEGETABLE SEED FOR 1944

County Agent C. R. Heaten, of Tyler, (Smith county), has warned gardeners that it might be a good practice to save enough seeds for 1944 plantings. He predicts that garden seeds will be scarce next year.

VICTORY SOW'S RECORD

D. L. Brummett, of Childress county, thinks his prized Chester White sow has earned an "E" pennant. She has farrowed 50 pigs in 11 months and six days. She has an appropriate name—"Victory."

DOG ADDS KITTEN TO LITTER

"Lady," mascot of the 215th Military Police at Camp Bowie, Brown county, adopted an orphan kitten that she picked up somewhere near the camp and added to her litter of puppies recently born. She shows no favoritism, but allows kitten to nurse along with puppies.

TEXANS IN WAR INDUSTRIES

The monthly business review of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas predicts that 340,000 Texans will be employed in war industries by April, 1944. The report said the total now is 270,000. At this same time last year the total was 145,000.

4-H CLUB BOYS GET FREE BABY CHICKS

As a move to relieve the meat shortage, a Beaumont, (Jefferson county), firm has distributed 600 baby chicks to 12 4-H club boys of the county who will use them as breeders in a contribution to the war effort.

WOMAN BLACKSMITH DIES

One of the very few remaining women blacksmiths of the nation was buried in Marshall, (Harrison county), early in June. She was Mrs. Carries Burten, age 65. During her prime Mrs. Burten shod 20 horses per day and could swing a 12-pound hammer for a full day's work.

PICTURE MEMORIAL CREATED

A permanent picture memorial display, with 23 pictures of known war dead has been dedicated in the Fort Concho Museum at San Angelo, (Tom Green county). The display, with 23 pictures is believed to be the first of its kind in the nation. Other pictures will be added as casualtiese are announced.

ADDRESS CONFUSING

One Dallas, (Dallas county), applicant for a new rationing book took printed instructions at their face value. The application form read: "2 cents if mailed in Dallas, elsewhere 3 cents." The above mentioned applicant addressed his card, with a 3-cent stamp attached, to "O. P. A. Mailing Center, Elsewhere, Texas."

THEFT OF ROOSTER EXPENSIVE

Judge R. A. Shivers, of Beaumont, (Jefferson county), seems to have little patience with chicken thieves. He assessed a fine of $50 recently for theft of "a large speckled rooster." The culprit said he didn't even get to eat the old bird, but gave it to a restaurant lady after he had killed it. "I ate only rice," he told the judge.

DEATH REPORT PREMATURE

R. Elmer Newton, of Pampa, (Gray county), was much surprised when three relatives from Greenville, (Hunt county), arrived to attend his funeral. He assured them the report they had heard of his death was "grossly exagerated." Later he was pleased to cancel an order for funeral flowers which had been placed with a local florist.

TRAPPER KILLS 431 COYOTES

Childress county coyotes took an awful licking during the past year at the hands of government trapper, H. W. Pite, who reports 431 slain during the 12 months which ended May 15. He has killed several since that time, including 40 in one week in an area south of Childress. His best month was February when he got 69. He also killed six bobcats.

WEEKLY LETTER FOR SERVICE MEN

Director Edward A. Palange, of the Monahans, (Ward county), USO, has completed arrangements for mass production of a "Weekly News Letter" which will be sent to men in the armed service from that county. The letter will be typed by young lady volunteers and will contain items which are of local interest to most of the men.

53 VARIETIES IN ONE VICTORY GARDEN

Mrs. J. Ruffcorn, who lives near Marshall, (Harrison county), lays claims to the championship Victory Garden. On her half acre "just a plain old field" she calls it, she has 53 varieties of food plants growing. She has all of the standard vegetables and several not commonly produced in home gardens, such as endive, artichoke, luna beans, dill, Chinese cabbage, parsnips, etc. Mrs. Ruffcorn says she has "twins" of white and yellow squash, sure signs of a hard winter ahead.

DIES AT REPUTED AGE OF 115

Funeral services were held in Mission, (Hidalgo county), for Casimiro Hernandez, farmer, reputed to have been 115 years old.

LEADS IN MOSQUITO FIGHT

Brownsville, (Cameron county), was the first major city in the nation to stamp out the malaria mosquito, according to a report just made by the U. S. Department of Health.

MILLIONAIRE DRIVES DUMP TRUCK

H. J. Lutcher Stark, Orange, (Orange county), one of Texas' wealthiest men, took a job as driver of a dump truck in the shipyard there at 70 cents per hour when a manpower shortage arose. He chose the night shift.

HITLER INDICTED

The Sulphur Springs, (Hopkins county), grand jury has indicted Adolf (Shickelgruber) Hitler and turned the indictment over to Sheriff Ray Metlon, who in turn deputized a home-town soldier to serve the warrant and to bring in Hitler dead or alive.

PRIVATE IS TOPS IN BUYING BONDS

When Sgt. Roscoe C. Steele, of Camp Barkeley, (Taylor county), asked for a report of war bond holdings of men in the camp he found that Pvt. Charles E. Montgomery, of Walla Walla, Wash., was tops with $40,000 invested in bonds.

SEEING-EYE-DOGS GRANTED FREE RIDES

A new State law has been passed requiring public transportation systems to grant free rides to blind persons accompanied by seeing-eye-dogs.

ROBBERS RETURN $2 BILL

When two robbers searched the purse of Miss Mary Burns, of Houston, (Harris county), they found a roll of bills totaling $35. They looked through them and found one was of the $2 denomination. Saying it would be unlucky for them, the robbers returned the $2 bill back to Miss Burns.

COURTEOUS ODESSA

The word "damyankee," is a familiar expression in the South. But the junior chamber of commerce at Odessa, (Ector county), wants to drop the "dam" because so many Northern men are stationed there in Army camps. The chamber asked for a city ordinance calling all citizens to leave off the prefix which might embarrass men in Army uniform.

LONG WAY AROUND

Charles Wilson, wire chief of the Katy telegraph office at Denison, (Grayson county), had a real problem during a recent flood in which many wires went down. In order to get messages to a point 12 miles away, he had to send them on a circuit which included Muskogee, Denison, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City and Parsons—then finally on to Wagoner, about 2,000 miles.

FINE RECORD OF TEXAS GUARD

Texas has the largest State Guard and yet spends less on it than any State in the union, according to the "I Give You Texas" column of Boyce House. Mr. House quoted Major Charles O. Betts, adjutant of the State Guard, as his authority for the statement.

BUYS BIG BLOCK OF WAR BONDS

The biggest State warrant in Texas history bought $15,000,000 in war bonds which are deposited for safe-keeping in the underground treasury vault. The money, left over funds in the Highway Department, was invested in war bonds until time road improvement work can be resumed.

TEXAS PRODUCTS FOR LEND-LEASE

L. J. Cappleman, regional administrator for Food Distribution Administration, said in his Dallas office that Texas has supplied big quantities of food for lend-lease. Biggest items were 10,000,000 pounds of dried eggs, 2,700,000 pounds of meat products, 14,500,000 pounds of rice, 400,000 pounds of cheese, 42,000 pounds of butter and lots of other items including tallow, fruit juices, lard, carrots, etc.

WANTS GOOSE AND DUCK FEATHERS

Got any goose or duck feathers to sell? If so, get in touch with War Production officials. Feathers are needed for sleeping bags for men in the armed service.



DOWN ON THE FARM IN ALGERIA—It seems that youngsters in Algeria have to lend a hand to farm chores, too, after school is over for the day. Here are some lads on the job. One boy drives the team of oxen over the grassy slopes while the farmer guides his crude plow. This small farm is on the outskirts of the city of Algiers, recently occupied by the Allies.

DUCK AND RABBIT BOOKS IN DEMAND

Mrs. Maude Sullivan, El Paso public librarian, reports a growing interest for books on how to raise rabbits and ducks. She says boys living on farms and below the draft age are the most frequent inquirers.

KIWANIS CLUB SEEKS TO SAVE AMERICAN SYSTEM

Dallas Kiwanis launched a campaign to save the American system of free enterprise and "guard it against any force which would destroy it." The club's 200 members voted unanimously to carry out the campaign which will be spread locally in newspaper advertisements, by radio and other media.

