

PENASCO VALLEY NEWS

AND HOPE PRESS

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Hope, N. M. Friday, Feb. 8, 1946

March of Dimes a Success

A report from Wallace Johnson, chairman of the March of Dimes committee in Hope shows that \$124.85 was turned over to Pat Murphy of Carlsbad, chairman of the county committee. There was a special gift of \$4.00, collections and gifts from the Hope school \$16.10, coin collectors which had been placed in the stores netted \$8.65. The dance brought in a gross total of \$239.00, after expenses amounting to \$142.90 were paid it left a balance of \$96.10 received from the dance. The committee should be congratulated on their good showing.

The expenses for the dance are listed as follows: advertising \$10.00, use of the gym \$12.00, janitor fee \$2.00, music \$95.00, miscellaneous expense \$23.90, total \$142.90.

DUNKEN NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Hardin of Engle visited at the Watts ranch last week. Mrs. Watts went home with them for a visit.

The President's Ball was given last Saturday night in the store building at Walnut Grove.

Raymond Davenport was in Roswell Wednesday and Thursday attending to business and visiting his family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McGuire were Artesia visitors Thursday.

AVIS NEWS

Charley Smith took his pick-up to Hope Tuesday to have the frame welded.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bonine of Artesia were up here on business a few days this week.

Miss Roberta Smith spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. Willie Stone of Sacramento.

Cecil Smith has three boys from Artesia working on his fence line now.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Stone and Clarence Miller were supper guests in the Charlie Smith home Saturday night.

Mrs. Sadie Munson was a Pinon visitor Monday.

Madeline Prude went to Roswell Tuesday after groceries and came back disgruntled. The wholesale house would not load her packages into the car.

Speed Limit in Hope 15 and 20 Miles per hour

At the Town Board meeting held Thursday night J. W. Melard was appointed Town Marshall. The Town Marshall was asked to get some hay and have it taken down to the jail. An ordinance was passed setting the speed limit in Hope at 15 and 20 MILES PER HOUR. More details will be given next week.

SCHOOL NEWS

PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

The grade children are happy as the playground equipment has arrived. We have a 16 foot slide 8 feet high and a Porta-Goal which is a metal basketball backboard with baskets on both sides. This equipment is all steel and will last for years. It not only will be available to the children during the school term but during the summer months as well. The money made from the picture show and the Girls Minstrel will be applied on this equipment.

BASKETBALL

The Hope Yellowjackets went down to defeat on the home court Monday night in an overtime game 40 to 37. The Institute Colts came from behind just before the game was over to forge ahead 34 to 32. Then the local boys tied it up 34 all, and the game went into a three minute overtime. Terry, our stellar back guard left the game because of five personals. Our boys played good ball considering the fact that the Colts had a long string of substitutes to send in to wear our boys down. Forster our regular center, is still out of the line-up but will be ready for the tournament. The Hope Badgers, the town team, lost to the Institute Colts in a preliminary.

The Hope Yellowjackets won at Cloudcroft last Friday night 28 to 19. The Hope boys led throughout the game. Next week Weed will play

here on Tuesday, Feb. 12th and on Friday, Feb. 15th our boys will journey to Tatum. This will end our 18 game schedule.

An Old Settler Passes Away

Eligah Coffelt who was 90 years of age the 17th of last November passed away Thursday, Jan. 31st, 1946, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Lewis in Hope. The remains were taken to Weed where interment was made in the Weed cemetery, with Rev. Robert Waller officiating at the services.

The deceased was born in Parker county, Tex., and at the age of 30 he moved to Brown county, Tex., where he married Miss Nancy Lewis. To this union was born five girls, three of whom died while small. In 1885 he and his family moved to Weed, N. M., and after living there a few years they moved to Ruidoso. His wife died in 1894 and after that Mr. Coffelt went to trail driving for four years, after which he settled in Crow Flat and lived there until he came to Hope a few years ago, to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. Dave Lewis.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF EDDY COUNTY, STATE OF NEW MEXICO

No. 1217
In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Martha A. Cole, Deceased.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON FINAL ACCOUNT AND REPORT
TO—Mary A. Neatherlin, Robert L. Cole, Charles A. Cole, Oscar C. Cole, Orlando C. Cole, all unknown heirs of Martha A. Cole, Deceased, and all unknown persons claiming any lien upon, or right, title or interest in or to the estate of said decedent, GREETING:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Robert L. Cole, executor, has filed his Final Account and Report as executor of the Last Will and Testament of Martha A. Cole, Deceased, and filed his petition for discharge as such; that the Honorable Xury White, Probate Judge of Eddy County, New Mexico, has set the 15th day of March, 1946, at the hour of 10:00 A. M. at the Probate Court Room in Carlsbad, New Mexico, as the day, time and place for hearing said Final Account and Report and any objections thereto.