FARMERS WANT MORE AMMUNITION

Members of the Wolf Hunters Bounty Association met in Seagraves, (Gaines county), and passed a resolution asking Texas in the national congress to assist them in getting more ammunition for use against predatory animals. It was estimated that $300,000 damage is done in nine member counties each year by wolves, crows, skunks and rabbits. Counties making up the association are Andrews, Gaines, Terry, Yoakum, Cochran, Lynn, Hockley and Ector of Texas and Lea in New Mexico.

HOME ACCIDENTS COST MANY LIVES

Dr. George W. Cox, State health officer, says accidents in the home cause more deaths in Texas than diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles. Most frequent causes of such accidents were listed as slippery floors, cellar steps without hand rails and lights, toys left on stairways and unanchored rugs on polished floors.

ONE MAN ONLY VOTED

Only one voter went to the polls in an election which called for issuing $17,958 in bonds for repair work in the Dallas County Levee Improvement District No. 14. The vote was for issuance of the bonds.

PROMINENT LIVESTOCK BREEDER DIES

Walter J. Hudgins, extensive breeder of Brahma cattle, died suddenly at his home in Houston. He had done much experimental work in developing a type of Brahma cattle adapted to Texas ranches.

BABY HAS NINE GRANDMOTHERS

The Weatherford, (Parker county), Herald reports the birth of a baby as follows: "Mrs. Kathleen Danies Lott, of this city, has a new nephew. But that's nothing. The youngster has nine grandmothers, not to mention three grandfathers and numerous other relatives."

WORKERS AND WAGES INCREASE

Employed workers in Texas have increased 23.3 per cent and payrolls 44.3 per cent in the past year, the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Texas announced recently. Another 5.4 per cent raise in Texas payrolls was noted for May, though the number of workers remained static. Over the past year factory payrolls increased 33.6 per cent—less than in other industries. Gains ranged from 14.5 per cent at San Antonio to 99.1 per cent in Fort Worth. Galveston had a payroll drop for the year of 3.6 per cent.

TEXAS PASSES VITAMIN LAW

Texas is the third State in the nation to pass a law requiring the use of vitamin enriched flour and oleomargine. Nutrition experts hail the law as a definite step toward eradicating nutritional deficiency diseases in the State.

NEW HOSTESS FOR TEXAS SENATE

Mrs. Roy Phillips, of Tyler, (Smith county), has been named official hostess of the Texas Senate. She succeeds Mrs. R. H. Ward, of Houston, (Harris county). The duties of the hostess are meeting the visiting public and showing people through the State building.

WANT PHONOGRAPH NEEDLES

Capt. Jim H. Parke, chairman of the University of Texas Drama Department at Austin, (Travis county), and now in military service, has written friends at home to be sure and include phonograph needles in their next package., Postmasters say such needles are permitted in the mail if they are properly packaged.

DOG HAS IMPORTANT WAR JOB

Mina is not on the War Department's payroll but she is an important factor in the wire-cutting department of the Normoyle, (Bexar county), Ordnance Depot, for she is the "seeing eye" dog for Ernest Beasley, blind war-worker who makes it hard for other workers with good eyesight to keep up with him. Mina leads her master first to the time-punching clock, then to his place of work, and curls up at his feet where she stays until Beasley is ready to quit and go home.

FOX IS FARMER'S FRIEND

Rube Sheptrine, of Larue, (Henderson county), saw signs on his tomato plants that worms had been at work, but he found no worms. Tracks showed a fox had gone up and down the rows, and Sheptrine believes that the fox must have eaten the worms.

MILK COW STOLEN AND SLAUGHTERED

Ethel Young, of Houston, (Harris county), told police that thieves had stolen her milk cow, which was staked out, took the cow to a nearby school yard and butchered it. The thieves took both left quarters, leaving the rest of the carcass.

JEFFERS DISCUSSES PROBLEM OF RUBBER

Rubber Administrator William Jeffers, who visited synthetic rubber plants in Texas recently, was enthusiastic over progress made by these plants. He said that rubber as a problem can be forgotten by 1944. "I mean," he said, "that we'll have rubber for passenger cars for all essential driving. Of course the military comes first."

CONTRIBUTE 100 TONS OF OLD TIN CANS

Dallas housewives contributed 100 tons of old tin cans to the tin can scrap drive recently. L. B. Strange, manager of the Dallas shredding plant to which cans were taken, said they would be shredded immediately and sent on their way to copper mines in New Mexico and Arizona, to be used in the process of copper recovery.

STEALS 2,000 CHICKENS

Chicken thieves had been very active around Dallas and Sheriff Smith Schmid's office was getting tired of the many chicken thefts with no arrests. So Sheriff Schmid offered a reward of $100 for capture of the thief. A few days later he and one of his deputies arrested a man who confessed to having stolen 2,000 chickens over a period of several weeks.

HOW MUCH FINE FOR MURDER

Desk Sgt. O. D. Huffman, of the Fort Worth, (Tarrant county), police department, who is used to strange incidents told this one the other day. A negress asked him if he had a certain colored man in jail. Sgt. Huffman assured her that he had. She asked "what for?" When informed the negro was held for murder the negress reached for her purse and asked, "How much is his fine?"

UNUSUAL BIBLES SHOWN

The Brotherhood of Faith, American Lutheran Church at Weslaco, (Hidalgo county), held a meeting at which unusual Bibles were exhibited. The oldest Bible was printed in 1708 and is valuable it is kept in a safe. The smallest was one and one-half by two inches. Another had covers made out of balsa wood from Jerusalem. Bibles in Spanish, Greek and Hebrew languages were included.

KILLING TANKS AT CAMP HOOD

(Continued from Page 2)

mental. Tactics were vague.

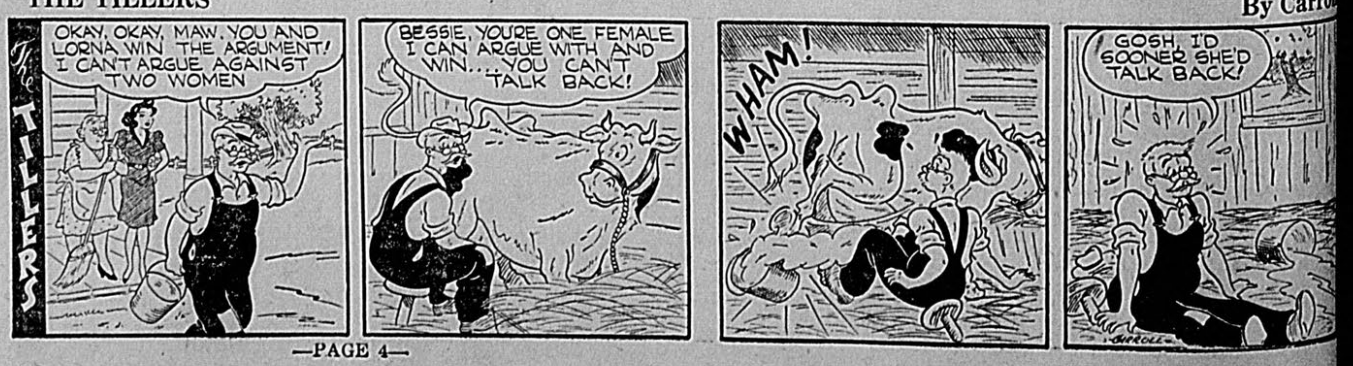
Finally it was decided, 18 months ago that the U. S. wanted to start from scratch on a new problem, not extend the tactics of three branches, but to take the best of the three and develop a new system. Thus the name was changed again, to tank destroyer.

Every day on the 158,000-acre Camp Hood range men are studying armored tanks and how to destroy them. They practice mock battles—one side representing the Nazis, the other side the Allies. They have even set up a German village which is attacked and technically destroyed, or from which a retreat is made after an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge the "enemy."

Another interesting training at Camp Hood is the use of sub-caliber ammunition. Most posts use this system to a degree, but it is in greatly expanded use at Camp Hood. Starting with small caliber guns, men are trained until they reach the big guns. Small caliber weapons are attached to the 75s and three-inchers in such a way that all the technique of firing the big gun is to fire the small one. Thus for hour after hour crews in M-10s fire on moving targets with small caliber guns, which effects quite a saving in ammunition and results in improved marksmanship.

THE TILLERS

By Carrol



A LITTLE FUN *Jokes to Make You Laugh*

Progress

nce had a classmate named Guesser,
ose knowledge got lesser and lesser;
At last it was so small,
He knew nothing at all—
d now he's a bureau professor.