At the same time and place, the Probate Court will proceed to determine the heirship of said decedent, the ownership of her estate, and the interest of each respective claimant thereto and therein, and the persons entitled to distribution thereof. Any objections to said Final Account and Report should be filed on or before the time set for hearing.

Neil B. Watson, whose address is Artesia, New Mexico, is attorney for the executor.

WITNESS MY HAND and the seal of said Court on this 23rd day of January, 1946.

R. A. WILCOX,
County Clerk and Ex-officio,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

(SEAL)
1st pub. Feb. 1, 1946; last pub. Feb. 22, 1946.

Editorial Comment

February 11 marks the birthday anniversary of America's giant of the world of science — Thomas Alva Edison. Of Thomas Edison it must be said that few men in history have contributed so much to the advancement of science and the improvement of our living standards. Because of his genius the world is a better and, literally, a brighter place in which to live.

Boy Scout Week, celebrated from Feb. 8 to 14, is an occasion when the American people should really stop, look and listen. They should stop to realize just what a great work is being done by the Boy Scouts of America in building better character in our rising generation. They should look at the results already obtained and they should listen to the plea for greater cooperation and support of this outstanding youth movement.

In observing the 137th birthday anniversary on Feb. 12 of Abraham Lincoln the American people honor him as the preserver of the Union and the friend of all humanity. Although more than four score years have passed since that fateful night in April, 1865, when a bullet cut short the earthly career of Abraham Lincoln, his place in the hearts and the minds of his countrymen as one of the Nation's great heroes was never more secure.

In the early and dismal days of our participation in World War II, when victory seemed remote, we were

told that we would win eventually because of our vast productive capacity. Well, the planes, guns, tanks and ship that finally rolled off the assembly lines enabled our forces to turn the tide and win the victory. But having won the war largely thru fabulous production why is it that we now believe we can win the peace by shutting down our factories. The people of America must wake up. The greatest peace time crisis is ahead of us. Public opinion must force a quick and just settlement of strikes threatening the national welfare. And it must do it now.

During the war a surprisingly large percentage of draftees in both England and the U. S. were rejected for causes arising from malnutrition. This does not mean that these men were underfed, especially not the Americans, but rather that they had been improperly fed. Not many years ago people in general thought that the amount of food they consumed determined how well fed they were. But discoveries of recent years have brought out the fact that the nutritional value of food is more important than mere quantity. Hence, along this line there is need for public education. To eat well we must know what to eat.

When President Truman sent his combined "State of the Union" and budget message to Congress it was distinctive in two respects: It was the first time that the two messages were presented to Congress as one and it was exceedingly long. But aside from these distinctions it contained little that would cause it to be remembered a few years from now, or, for that matter, a few months from now. Most of what Mr. Truman said he had said before. And most of what he had said before, especially in regard to new legislation, had met little response in Congress. To the credit of the president it must be said that he is apparently making every effort to bring the country back to a balanced budget. If Mr. Truman succeeds in this, both the "state of the Union" and the budget will be greatly improved.

An AP dispatch from Santa Fe states that authority to abandon seasonal passenger, baggage and express service between Alamogordo and Cloudcroft and intermediate points had been asked of the State Corporation Commission by the Pacific Greyhound lines. The corporation also said that it had granted a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Harry D. Smith and J. T. Joplin of the Cloudcroft lines, authorizing the transportation of passengers, baggage and express between Artesia and Alamogordo and intermediate points by U. S. Highways 57 and 70, and State Highway 83 with daily service to commence on or before March 1. This is good news to all the Hope people. This will be just about as good as having a railroad to connect us with outside points. The result will be that we will just have to get more houses here for people to live in, at the present time there isn't a day goes by but what someone is here looking for a place in which to live.