Meak Partner

"Does yo take dis woman fer yo law-
ly wedded wife?" asked the colored
nister of an undersized, bow-legged,
tery-eyed rastus standing up beside
pounds of feminine pulchritude.
"Ah takes nothin'," responded rastus,
omily. "Ise been took."

Strange Reaction

Friend: "And what did you think of
en you looked into the barrel of the
dup man's pistol?"
Victim: "I thought to myself, 'That's
first tunnel I ever saw that had a
dle on it.'"

Indisposed

"I hear you got a girl, Sam?"
"Yes."
"What's her name?"
"Belle."
"Seen her lately?"
"No."
"What's the matter—had a fuss with
?"
"No, I went to her house last night
d there was a sign on the door, 'Bell
of order,' so I didn't go in."

Absent-Minded

There was an absent-minded Sunday
hool teacher with whom the boys of
class liked to have fun. One day
en the boys knew that their teacher
s to read a certain passage from the
le, they pasted together the connect-
pages.
The teacher came into the room and
an to read. When he got to the
ttom of the page he read: "'When
ah was 120 years old he took unto
mself a wife who was'"—then he
ned the page— "'140 cubits long, 40
bits wide, built of gopher
od, and covered with
ch inside and out.'"

Explained

Young Housewife: "What
kes this milk so blue?"
Milkman: "Well, you see
y, we bought two new
s this week and one of
em had been jilted by a
l, and that made her
lancholy."

All Out for Oshkosh

Grandma Jackson and her
ung grandson were rid-
on a train. Grandma
d dozed and suddenly she
up. "What was that
tion the conductor call-
?" she asked the boy.
"He didn't call any sta-
n; he just put his head
the door and sneezed."
"Get the bundles togeth-
quickly," said grandma.
his is Oshkosh!"

One Exception

Bill: "Very few women have any knowledge of parliamentary law."
Joe: "You don't know my wife. She's been speaker of the house for 25 years.."

Quick Change

Small Betty was all eyes at the fashionable church wedding.
"Did the lady change her mind?" she whispered to her mother.
"Why no, what makes you think so?"
"'Cause she went up the aisle with one man and came back with another."

Defense Workers

Customer: "My goodness, but eggs are high."
Grocer: "Sure are, but there's nothing we can do about it."
Customer: "Why?"
Grocer: "The hens are on a strike and have defied the War Labor Board."

Co-Operative Spirit

Heard in an air raid shelter:
Warden: "Is there a mackintosh in here that's large enough to keep two young ladies warm?"
Voice: "No, but there's a McPherson here who's willing to try."

The Early Bird

MacTavish had never had the reputation of being early to work, and things became so bad that the foreman reprimanded him. A few days later, noticing a consderable improvement, he complimented Mac on his changed ways.
"Aye," retorted the latter. "I've got a parrot now."
"But what has a parrot got to do with it? Didn't I advise you to get an alarm clock?"
"I bought one, but after a morning or two I got used to it, and then it failed to wake me; so I just got a parrot, and now when I go to bed I hang the alarm clock over its cage. When it rings it awakens the parrot and he flops his wings and yells:
"'Git up! Git up! Dam you!'"

Adverse to Water

Beggar: "Loidy, could youse do something for a poor old sailor?"
Housewife: "Sailor? You don't look like a sailor to me."
Beggar: "Loidy, I follered the wotter for sixteen long years."
Housewife: "Well, you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

Mule Feed

The jury had been out two whole days and the vote on the case still stood at eleven to one for acquittal. They filed into the restaurant for their evening meal the second day.
"Twelve meals as usual?" asked the waitress.
"No," replied the foreman, "make it eleven meals and one-half bale of hay."

RICE-GROWING

(Continued from Page 2)

spells economy because of less breakage. In the usual milling process, the breakage of long-grain varieties amounts to about 40 per cent, whereas in the rice conversion method the breakage is 10 per cent and less. In other words, Kik points out, much more head rice is obtained with the new process.

National Nutrition Emphasis

The British process is now in use in this country. A rice conversion plant was completed at Houston, Texas, by James & Harwell last year at a cost of $200,000. This plant is now producing 1,000 barrels of converted rice a day.

With pre-war emphasis on national nutrition, and with a view of possibly preventing waste of valuable nutrients, especially vitamins, Dr. Kik in 1941 undertook to determine what happened to the members of the vitamin B complex during the process of milling rice.

The results of Dr. Kik's experiments revealed that the water-soluble vitamins can be retained to the extent of as much as 70 per cent of the thiamin, 50 per cent of the riboflavin, and 70 per cent of the niacin, all of which are important vitamin members of the B complex.

The pioneer work having cleared the way, further improvement of the new rice product is now possible. Dr. Kik is continuing his work with the view of still further improving the process.

Possibilities of New Process

This new process of milling rice can result in more consumption of rice, more rice being grown at more profit to grower. It can also result in expansion of the rice acreage. At this time rice in the United States is grown only in the three States of Texas, Lousiana and Arkansas. In Texas and Louisiana its growth is restricted to coastal areas, but it is possible to grow rice in Central, Northern and Western Texas and Oklahoma wherever irrigation and level land are available. The growing and harvesting season of rice is five months—from April to August—in Southern Texas and Southern Louisiana. Rice undoubtedly could be raised and harvested in the irrigation belt of the Panhandle and in the valleys of the Colorado, Brazos and Red rivers, where water for irrigation might be obtained from government built dams. Since rice must be grown in water, its cost of production is relatively higher than wheat, yet rice sells per bushel at an average of almost twice that of wheat.

More rice per capita is consumed in the world than any other grain. After the war, it is likely that America will have to feed large foreign populations whose main diet is rice. That would call for greater rice production in this country. To supply an increased demand it may be necessary later to convert some of the wheat lands of Texas and Oklahoma into rice-growing lands.

WHEN A SNAKE BITES YOU

(Condensed from Scientific American)

Undoubtedly the best protection against poisonous snakes is a keen eye. With few exceptions, the only dangerous snake is the one you do not see. It is generally the snake under a log or rock, hidden in bush or grass roots and inadvertently touched or stepped on, which strikes. The snake you see a few feet away will do you no harm, provided you stay away from it.

As the largest snakes of this country seldom bite above the calf, substantial boots afford protection. Recent tests have shown that neither water moccasions nor rattlesnakes can puncture the lightest leather regularly used in leather leggings.

Research in the past seven years have revolutionized the treatment for snake bite. Serum plays no part today in such treatment in the one institution where the snake-bite mortality is lower than anywhere else in the world. The Robert B. Green Hospital in San Antonio, Texas, treats more cases of rattlesnake bite in three months than any other institution in this country treats in as many years, and the mortaity is less than 2 per cent.

The successful technique used in this hospital, and recently accepted for use by the entire United States Army, was developed by Dr. Dudley Jackson. His intensive researches into all known treatments proved to him that the only uniformly successful treatment was surgical: short, deep incisions at and around the bite, and the removal of poisonous fluids with suction cups at intervals for an extended period, often two days.

Snake venom is a powerful irritant, setting up a rapid outpouring of lymph from the blood, which causes swelling. In the swollen area there is a mixture of venom and lymph, which is slowly absorbed through the lymph channels. In the San Antonio treatment the absorption of the venomized lymph is retarded by the application of an elastic tourniquet, which is not tight enough to stop the blood circulation. Incisions a quarter of an inch deep, in the form of a cross, are then made all over the swollen area, and suction bulbs are applied for about 20 minutes in every hour as long as there is any lymph to remove. During the intervals between suction periods packs soaked in Epsom salts are applied to the bitten limb.

Records show that those bitten may receive from the snake anything from no venom in a few cases to several times a lethal dose in others. The majority will recover, without treatment, or even in spite of mistreatment. Sometimes a snake's fang strikes a bone, and most of the venom is secreted on the outer skin. Often fangs are embedded and withdrawn so quicky that very little venom is injected. But in a minority of snake bites the snake embeds its fangs deeply, holds on for a fraction of a second, and injects a killing dose of poison. In a majority of cases, incision and suction, properly carried on, is the only treatment necessary. A recent report of the American Medical Association, recognizing the importance of Dr. Jackson's work, states that though serum is valuable, "it should never be allowed to replace local incision and suction."

GENTLER TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

If you suffer from constipation due to lack of "bulk", and have normal intestines, here are two things you ought to know about medicinal laxatives.

They work principally by working on *you* — prodding your intestines into action or drawing water into them from other parts of your body. A dose gives only temporary relief.

Treat such constipation by eating KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly. It works chiefly on the *contents* of your colon, getting at the *cause* and *correcting* it. Eat ALL-BRAN regularly, drink plenty of water and "Join the Regulars"! Made by Kellogg's in Battle Creek.

WIN RED STAR COMMUNITY RATING

Forty-one cities and towns in the Southwest have been awarded the U. S. Department of Commerce "Red Star Community" rating for local community betterment activities, Frank Stevens, general manager of Ideal Company, sponsor of the "Ideal Home Town Betterment Project," has announced. This list includes 36 places in Texas, one in Oklahoma and four in Louisiana.

Poultry News

Care of Eggs

The poultry industry has a
l job to do in spite of the
rtages of labor, equipment
critical ingredients for ra-
," says C. O. Dossin, of
ltry department of Pennsyl-
ia State College, in Poultry
bune. "We not only will try
produce enough eggs for
e consumption, but we will
ply eggs for our troops and
for lend-lease shipments to
Allies. The government
asked for more than 400,-
,000 pounds of dried eggs for
year. It takes about three
en shell eggs to produce one
nd of dried eggs. To supply
,000,000 pounds of dried eggs
require about 40,000,000
s of eggs.
The better the quality of
s use for drying purposes,
better will be the finished
duct.
In Pennsylvaia, a study has
n made on the effect that the
m care of eggs has on egg
lity. In addition to those
ied specifically, there are
y practices of a general na-
e which must be considered.
most important one of these
he prodution of infertile eggs
ich may be a cause of consid-
le loss through more rapid
erioration in quality.
The layers should be fed a
plete ration if satisfactory
duction is to be expected. A
plete ration also will enable
birds to lay eggs with a
nd shell.
Clean nesting material, clean
litter, screened perches,
n boards, fountains, feeders
nests will reduce the num-
of soiled eggs.

Watch Out for Lice

Summer time is lice time.
ntrol lice with nicotine pre-
ations painted on the roosts,
in cases of severe infestation
dipping the birds in a solu-
n of sodium fluoride made by
ing three-fourths to one
ce of commercial sodium
fluoride to each gallon of slightly warm water in a large tub.

Suggestions for Late Chicks

A lot of us are raising late chicks this year. Without a doubt, late chicks are more difficult to raise than those hatched during the normal hatching season, but if one uses a little care, fine birds can be grown.

Don't buy too many chicks just because you can brood them with a small amount of heat. Two hundred chicks is plenty in any late brood of chicks. Place the house in some shady spot and use an electric brooder, if possible. Many chicks are lost through overheating in summer brooding.

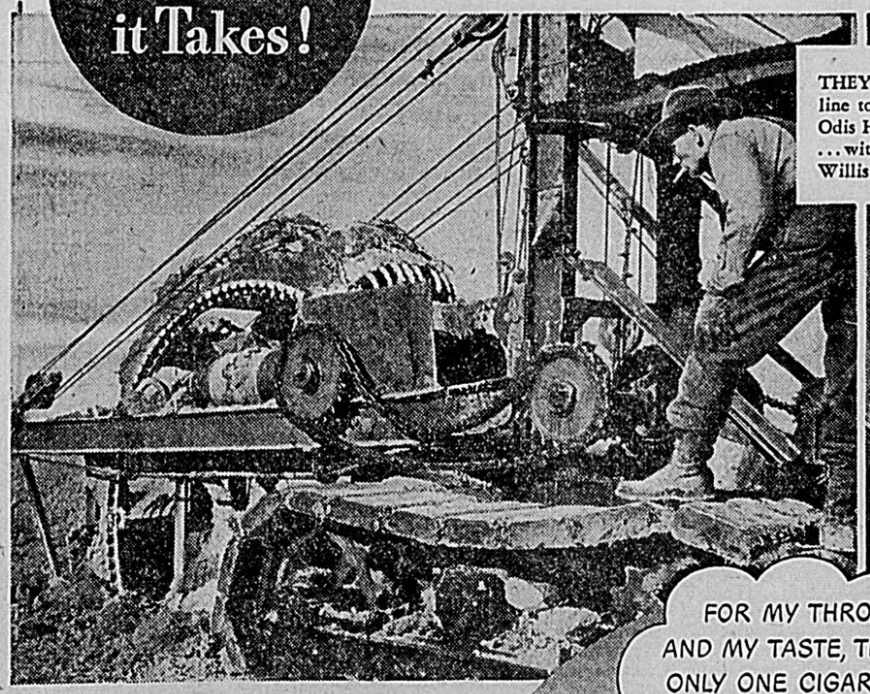
Give the chicks access to the outside within a few days—at least by the end of the first week. Be doubly sure that the area in which the brooder house is located is clean ground. Don't make the small chicks travel through long, high grass. You will lose many of them if you do. Provide plenty of feeder space and plenty of water. Open the windows up in the brooder house so that there will be air flowing through it to hold the house temperature as low as possible under summer conditions.

Worm control for either early-hatched or late-hatched chicks must have consideration also. The main points to remember in controlling worms are to use only clean ground and not to crowd the birds. Don't let bare spots appear around the brooder house. Move the feeders and watering devices occasionally, keep brooder houses clean and remove at once those poor, pale birds in the brood. Keep the range as free as possible of manure piles and trash where flies, slugs and other possible intermediate hosts of worms may be harbored. If the pullets do become infested with worms, a treatment should be given, using one designed to remove the particular type of worms present.

They've Got What it Takes!

Blitz in Oil!

It's one of the toughest battles on the home front—the laying of the giant pipe-lines that are hurrying precious oil from well to seaboard ... and beyond



THEY CALL IT THE "BIG INCH," this 24-inch lifeline to the front line. And all along the line—with Odis Hare *(at the controls of the giant ditcher, left)* ...with pipe spacer Earl Baker and welder "Abe" Willis *(below)*...*the* cigarette is Camel.



First IN THE SERVICE

The favorite cigarette with men in the Army, Navy, Marines, and the Coast Guard is Camel

(Based on actual sales records in Post Exchanges, Sales Commissaries, Ship's Service Stores, Ship's Stores, and Canteens.)



● When Foreman A. G. Hobson *(left, circle)* talks about "taste" and "throat"—and when the man in uniform with him says: "Camels suit me to a 'T'"—there's a tip in their words for you. Try Camels yourself—let your own throat and taste decide for themselves.



The "T-Zone"

How long since you've smoked a Camel? Give them a try today. Compare them critically ... for taste ... for your throat ... for your "T-Zone." That's the proving ground of any cigarette.

On the basis of the experience of millions of steady Camel smokers, we believe you will like the extra flavor that only Camel's blend of costlier tobaccos can give. We believe your throat will confirm the findings of other Camel smokers. So try Camels and see if they don't suit *your* "T-Zone" to a "T."

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

BUY WAR BONDS STAMPS

Camel — COSTLIER TOBACCOS

Texas Farm News Reports

T. R. Evans, of Falfurrias, (Brooks county), sold $1,600 worth of tomatoes from an 11-acre tract this spring and estimated that a "clean up" would add at least $200 more, a total of $1,800 from 11 acres.

Now is the time to start getting rid of "loafing" hens, according to Mrs. Katie D. Knox, home demonstration agent for Jefferson county. "Feed is too expensive and scarce to waste on any hen that won't pay for her keep," Miss Knox said.

Home-canned pineapple has high nutritive value, according to Miss Winifred Jones, specialist in food preservation for Texas A. & M. College Extension Service. Miss Jones' statement came with the arrival of fresh pineapples on the Texas market.

Experts say the best pecan crop in 20 years is in prospect on trees in San Saba area of San Saba county. Emphasizing that spraying is most important, spokesmen for the industry say saving of the crop is important this year since nuts can do much to replace loss of meat in diets.

Clint Walton, a rancher near Dimmit, (Castro county), has built a new kind of fly catcher. He built a chute with a tall screened cage above the center and lined the chute with brush. The cattle must walk through the chute to get to water. Flies, brushed loose, swarm into the top cage, to be killed later.

Texas is being explored by the Emergency Rubber Project for dry land tracts suitable for planting of guayule, according to M. B. Jenkins, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, at Del Rio, (Val Verde county). "One experimental tract has been planted near San Angelo already on the M. D. Bryant ranch," Jenkins said. The dry tract program is new, since most of the previous plantings had been on irrigated tracts.