LOCALS

Claborn and Jess Buckner accompanied by their father, J. C. Buckner, who left last week for Rochester, Minn., arrived there safely. Mr. Buckner will go to the Mayo Clinic.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Duncan and family of Fort Sumner, N. M., visited Mr. and Mrs. Jack Parrish the first of the week. Mrs. Duncan is a sister of Mrs. Parrish.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Gatherings were visitors in Artesia last week.

Mrs. Ben Babers and daughter and Mrs. Chas. Cope were shopping in Artesia Monday.

Newt Teel was out helping Maurice Teel brand sheep last Tuesday.

S. C. Lovejoy was selling cane syrup at J. C. Buckner's Tuesday morning.

Rush and Charlie Coats went fishing Monday morning. They were accompanied as far as Artesia by Smokey McIlroy.

FOR SALE — 1 desk chair, 1 distillate heater, 1 two-burner oil stove, 1 butane heater, 2 boomers. Mrs. J. C. Buckner, Hope.

Wilbur Potter who has been in the Navy in the Pacific returned home this week.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

All announcements cash in advance. No refunds for withdrawals. No special rate for late announcements.

District Offices	\$25.00
County Offices	20.00
Senators and Representatives	15.00
Probate Judge	15.00
County Commissioners	15.00

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The following persons have announced their candidacy subject to the will of the voters at the Democratic primaries.

For Sheriff:—

DWIGHT LEE, Carlsbad

J. H. (JIM) SIKES, Loving, N. M.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Burleson, of Fort Stanton, were here last week visiting their daughter, Mrs. Leonard J. Olson and her family.

Mr. and Mrs. Abe Ingram who have been living in the mountains have returned to Hope to make their home for the balance of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Musgrave, Mrs. Ernestine Cogburn and children were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Brantley Nelson in Carlsbad last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Musgrave went to Roswell Tuesday on business.

Chester Schwalbe and Hilary White, Sr., were transacting business in Artesia Monday.

John Ward was a business visitor in Roswell Monday.

Brown Jones and Dave Lewis were seen on the streets of Artesia Monday.

M. S. Newsom was in Artesia Monday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Cy Bunting were shopping in Hope Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Dorsey were called to Weed Tuesday on account of the serious illness of Braden Mills.

James Potter was out disking some land Monday preparatory to putting in a crop.

Mrs. Vera Holly of Artesia and W. H. Hatler of Hope, were married Sunday, Jan. 27, at the Baptist parsonage at Artesia with Rev. S. M. Morgan officiating. The newly weds will make their home in Hope where Mr. Hatler is engaged in truck farming. Congratulations.

Mrs. Jesse Buckner and three children are here this week visiting Ada Belle Trimble while Jesse Buckner is at Rochester, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Patton of Clovis were in Hope over the week end visiting with Mr. and Mrs. John Ward.

L. E. Hall has just returned from Dalhart, Tex., where he visited his son, Fred Hall.

Robert Williams returned home this week. He was stationed most of the time in the Dutch East Indies.

A meeting of the Town Board was held Thursday night. Wallace Johnson was sworn in as a member to take the place of J. C. Buckner, resigned.

It is reported that J. W. Mellard will farm the Cauhape place this year.

Mrs. Robert Parks was in Hope Wednesday noon.

Bert McCabe and family have moved to the Bryant ranch near Elk. Mr. McCabe will be employed there.

Mr. and Mrs. Jess Anderson and Jean Kimbrough were in from the ranch Wednesday.

The Town of Hope may get cistern and irrigating water next Tuesday or Wednesday or possibly Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Thompson arrived in Hope Tuesday night from California and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Wood. Mr. Thompson and Miss Lois Martin were married in Los Angeles Thursday, Jan. 3, at the home of the bride's mother. The groom received his discharge from the Navy Dec. 29, 1945, with 37 months of service in the north and south Atlantic, Mediterranean, Pacific and China Sea. When he was given his discharge he was chief electrician on the battleship Iowa. After visiting here a few days the bride and groom will visit friends in Morenci and Clifton, Ariz., where Mr. Thompson was employed before he enlisted in the Navy. Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hatler were Artesia visitors Monday.

OUT-OF-TOWN

● We leave Feb. 9th to attend the Southwest Congress of Optometry to be held at Fort Worth I will return Feb. 15th.