An essay contest started Albert Kotal, age 15, of Houston, (Harris county), junior high school student, on his way to helping with the nation's food production. After his essay had won a pig, Albert fattened the pig and won 50 baby chicks in a pig show. With this as a start, Albert really went to work and now has three cows, two calves, four hogs, 56 hens and 55 chicks. He and two younger brothers do most of the work on a 20-acre farm. Albert is the son of a steel plant worker and has been a 4-H club member for several years.

Mrs. J. H. Holybee, Georgetown, (Williamson county), reports that a Mexican man who is 96 years old has been chopping two acres of cotton per day this year on the farm of Fille Bishop in the Berry Creek area.

C. L. Pasley, who lives near Honey Grove, (Fannin county), reports a nice profit from one-half acre of onions. He gathered 95 bushels which sold for $152. He had a total expense of $30.50, leaving a neat $121.50 profit from the small tract.

It was a big "help thy neighbor" day in Potter county when friends of Mrs. Edith B. Walton brought their cultivators and planters to her farm. The sudden death of a son left Mrs. Walton without enough help. When the good neighbors finished work that night, they had cultivated 418 acres and planted another 187 in maize.

German, Japanese and Italian civilian internees in the Kenedy concentration camp will help South Texas farmers harvest their crops this summer, according to Ivan Williams, officer in charge of the camp. The plan calls for the internees to work in squads of 50 or more and will be under civilian guard, it was explained.

Training and recruiting 400 people to help with Cherokee county farm work between August and November 1 to meet the labor shortage, worst in the county's history, will begin shortly after July 1, County Agent C. M. Heald, said. Farmers of the county favor the plan, because it will give them labor they will not get otherwise, the agent explained.

Ten per cent of the nation's berries are produced within a radius of 25 miles of Lindale, (Smith county). When scarcity of pickers threatened this year's crop, merchants worked out a program where all stores would close for two half days each week and help gather the crop.

Because Texas winter forage grasses are deficient in protein, A. L. Smith, animal husbandman of Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, has recommended the following use of protein supplements: For maintenance on average dry native pastuure or other low grade roughage, dry cows should receive one pound of protein supplement daily; bred coys 1½ pounds, increasing to two pounds 60 days before calving; cows with calves at side 2½ pounds; calves and yearlings one pound; aged steers wintering on range and destined for fattening on grass, two pounds. Grain should be supplied as needed.

Clarence Hodge, age 10, of Mount Enterprise, (Rusk county), was drowned when the tractor he was driving turned over. He was pinned under the tractor in shallow water.

Texas egg production for 1943 is estimated at 433 million by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1942 production was placed at 362 millions.

Texas has 11 dehydration plants, either built or being built, according to L. J. Cappleman, regional food distribution administrator, whose office must approve all dehydrated products before they will be accepted by the Federal government agents.

Officials of Henderson, (Rusk county), public schools have announced that school busses will be used to transport students to the country for farm work where those who have volunteered to aid farmers cannot find room and board at their place of work.



OFF DUTY—Unaware of his clucking companions, a weary doughboy snoozes peacefully at the end of a grueling day in the 2nd Army's field maneuvers in Tennessee.

The citrus fruit season brought an estimated $45,000,000 to growers in the Rio Grande Valley and the crop amounted to 40,000 cars of fruit. Two-thirds of the crop was sold fresh and one-third went to canneries. It was the biggest citrus cash crop season in the Valley's history.

When egg buyers began to complain about egg losses, Bell county farmers began a campaign to "swat the rooster" and produce more infertile eggs to reduce losses. Other suggestions were made to increase the saleability of eggs, particularly getting them into refrigeration as quickly as possible.

4-H club boys of Jefferson county have their eyes on the grand prize at next winter's Houston Fat Stock Show. They have been given a 400-pound calf by Dale Broussard, of Beaumont, which they will finish for showing under direction of Assistant County Agent Louis Gilbreath. They are serious about winning the grand-championship next February.

The Extension Department of Texas A. & M. College has issued a safety bulletin regarding safety for women working on farms. Several items are stressed, first of which is against wearing clothes with loose parts which might get caught in moving machinery. In the handling of animals it is suggested to always speak quietly when approaching them. Hats, bonnets and long sleeves give protection from sun and wind. Gloves are advisable for rough work. Protection for nose and throat from dust is important. Dark glasses are helpful against sun-rays. Shoes should be well-fitting, low-heeled types. A physical check up by a doctor is advised to see if women are strong enough for extra heavy work.

Gene Tucker, Harris county 4-H club girl, has seen two rabbits, pets at first, grow into a profitable business venture which is adding meat to the nation's supply. She has sold more than 200 fryer rabbits, at $1 each, and has 36 does left. She estimated the cost of feeding a rabbit to the fryer stage (three to three and one-half pounds) is 25 cents.

Texas farmers have been asked to give full support to production of the nation's number one war crop—cotton, according to a statement of Oscar Johnson, president of the National Cotton Council. He points out that cotton provides food, feed and fighting equipment for soldier and civilian alike—the only crop which does provide all three of these important commodities for which there is a demand for increased quantities. To prove his statement Mr. Johnson points out that 1,400 pounds of cotton will produce 500 pounds of fiber; 140 pounds of high grade vegetable oil for food; 400 pounds of protein meal and cake for livestock; 240 pounds of hulls for livestock roughage and chemical use, and 81 pounds of linters for smokeless powder, plastics and numerous other products.

The Cameron, (Milam couunty), Herald reports that farmer Earnest Johnson, of Rockdale, brought to the Herald office a purple top turnip which weighed five pounds and 13 ounces.

The first two-car of 1943 wheat brought $1.41 and $1.39 in Kansas City, the highest price paid since the last war, but Texas farmers are faced with a problem which they cannot solve for themselves. Reports from Amarillo, (Potter county), as the harvest began in that area, say not enough cars will be available to move the wheat crop and much of it will have to be piled on the ground.

The War Food Administration has launched a nation-wide search for any idle farm tools. Tom Green county made a quick survey and reported 10 cultivators, most of them horse-drawn, and only a dozen other pieces of varied equipment.

University of Texas engineers have designed and built a portable freezing unit, for use by food processors, which is claimed to be much lighter and a faster freezer than previous units. Louis Bartlett, testing engineer, put the first unit into use at San Carlos, (Hidalgo county), and the second in Eagle Pass, (Maverick county). The new plants, for use in commercial processing of vegetables, fruits and meats, weigh only two tons and cost one-fourth as much as earlier units.

Ray Pedigo, 20-year-old farmer of Pilot Point, (Denton county), has been nominated by the FFA State commttee to receive the American Farmer degree, the highest conferred by FFA. He operates 430 acres of black land planted to small grains, corn, cotton and hay crops and temporary pastures. During the year he has marketed 66 hogs, 285 lambs and 37 head of calves from his feed lots. Other Texas boys recommended for the degree are C. C. Copeland, Jr., of Plains, (Yoakum county); H. A. Harrison, Jr., and J. P. White, Clarendon, (Donley county); Ernest Howard Koeninger, Estelline, (Hall county); Charles Clifton Binley and James Wayland Roberts, Loraine, (Mitchell county); Marvin Looney, New Deal; Robert Leonidas McKinney, Big Lake, (Reagan county); Morris Robinson, Winters, (Runnels county); Addell Strain, Colorado City, (Mitchell county); Angus Dickson, Terrell, (Kaufman county); Billy M. Rutherford, Decatur, (Wise county); Jack Abbott, Jacksonville, (Cherokee county); Oliver William Parish, Teneha, (Shelby county); Larry Boswell, Whitney, (Hill county); Richard Hesse, McGregor, (McLennan county); Daniel Joe Hurta and Reynolds Roznovak, Taylor, (Williamson county); J. C. Oswald, Clifton; Tom McNeill, Jr., Orange Grove, (Jim Wells county), and Vernon Patterson, Nixon, (Gonzales county).

Protein feed requirements for most classes of hogs can be reduced from 30 to 50 per cent if pastures are of high quality and acreage yield, according to a recent A. & M. bulletin. Alfalfa and clovers are top ranking, but small grains, cane, peanuts, cowpeas, etc., which can be produced in Texas pastures, have protein value.

The Kiwanis Club of Raymondville, (Willacy county), has formed a "perpetual pig" club in support of the national food for freedom program. The club purchased a registered Duroc-Jersey pig, which was given to Lucian Simpson, a farm boy, with the understanding that the club will have the privilege of picking one pig from the first litter to be given to some other farm boy, under the same arrangement.