EDWARD STONE, Optometrist

Artesia, New Mexico

FAMOUS U. S. ARMY DIVISIONS

9th ARMORED DIVISION



THE PHANTOM DIVISION it was dubbed by the Germans because its units turned up wherever there was heavy fighting, in Belgium, in the drive on the West Wall, the Roer and the Rhine, but it was the dramatic capture of the famous Ludendorf bridge at Remagen that forever will be associated with the name of the 9th Armored Division. Exercise of quick judgment by its officers and the initiative and unexampled courage of its rank and file resulted in the seizure of the Rhine bridgehead east of Remagen which electrified the world. It was realized that this gallant feat had saved thousands of American lives and helped to shorten the war with Germany.

The 9th proved worthy of a proud ancestry. When activated at Fort Riley, Kansas, in July, 1942, it was composed in a large part of the old 2nd Cavalry Division. Other organizations, famed in American military history, were incorporated in the 9th, including the 2nd Cavalry Regiment and the 3d Armored Field Artillery Battalion, which stems from units dating back to Revolutionary days. In August, 1944, the 9th departed for overseas, its components at that time being the 27th, 52nd, 80th Armored Infantry Battalions; 2nd, 14th and 19th Tank Battalions, and 3rd, 16th and 73d Armored Field Artillery Battalions. The 9th went into the line in October, 1944, and experienced its first real action in December when it was sent to help resist the Von Rundstedt offensive at Bastogne and elsewhere along the Belgium-Luxembourg front. During the winter fighting the 9th wiped out large numbers of hardened enemy troops, captured hundreds of German prisoners and destroyed many hostile tanks. Early in 1945 the Division began the drive to the West Wall, swept over the Roer and across the Cologne plain. Its rapid progress outsmarted the Germans. On March 7, Lieut. Col. Leonard E. Engeman, commander of the 14th Tank Battalion, looking toward the Rhine from atop a high hill, was amazed to see the Ludendorf bridge at Remagen still intact. He ordered the tanks and Company A, 27th Armored Infantry Battalion, to advance immediately on the bridge. Brig. Gen. William M. Hoge, commanding Combat "B" Battalion of the Division, scrapped all other plans to move south along the west bank of the river and ordered his men to cross the span. Lieut. John Grimbalk, commander of the tanks, reported that he had reached the bridge approach. Lieut. Karl Timmermann gathered his men near the structure for the crossing before the Germans could blow it up. Lieut. Hugh Mott, Sgt. Eugene Dorland and S/Sgt. John Reynolds of the 9th Armored Engineer Battalion dashed forward to cut the demolition wires. Unable to cut the cables with his pliers, Dorland severed the lines with three shots from his carbine. Infantrymen came on apace and silenced enemy machinegun fire. First across the Rhine was Sgt. Alexander A. Drabik of Holland, Ohio. Gen. Hoge obtained authority from the 9th Division commander, Maj. Gen. John W. Leonard, to expand the bridgehead. The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to 13 heroes of the fight on bridge, including the junior officers and men mentioned above.

Distinguished unit citations were awarded the 52nd Armored Infantry Battalion, the 2nd Tank Battalion and Combat Command "B" for action at Bastogne while serving with the 101st Airborne Division. In April the 9th pressed into Germany, taking Limburg and pulling up just before Frankfurt. In May the Division captured Leipzig and just before V-E Day was heading into Czechoslovakia.

The shoulder patch is the usual triangular Armored patch on which is superimposed the number "9" in black.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Radar Opens Way for Scientific Exploration of Stratosphere; Filibuster Fair Employment Bill

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

RADAR: Reach Moon

With U. S. army radar contact with the moon, vast possibilities confronted a rapidly developing scientific world, which had recorded the explosive use of atomic energy only a short six months ago.

Having sent radio waves 238,857 miles up to the moon at the rate of 186,000 miles a second and registered echoes 2½ seconds later, army physicists working on the project at the Evans Signal Laboratory in Belmar, N. J., saw these possible revolutionary wartime and peacetime uses of the new technique:

- Radio control of long-range jet or rocket-propelled missiles, circling the earth above the atmosphere.
- Study of effects of upper layers of atmosphere on radio waves.
- Drawing of detailed topographical maps of distant planets and determine the composition of other celestial bodies.
- Radio control of strato-ships sent aloft to record astronomical data computed aboard such craft by electronic devices.