The Houston, (Harris county), Post has come to the rescue of gardeners who plan canning vegetables for the first time with the following table showing the number of jars needed for canning certain crops: String beans, one peck (six pounds) six to eight pints; carrots, one bushel (50 pounds) 40 pints, mustard greens, one bushel (12 pounds) 12 to 14 pints; spinach, one bushel (12 pounds) 10 pints; peas, one bushel in pod (32 pounds) 14 pints; tomatoes, one peck (14 pounds) 7 to 9 pints.

Although there has been much talk of food shortages, a group of farmers in Bexar county have decided things may not be as bad as some say because they have not been able to find a market for their beans. They had three carloads available per week but no place to sell them.

The oldest farm in continuous operation in the nation is in El Paso county, according to an item in the Sealy, (Austin county), News. The article says the farm dates back to 1540. The farm is part of the Ysleta grant from the King of Spain to the Catholic Church of Ysleta.

Leo Hightower, of Odem, (San Patricio county), has applied for a patent for a new type of header for row crops. Operated by a gasoline engine, it has a cutter blade on the front of an oblong box and can be attached behind a truck. He says the machine cuts the heads off stalks and carries them to the end of a row where they can be dumped to dry before being hauled to storage.

Whatever your stock disease trouble—if a vaccine or a serum will control it, Cutter makes it!

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS
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THE CAT AND THE KID — Registration Applied For — By John Rosol



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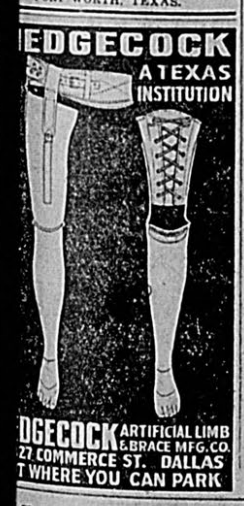
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Our Boys and Girls

Kiddies-Can-Do-It

By Uncle Cobb Shinn



YOU will have to cut the eyes out of the button, making just one hole. The idea of the button is to allow the match to turn more easily. A little soap on the under side of the button will help to speed up your car.

THE BUSY BEE

The bee has long been held up to mankind as an outstanding example of industry and thrift. Perhaps one of the best known examples of this is found in the words of Watts who asks: "How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour?" When we chance upon the bee engaged in extracting nectar from the flowers some of us may merely regard it as something to be avoided while others may recognize it as the agent producing honey for our tables. But very few of us realize what an important position this busy little creature occupies in the industrial and economic fields.

Bees are best known of course, for their production of honey which is not only a much appreciated delicacy but is claimed to be the most easily digested form of sugar. Aside from its general use as food honey has many uses, industrially. It is utilized in the manufacture of many products, such as candy, cakes, puddings, flavoring extracts, cough syrup, etc. It is a medium for curing pipes as well as polishing kid shoes; it is an ingredient in toothpastes and may be an astringent in certain types of cosmetics; it may be found in the center of golf balls or it may be one of the ingredients of a water-proofing compound. Precious stones are sometimes boiled in honey solution to improve their beauty and patent medicines are likely to contain honey in greater or lesser amounts.

Beeswax, the main by-product of honey, also has a wide variety of uses. In addition to its extensive use in manufacturing church ceremonial candles it is employed in making wax polishes, modeling waxes, ointments, certain types of paints and inks, etc. In early times when the chief source of artificial light was the candle the beeswax candle was much preferred to a tallow one because of its higher melting point and the fact that it gave off little odor. The high commercial value of beeswax as the base of wax polishes is due to its fine texture and this has been known to the Old World for a long time. Many European and Japaneses waxes are still derived from this source. Industrial chemists who have made laboratory studies of the bee and its products find that in addiition to lovulose, supposed to be the sweetest of sugars, honey contains such minerals as magnesia, iron, sodium, lime, etc. And while they say they do not expect honey and beeswax to ever become more important industrially than they are now it is significant that they continue their researches into the subject.

A mistake commonly made in referring to the bee is to speak of it as gathering honey from the flowers. Bees do not gather honey but nectar. Honey is the manufactured product of nectar, "distilled" after it is brought to the hive. Actual tests by apiarists have shown that it requires 20,000 bee-trips to the fields in order to collect a pound of nectar. Since a pound of nectar produces but a quarter-pound of honey, 80,000 bee-trips are made per pound of honey. It has also been estimated that it requires nectar from 3,300,000 flowers to produce a single pound of honey. It is readily seen that each bee must visit many flowers on every trip to the field.

This emphasizes another activity or use of the bee, one of unestimable value to the farmer. It serves as an agent of cross-pollenization. The hind legs of a bee are densely covered with fine hairs to which the pollen clings when it visits the flowers. In some kinds of bees the under side of the abdomen is also covered with the fine pollen-carrying hairs. Thus, pollen is continually distributed and exchanged as the bees go from one plant to another. Some orchardists keep bee stands of their own while others arrange with professional apiarists to move their colonies near the orchards during the blossom season.

Bee-keeping is known to have existed since ancient times but it is only within the past century that it has become an important industry and it is only within the last 50 years that scientific methods have been applied to it. Now there are extensive factories which manufacture nothing but bee-appliances such as hives, honey-combs, honey-extractors, bee-smokers, etc. In America alone it is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 persons own bees, each averaging about 10 colonies. This means that in the non-commercial sections there are large numbers of small holders. At that, the value of the aggregate honey crop finding its way to the market averages around $75,000,000 annually.

A prosperous bee colony, at the height of the honey-gathering season, may consist of as many as 80,000 bees but the average would be nearer 30,000 to 40,000. They are of three types—a queen or mother bee, up to about 200 drones and the remaining bees are the workers. The queen was known to our forefathers as the "king-bee" but the truth is that the queen is a fully developed female upon whom devolves the responsibility of keeping the colony populated. This she does by laying eggs at the rate of about 1,200 a day. Under normal conditions a queen may live as long as five years but she is usually dethroned after her second season. A queen is developed by building a "queen-cell" around a worker-bee and special feeding; a worker larva may be developed into a queen if she is no more than three days old when she is put on the special diet.

Drones are the male members of the colony and their sole purpose is to assure the fertilization of the eggs, the queen being something of a polyandrist. As long as honey is being gathered in plentiful quantities the workers pay little or no attention to the drones. But no sooner does the honey season wane than the workers turn furiously upon the drones, kill and cast them from the hive. If the death or injury of the queen should occur before more drones are produced the hive may become extinct. For despite the fact that the workers can develop a new queen by special feeding, unless she mates with the drones her eggs will produce nothing but more drones.

Little need be said about the workers. However, unlike their queen they are not long-lived. They go about their work at such a furious pace that they rapidly burn up their energy and after six to eight weeks of honey-gathering die a natural death. This does not mean, however, that the ilfe of a worker-bee is but a few weeks since they were probably hatched the preceding fall. Workers are undeveloped females who are incapable of producing eggs and their sole mission in life is to work.

ICE CAPPED OIL

Oil derricks in the Antarctic! That is the startling picture suggested by a recent statement of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd. The South Pole ice cap hides not only huge oil deposits, declared the famed explorer, but also enough coal to supply the world.

Whether man will turn to the frozen wastes of Antarctica after known coal and oil deposits are exhausted is extremely problematical. The innumerable difficulties would include penetrating ice 200 feet thick in places. But Antarctic prospectors would not always have to cut through ice. Contrary to general belief, many of the mountains are bare of snow.

A little salt sprinkled in the pan before putting in the fat will prevent splashing when frying meat.

STRANGE BIRDS THAT DO NOT FLY

Centuries ago, wingless birds were quite common, but today they are a rarity. The "kiwi," still found in New Zealand, is the best known of these.

The kiwi is an odd-looking creature for it has a round body covered with brown feathers so soft and delicate in texture that they feel more like fur than plumage. It has sturdy little legs, very thick, and three finger-like toes. With its bill, long and very flexible, it sucks up its food from shallow streams.

Although the kiwi cannot fly it can run very fast, and when danger seems near it runs to the nearest swamp or river bank and tries to hide by sticking its head into the soft mud.