CONGRESS:

Seek Labor Curb

Despite the general congressional tendency to give the administration wide latitude in handling the strike situation, especially in an election year, southern solons led by Representatives Smith (Dem., Va.) and Cox (Dem., Ga.) have prodded cautious legislators toward consideration of anti-strike measures.

Hitting congressional timidity for taking the teeth out of the President's proposed fact-finding legislation, Smith declared his intentions to restore the right of federal officials to look into disputants' books in studying issues and establish a 30-day anti-strike period.

In addition, Smith joined with other congressmen in calling for legislation which would make unions as well as companies equally responsible for observing contracts, and went even further in demanding the prohibition of sympathy strikes and the organization of supervisory and management employees.

Crippling Strike

As the far-flung steel strike involving upwards of 800,000 workers took effect, government officials looked to a widespread closing of many plants dependent upon the vital material for peacetime products.

Ordinarily, the big auto manufacturers hold only a 10-day inventory of sheet steel, while producers of washing machines, vacuum cleaners and similar items build up 30 to 40 day stocks. Anticipating a walkout, however, many companies ordered heavily in preceding weeks, though the government restricted permissible inventories of sheet steel to 45 days and other steel to 60 days.

In evaluating the situation, government officials declared that the volume of production would be partly influenced by the amount of material manufacturers may decide to draw on from stocks. Though many of the bigger companies in the auto and appliance industries have been struck, smaller plants and parts suppliers have been free to work.

Rescinding all priorities after the CIO-United Steel Workers left their jobs, the government directed warehouses to channel stocks to utility, fire, police, hospital, railroad, food processing and other outlets serving the public needs.

Plant Seizures

In taking over struck packing plants, the government declared that meat was a vital product, necessary for the maintenance of American strength in securing the peace during the continuing postwar emergency, differentiating it from goods of a civilian nature.

Though AFL members agreed to return to their jobs, the CIO packinghouse workers rebelled at going back in U. S. controlled plants under old pay rates. By taking over the plants and re-establishing old conditions, they said, the government had robbed them of their one weapon for enforcing higher wage demands.

While the government took over the plants of Swift, Armour, Cudahy, Wilson, Morrell and others, with company officials conducting the business under U. S. supervision, federal conciliators maintained efforts to bring the disputants together on the wage issue. Increased price ceilings were proposed to offset higher pay advances.

PEARL HARBOR: Short's Turn

In telling the Pearl Harbor investigating committee that the war department's withholding of intercepted Japanese messages prior to the fatal attack on the naval base had not permitted him to make adequate preparations against assault, Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short took the same position as Admiral Kimmel.

Lashing the war department for having made him the "scapegoat" for the disaster, Short declared that had he been furnished the gist of intercepted Japanese messages pointing toward imminent war, he would have girded his Hawaiian command for an all-out alert. As it was, he said, he only ordered a watch against sabotage and presumed it was satisfactory since Chief of Staff Marshall had not countermanded the step.

Discussing the intercepted enemy message of December 6, indicating a break in diplomatic relations, and the concluding part of the dispatch December 7, specifying the exact time for the rupture, Short asserted that had the war department sent him the information promptly, he would have had four hours in which to prepare for an attack. A telephone call to Hawaii would have taken a few minutes, Short stated.

TALK:

And More Talk

Resisting northern efforts to push through the fair employment practices bill, which prohibits discrimination in hiring workers, southern senators led by Mississippi's Theodore G. Bilbo carried on a lengthy filibuster against the measure in their drive to talk it to death.

With all of the southern senators save Pepper (Dem., Fla.) lined up against the FEPC, one outdied the other in holding forth against the measure. Whereas Bilbo announced his readiness to deliver a 30-day speech, Eastland (Dem., Miss.) threatened to outshine his colleague by filibustering for two years.

In forming ranks to talk the FEPC to death, the southern senators, referring to chamber members as "my delightful and revered friend," etc., concentrated on discussion of



As leader of Southern filibuster, Sen. Bilbo grids for 30-day talk.

the contents of the formal senate journal, which carries a detailed account of proceedings. For hours Dixie's stalwarts talked about the advisability of including a chaplain's prayer in the report before Taft (Rep., Ohio) got them off on something else by succeeding in having the matter tabled.

GRAIN:

Big Demand

With the government planning to export between 200 and 225 million bushels of wheat during the first half of 1946, and with livestock producers and distillers scrambling for grain to meet heavy feed and processing needs, farmers were assured strong and steady markets through the year.

Because of the government's export program and feed and processing needs, the nation's supply of wheat was expected to dip to around 200 million bushels by July 1, with some sources predicting even less. With one to two months supply on hand, many mills already are beginning to feel the pinch, and distillers have been forced to use hulled oats for alcohol despite smaller gallonage per 100 bushels.

Though the department of agriculture considered limiting the use of wheat for feed, it reportedly was reluctant to act because of a shortage of feed in the poultry producing New England states.

Washington Digest

Distance Dims Reality Of Europe's Need of Aid

Well-Being of U. S. in Contrast to Bleak Ruins Of Old World; Trials of Nazis Point Up Evils of Militarism.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.



WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Back in this beautiful country where houses have roofs, furnaces have coal and larders have food in them, and cigarettes are thrown away half-smoked, I find it hard to realize that what I saw in wracked and aching Europe is other than an ugly nightmare.

For that reason I am less stunned by the American attitude which borders on indifference as to what happens across the Atlantic. Less stunned, yes. Not less alarmed. When you walk among the ruins it never occurs to you that Americans who are the most generous, the most sentimental and kindly people in the world, who will empty their pockets for famine-stricken, flood-drenched, fire-swept folk from Murmansk to Cape Horn, are not willing and anxious to help rebuild what others have torn down. Last winter people died of exposure inside their own homes in the city of Paris. This winter will be worse for vast sections of many European countries. Trees have been cut down and burned for fuel, clothing has been worn out, bedding has been refashioned into crude garments, the flapping sheets of canvas which patched bombholes in the roof have been shredded by the wind and sleet.

But all that is far away. Far away from me and I find that when I lean back and look up from my keyboard at the tip of the Washington monument, hazy as it is in the distance, it appears a real, living and adjacent thing, compared to the scenes of which I was a part such a short time ago. The things I saw with my eyes, the voices I heard, the emotions I felt seem so unreal now that they form only a strange shadow-show in the recesses of my mind.

How, then, can you and I, going about our business, reading a few lines in newspapers and periodicals, listening to a husky voice on the radio, seeing the quick flash of events in the newsreels of these distant folk, realize that we are still, as we were in the days of Cain and Abel, our brothers' keeper?

Seek to Curb Aggressive War

Since I returned, the question asked most often of me concerning the Nuremberg trials is the very same one the Germans asked me before the trials began: "Why don't they shoot those rats and get it over with?" (To the Germans the prisoners are the men who led them to bondage and defeat.)

And so I have to repeat, wearily, with the realization that most people have missed the whole point of the trials, that the miserable prisoners in the dock, despite the fact that their names were once blazoned across the world as the arch-enemies of history, are unimportant. That it is far more important to convict in open court, through due process of law with all the voluminous evidence, the ideas for which a Goering, or a Keitel or a Von Papen, or a Schacht, stood, than to convict the men themselves.

That is the purpose of the trials which are dragging their slow, democratic length across the pages of current history: to convict the planners as conspirators in the planning and the carrying out of aggressive warfare; to establish in the law we recognize that such warfare is illegal.

Many lawyers quibble over the technicalities of the process but I think when this case is studied in the perspective of history, it will be clear that the creation of the precedent which it seeks to establish is worth all the time and money and effort which has been expended upon it. The law makes precedents as well as follows them. This precedent, if established, will serve as the foundation stone in a structure of collective security, a structure we cannot build as long as we are blind to the evil of a nation's deeds, which we accept as a crime when they are done by the individual.

I reported in my first article from Nuremberg that there was doubt that certain of the prisoners could be convicted, that the military leaders might escape on the slender excuse that they merely obeyed or-

ders, the minor sub-humans like Streicher because they were too small to be caught in the meshes of an all-enveloping law. Since then the prosecution has shown how all these men were deeply involved in the vicious plot and counterplot of Nazidom whose prime purpose was aggressive, predatory war itself.