Another flightless bird commonly found in New Zealand is the weka, and many of the natives claim that both it and the kiwi are descended from the now extinct dodo. The latter seems to have actually existed, despite considerable opinion to the contrary. As late as 1626 an English adventurer, Sir Thomas Herbert, saw a dodo bird on the island of Mauritius, in the Indian Ocean. He described it as, round, fat, and some of them weighing fully 50 pounds. "They are of melancholy visage," wrote Sir Thomas, "and their wings were unable to hoist them from the ground. They were able to run at great speed, however."—Our Dumb Animals.



The Bomber, Our Best Weapon

(Continued from Page 2)

are being built and tested.

It is probable that the B-17, popularly known as the Flying Fortress, and the B-24, which the British call the Liberator, will be the nucleus and the backbone of the Air Force striking power. Both are four-engined ships capable of great cruising range and of large bomb-carrying capacity, and although they do not look alike at all they seem to be about equal in effectiveness.

Loyalties Toward Tools

But such are the loyalties of Americans toward their tools and their weapons that a Flying Fortress crew will spend a night arguing for the Flying Fortress, while a B-24 crew defends its ship with some heat.

The B-17, or Flying Fortress, is the better known and better publicized of the two ships. Its name has struck a responsive chord in the public mind, in spite of the fact that its name does not describe it at all. It is no sense a fortress, it is an attack ship. Its purpose is to carry the war to an enemy, not to sit still and repel attack. Such has been the appeal of its name that all large bombers are known in the press and in the public mind as Flying Fortress.

The B-17 has long wings and a graceful and serene flight. It is so large that it does not seem to fly very fast. It is a graceful and beautiful ship, capable of great altitude.

The B-24, on the other hand, is an earnest, deadly-looking ship—pugnacious, stubby. Its wings having a different air foil from that of the B-17, seem short and stubby by comparison. On the ground, sitting on its tricycle landing gear, its tail in the air, it looks like a mosquito.

Looked at from the side, the B-24 seems thick and clumsy, but head on it is lean and streamlined. Its bomb bays slide up its side like the top of a rolled-top desk and it takes the air with a roar of menace. The crews of the B-24 defend it valiantly against the aspersion that the B-17 is better.

Actually, these two ships seem to be about equal in performance, although they are so different in appearance.

Both B-17 and B-24 bristle with defensive machine guns, in the nose, in top, in belly turrets, and in the tail so that every inch of it is covered against attack. American assembly lines are turning out these two planes in great numbers for the Army Air Forces.

We know that our long-range bombers are as good as, or better, than any like planes in the world; and we believe that in the raw material of the young men of the United States we have potential bomber crews which are better than anything in the world. This is not vain hope nor wishful thinking, but is rooted in the background and home training of the young men who will make up the bomber crews of the future.

The boys, who in school are making intricate little models, are the flyers of the future. Even now, the recognition models being used by the Army for the training of observers are being built in the high schools.

But beyond the making of models and the association with airplanes, our young men have in their backgrounds associations and training which make them ideal crews for bombers. For example, a fine horseman usually makes a fine pilot. The association between man and animal is very like that of association between pilot and machine.

The ideal pilot does not push his machine about, but urges it, becomes almost a part of it, and the analogy is even closer than that. In basic training planes, the co-ordination between feet and hands on stick and rudder is very like the same co-ordination of pressure on stirrup and reins of a horseman.

Beyond this, our boys and young men of the towns and farms have machinery in their souls. Two generations of young men have souped up their cut-down Fords, have kept them going with spit and wire long after they should have gone on the junk heap, have torn them down and rebuilt them, until they know every polished surface, every scarred and worn bearing, every pitted cylinder.

Know Motors

Keeping their crazy cars going, they have learned motors more completely than they could have in any other way.

Experimenting to get every last ounce of speed out of their aging motors, tinkering their carburetors to get every last possible mile out of their gasoline, these boys in high schools and on the farms know motors as few people in the world know them; and Army instructors say that these young men make the best possible flyers—the farm boys who have kept the old tractors pounding over the land after they were worn out.

The Air Force must have men above the average in mentality and in co-ordination. By now all movements about the post are executed in formation. The candidates march to the long narrow room in which the intelligence tests will be given.

The tests do not determine the amount of education the candidate has but the quality of his awareness. If his mind is alert, he will have noticed things all his life which have not been noticed by a duller mind; and if his mind is alert, he will notice things in these tests that a duller mind would not.

The intelligence test is really an awareness test showing whether the eyes see and the ears hear and the brain correlates what is going on about a man, and since a member of the Air Force in the course of his duty must be extremely aware, these tests indicate the threshold of his awareness.

Aware Brain

The aware brain which suffers from sensitiveness, from self-consciousness, from nervousness, need not be afraid of these tests, for such factors are taken into consideration. No likely candidate is thrown out because he happens to be nervous or worried.

These basic intelligence tests establish whether the candidate is a fit prospect for the Air Force; but when he has passed his basic tests, there are others designed to show what branch he will do best in.

The manual and mental aptitude tests are extremely interesting and they are not taken once but a number of times; for a good first score is not nearly so important as the improvement shown in a second over a first and in a third over a second.

These tests are designed to show the speed with which a man can learn mental and physical techniques, and it sometimes happens that a candidate who makes a good first score does not improve. The bad beginner who learns rapidly is much more desirable in the Air Force.

These tests are of many kinds, from the simple manual co-ordination test which consists of rapidly turning pegs over in holes, the manual concentration test of plunging a stylus into holes set in a rapidly revolving cylinder, the maintaining of contact through a wire with a small metal plate set eccentrically on a revolving disc, to a rather complicated two-hand co-ordination test where each hand must act independently to achieve a desired end.

But always it is not the first cleverness of the candidate which counts, but his ability to improve. From all these tests a fairly clear picture is arrived at concerning the mentality, the co-ordination, the judgment and speed of making decisions, the versatility and reaction time of each individual applicant for the Air Force.

GASOLINE ONCE A PROBLEM CHILD

Before rationing took a strangle hold on the motoring public, gas-hungry American motor cars were burning about 70 million gallons a day. Until the beginning of this century there was practically no market for gasoline. It was a waste product of kerosene refining and, believe it or not, was dumped into rivers, poured over open fields and burned.

A slight demand was created when the first gasoline-driven automobiles appeared on American streets in 1896. The first filling station was established a decade later, but even as late as 1910 gas still was a by-product of kerosene. As the automobile industry grew, so grew the gasoline demand. At the peak of consumption, when many of the nation's available corners had been taken over by filling stations, there was approximately one gas pump operating for every 16 cars in the United States. It was a far cry from the days when the motorist merely backed up his car to a corner drug or grocery store, or hailed a passing tank wagon for his motor fuel.—Bulletin of the National Geographic Society.

WORLD'S DEEPEST OIL WELL

The world's deepest oil producer is the Fohs Oil Co. and associates No. 1 Buckley-Bourg, in the DeLarge area, Terrebonne Parish, Lousiana, which is producing from 13,266 feet.

WELDING GLASS

Glass can be welded electrically by using a high frequency current to melt the glass at the place to be welded. Quarter-inch holes can be bored through glass by the same method; the glass vaporizes out.

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To obtain pattern (sized for 1-2-3 years in the same pattern) of the Buny Applique' Sun Suit (Pattern No. 5886) send 10 cents in COIN, YOUR NAME and ADDRESS and the PATTERN NUMBER to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine 106 7th Avenue, New York, N. Y. Enclose 1 cent postage for each pattern ordered.

The new SUMMER Anne Cabot ALBUM is ready for mailing. Contains 32 pages of summer accessories, ways to save money on home decoration, aids to helping the family clothes budget in wartime! The brand new Album is priced 15 cents.

Please do not send order to Mrs. Margaret Stute, Fort Worth. Send order to Anne Cabot, Southwest Magazine, 106 7th Ave., New York, N. Y.

CANNING FRUIT ON YOUR SUGAR RATION

The methods that worked best in canning fruit last year will suit 1943 sugar rations, say home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The starting point for a home-maker's planning is to get this year's sugar facts well in mind. A home canner may get up to 10 pounds of sugar for each person in her family by using stamps in War Ration Book I designated for that purpose. If she needs more sugar than that she may apply to her local War Price and Ration Board and get coupons which will allow her to buy up to 15 pounds per person in addition to the original allotment. The guiding rule for using the sugar is the same as last year: Allow 1 pound of sugar to each 4 quarts of finished fruit. If desired, 5 pounds of sugar per person may be requested for making preserves or jellies or fruit butters, but this must be included within the 25 pounds of "canning sugar" allowed to one person.

It usually takes ¾ to 1 cup of liquid to each quart jar of fruit, to fill in around the solid food and to cover it well.

The home canning sugar ration allows about ½ cup of sugar to use in each quart jar, as an average.

Here are pointers from the home economists for canning berries and other summer fruits as they come along, so that the fruits, the sugar ration, and the home canner herself may all keep in step.

1. Shift the sugar to fit the fruit. Sour fruits may demand—and get—more than the average. In that case, you will count on giving short-rations of sugar to some of your very juicy and sweet fruits. Often you can taste the natural flavor of sweet fruit better when less sugar is used.

2. Put up some fruit without sugar, if necessary. It's true that a little sugar helps canned fruits to hold color and flavor. But the sugar isn't essential to keep the canned fruit from spoiling. Fruit for pie making is often canned without sugar, by choice. So is fruit for diabetic diets.

So, if you have more good fruit than sugar at any time this summer, don't let it go to waste. Can the fruit and mark the jars plainly to indicate "no sugar." Then you can open them and sweeten the fruit to taste when the family can best spare sugar from its weekly ration.

3. Precook fruit for canning. You can heat the fruit juice, or syrup, or water. Adding sugar before heating the fruit will help draw out juice. Some fruit thus treated yield enough juice of their own so that no additional liquid is needed.

There is good reason for heating the fruit before it goes into the canner. Precooking shrinks the fruit, helping you to get more into each jar—which is good wartime economy of glass jars and metal caps, and economy of shelf space,' besides. However, never can the food down tight, of course. Allow a good proportion of liquid to each jar.

4. Thin or moderately thin syrup is in step with the sugar ration. For thin syrup, use 1 cup of sugar to 3 cups of water or juice. For moderately thin syrup, use 1 cup of sugar to 2 cups of water or juice. If sour fruits require a medium-thick syrup, use 1 cup of sugar to 1 cup of water or juice.

5. To extract juice: Crush and heat some of your softer juicy fruits to boiling. Use very low heat or set the pan over hot water, so the fruit won't stick to the pan. Be sure the fruit used for juice is as perfect as any fruit you put up. Cut out any trace of bruise or decay, for the canning saying holds good: "A bit of decay may spoil a batch." When the juice flows freely, strain it. Sweeten to taste if desired.

6. In place of sugar, use if you wish some of a mild-flavored syrup like honey or corn syrup. Use honey to replace up to half of your sugar, or corn syrup to replace up to one-third of your sugar. A larger proportion of the syrup would mask the delicate fruit flavor.

7. Three don'ts to end with: Don't use in your canning any syrups that have high flavor of their own, such as maple, sorghum, or molasses. Don't use brown sugar. Don't use saccharine in canning; if you do wish to use saccharine to sweeten canned fruit, add it just before serving, or the fruit may take on a bitter taste.

Learn to know what can be done with small quantities, as well as large. This year especially it's well worthwhile to put up even three or four jars at a time, always provided you have the right equipment for canning. On the basis of blue ration stamps needed for commercially canned foods, every jar of home canned food represents a saving in ration points—besides all the other advantages of storing up summertime food for winter.

WAR GUIDES FASHIONS

By NELL SNEAD
(Kansas City Star)

One of the striking instances of changes in the clothes world, changes which have been creeping up gradually, comes to the woman who now is shopping for her summer wardrobe.

A change as opposed to a year ago is the
(Continued top next column)

number of dresses which are made from synthetic acetate crepes, spun rayons, rayon crepe and novelty percentage of rayon and cotton. Pure cotton is the darling of summer, exhibited with pride everywhere.

Not only the fabrics of dress collections are different from those of a year ago, but the silhouette is slimmer. Hems are narrower, seams are less deep and the general impression is that any given size, be it a size 12 or a size 20 is "a little shorter and tighter" than the same size of a summer ago. This is not actually true by government size standards, but with narrower hems, shallow seams and other differences the dress is less adjustable to the wearer's size and for all practical uses smaller.

There are more button-straight-down-the-front dresses—more simple, less-trimmed models, color making up for lack of peplums, flounces, pockets, double lapel and other trims of yesteryear.

Washable clothes are stressed in high fashion shops, and everywhere dress collections tell that there is a war on. Not that pretty clothes are lacking, but the trends of dress faithfully reflect the progress of armed forces clothes and needs of a country at war. Many luxury items are eliminated for the duration, such as colognes, fancy leather goods, metal gadgets and fancy shoes.

TESTED RECIPES

Rice is the best substitute for Irish potatoes. Much of the rice served by housewives is not properly cooked. Try this recipe:

Baked Rice and Cheese

2 eggs
3½ cups cooked rice
1½ cups shredded American cheese
Dash cayenne
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon melted butter.

Beat eggs; combine eggs, rice, cheese, cayenne, salt, add Worcestershire sauce; mix well. Turn into greased casserole or baking pans. Sprinkle over rice mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes. Serve with tomato sauce, if desired. Serves 6.

Bran Refrigerator Yeast Rolls

½ cup shortening (lard)
½ cup sugar
1 cup all-bran
1½ teaspoons salt.
1 cup boiling water
2 eggs
2 cakes compressed yeast
1 cup lukewarm water
6½ cups flour, or more.

Combine shortening, sugar, all-bran and salt; add boiling water, stirring until shortening is melted. Let stand until mixture is lukewarm. Add well-beaten eggs and yeast softened in lukewarm water. Add one-half the flour and beat until batter is smooth. Add remaining flour and beat well. Cover bowl and place in refrigerator overnight or until ready to use. Form balls of dough to fill greased muffin pans about half full. Let rise in a warm place about two hours or until double in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven (425° F.) about 15 minutes. Yield: 3½ dozen rolls 2½ inches in diameter).

Rolled Rump Pot Roast

4½-pound rolled rump pot roast
3 to 4 teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons shortening
1½ cups water
10 medium-sized carrots
10 medium-sized onions.

Season the meat with salt and pepper. Brown well on all sides in the shortening, which has been put in a Dutch oven or heavy kettle. Add the water and cover tightly. Cook at a simmering temperature until meat is tender, from three to three and a half hours. Add carrots and onions the last hour of cooking. When meat and vegetables are tender, remove from the kettle and make the gravy. Brown about a tablespoon of flour in the kettle, gradually add around a cup of boiling water and stir until mixture thickens.

Grape Juice Salad—Served With Meat

1 pkg. lemon-flavored gelatin
2 cups grape juice (hot)
½ cup red apple (diced)
¾ cup celery (diced)
½ cup green pepper (finely cut)
Lettuce.

Dissolved lemon-flavored gelatin in hot grape juice. Chill until thick and syrupy. Then fold in diced apples, celery and green pepper. Pour into six individual molds or into one large mold and chill in refrigerator until congealed. Unmold on lettuce cups and serve with a mayonnaise dressing.

HANDY RECIPES

WHEN cooking appleasauce, add a few slices of lemon to bring out the flavor.

BREAD fried in bacon drippings may pinch-hit for the bacon itself at breakfast time. Saute slices until crisp.

SWEET sandwiches appeal to adults and children alike. Try some made with raisin bread and a mixture of cream cheese and honey, blended smooth.

JELLIED TARTLETS provide something different in the way of dessert. To assemble them, fold halved sweetened berries into slightly thickened gelatin—strawberry, raspberry or cherry—and into cool tart shells. Chill until firm and serve with whipped light cream.

ROASTER PEANUTS lend distinction to your favorite muffin recipe. Add a half-cup of chopped nuts to the batter, pour into tins and place a whole nut on top of each muffin.

FRUIT SALADS play an important part in summertime luncheons. One that is particularly appealing may be assembled like this: Stuff cooked, pitted prunes with a mixture of cottage cheese and chopped nuts, surround with orange sections and garnish with watercress. Serve with a dressing of mayonnaise blended with lemon juice.

DESSERTS may not be absolutely essential in upholding civilian morale, but they do help. One that's guaranteed to buoy the spirits of the entire family is made by splitting cold gingerbread squares and topping with orange sherbet.

AS FLOUR tends to pack on standing, be sure to sift it before seasoning. Then pile it lightly with a spoon into a standard measuring cup, and level off with a spatula or the straight edge of a knife.

IF YOUR DOG has fleas, wash him in salt water and keep plenty of salt around the dog house. Salt is fatal to fleas.

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