Why didn't we shoot the conspirators in the first place and be done with it? Because we wished to show to the world that democratic nations can put behind them the law of the jungle, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Because we wish to demonstrate that we, the conquerors, do not intend to invoke the law of the conqueror — "victor, volentes per populos, dat dura" — that we believe in the dignity of man and are willing to give that spark of manhood a chance to be judged by his peers, that we do not believe that two wrongs make a right or that that right is implemented by might alone.

Must Reform German Mind

The battle of the democracies is not a fight of body against body, it is a fight of mind against mind. The democratic concept which is based on the teachings of the Christian religion must triumph unless the world be divided forever into a race of fighters and a race of slaves. The long task ahead of us in Germany is the re-forming of the German mind. That will take the patience of the teacher, not the skill of the fighter. If we are unwilling to spend the money and the time and make the sacrifices necessary to re-mould the German mentality, that mentality will be used by others who know only too well how to channel it back into the ways of the warrior.

It is no trick to kill Nazism, that itself is unpalatable to those who have borne its yoke. The Germans are sick of it for it brought them only defeat. But Nazism was only a local affliction of the German people. Their chronic ailment is militarism. It will take a long and patient schooling to remove that poison from their blood and to transmute its power, its sacrifice, its stubborn energy into the constructive forces without which Europe cannot survive nor live at peace with its neighbors.

As I look back on the efforts which were made by the United States military government to exploit the trials as a means of developing an understanding of democracy in Germany, I feel that they have missed a remarkable opportunity. As far as I know at this writing, the speech of Justice Jackson, which explained the purpose of the trials and convicted Nazidom out of its own mouth, is yet to reach the Germans in full text. It is exceedingly difficult for the Information Control division (former OWI) to take any positive steps over and beyond the established institutions which they created before the lid was clamped down (the few established American published magazines, the one newspaper, the news service and the radio). However, the speech will eventually be translated and appear as a brochure which will be sold at a low price and will be greedily absorbed like every other piece of reading matter in the book-hungry Reich.

Nor was the trial properly covered by the German newspaper men. After a long argument an arrangement was finally permitted whereby a certain number of seats — eight at first — were assigned to German newspaper men. They were never all filled while I was there. The explanation was that transportation was difficult for Germans. News men were furnished with permits to travel but they weren't furnished with jeeps, or space in a bouncing truck, or seats on the overcrowded trains. They were left to fight it out for themselves. And believe me, there is no room for a "kraut" on a vehicle if anyone else wants the space and if he does get a seat, what will he eat? There is no food available for the itinerant ex-enemy. The authorities should have seen to it that every German newsman for whom space at the trials was available was occupying that space. And he wouldn't have needed a second invitation.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I bet that Hamlet liked his woes
The more they came and worse.
I think that I'd enjoy mine too
If I could talk blank verse.



WNU Features.

Classified Department

FARMS AND RANCHES

COLORADO DAIRY: 55 acre, highly improved irrigated dairy farm 15 miles from Denver. On paved highway. Approved for milk production but also highly suitable for breeding establishment. Architect planned home. Good water. Price \$25,000. **PARSONS AND HARRIS, AGENCY** 2028 14th Street - Boulder, Colorado.

FARM MACHINERY & EQUIP.

IDaho RED CEDAR POST makes wants sale, carload lots, low prices. Write Hugh Chisholm, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

HOME FURNISHINGS & APPL.

MAYTAG WASHERS

Use only genuine Maytag Multi-Motor Oil in your Maytag engine. Save wear and expense. Genuine parts for any Maytag ever built at your local Authorized Maytag Dealer or write Factory Distributor.

Maytag Rocky Mountain Co. Colorado Springs - Colorado.

MISCELLANEOUS

Music Lovers, sheet music-folios, hits of tomorrow. Bargain list. **Rudolph Seng Publications,** Box 2462, Phoenix, Ariz. Representing Kaiser Coast-to-Coast Music Dist.

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WNU—M 06—46

Watch Your Kidneys!

Help Them Cleanse the Blood of Harmful Body Waste

Your kidneys are constantly filtering waste matter from the blood stream. But kidneys sometimes lag in their work—do not act as Nature intended—fail to remove impurities that, if retained, may poison the system and upset the whole body machinery.
Symptoms may be nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—a feeling of nervous anxiety and loss of pep and strength. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

There should be no doubt that prompt treatment is wiser than neglect. Use **Doan's Pills**. Doan's have been winning new friends for more than forty years. They have a nation-wide reputation. Are recommended by grateful people the country over. Ask your neighbor!

DOAN'S PILLS

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

BYRNES-RUSSIAN PLAN FOR WORLD ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON. — The least noticed or discussed major news of these days is the permanent new world establishment organized by



Byrnes

Mr. Byrnes at Moscow and implemented at the London UNO meeting.

Neither congressmen nor people are talking much about it, although the effects upon people everywhere will be greater, perhaps, and last longer than the effects of current strikes and demobilization (the mind).

The unfolding facts disclose the basic deal, which the American state secretary made for renewed cooperation of Russia in the world organization, is founded upon a validation of Russian conquests in eastern Europe and American cooperation to secure the most valued posts in the UNO for Russia.

Chairmanship of the "political and social committee," which will handle such affairs throughout the world, went to Dr. Manu-ilsky of the Ukraine, one of the many Soviet Socialist republics (a geographical Russian state) which Stalin caused Mr. Roosevelt to recognize as an independent new nation at Yalta.

"The economic and financial committee" chairmanship went to Kondorski of Russian-dominated Poland. (The Byrnes-Molotov candidate for president of the assembly earlier narrowly failed of election.)

BIG THREE DIVIDE POWER AMONG SELVES

But Byrnes was careful to keep almost equally divided between the Big Three the more important "economic and social council," dealing with the same delicate world problems now obviously involved in revolutionary changes.

This council is a little autonomous UNO in itself, being literally empowered to go into practically any subject in any nation, and even the top security council of UNO only has authority over its general appropriations. This restriction on its funds is the only practical restraint upon its scope.

On this council the British, United States and Russia each have about equal representations, each able to control five votes in all reasonable expectations, while France has two and China one.

For the United States we can no doubt count on Chile, Colombia, Cuba and Peru in a pinch, while the British might be expected to sway Belgium (?), Canada, Greece (?), and India. The Russians own the Ukraine, control Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and seem to be able to count on Norway (?).

Thus the council, which was contrived at San Francisco to bring the New Deal to the world, starts out with equal power of American democracy, British socialism and Russian communism. These are the brass tacks of the matter.

But underneath this new tacking is the new American foreign policy of rapprochement with Russia, as against Britain, which has never been explained. The Byrnes speeches at UNO are as unrevealing as his post-Moscow statements here, as to point and purpose. The reasoning behind our new policy has never been presented, even unofficially.

RUSSIAN SUPPORT USED TO GET UNO STARTED

My inquiries have developed the following understanding of many a Byrnes friend as to what changed him from his adamant stand for the Atlantic Charter, and Roosevelt freedoms for small European nations at the foreign ministers break-up, in London last summer, to this new policy (read no more into this, than their statement):

The British, who are our natural world allies, being similarly democratic, had proved no more co-operative inside than out in all postwar dealings. Their socialist government was rather plainly trying to move us as its pawn, just as the Russians would like to use us.

Apparently Byrnes figured he could do as well siding with the Russians as he had been doing while siding with the British.

SIGNPOSTS OF THE AIRWAYS

By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features

THERE'S a sign on the railroad station which states: "Airvil, Elevation 1,684 feet." There are markers on all the roads leading into towns which proclaim: "Airvil, Population 4,089." But where are the markers that will tell the airplane pilot what town he is flying over?

That's a 64-dollar question these days, with thousands of private planes, many of them in the "puddle-jumper" class, flying over your town and mine on every day of the week. There may never be as many Sunday fliers as there are Sunday drivers, but in the short time since V-J Day a marked increase in private flying is evident.

Thousands of army planes are being released to the public. Ex-army and navy men, who got the flying bug while in the service, are grabbing them. Department stores now display the "cub" type plane in their show windows. Every community has its agitation for a new airport, a larger landing field, more adequate hangars and other aids to those who own private planes.

But don't forget the markers! They are just as important as the landing field, and should be erected whether or not you have an airport or landing strip near your town. In fact, the first thing to do is to show the fliers that your town is courteous to air travelers and that counts for air markers.

If an air-marked town puts a jittery pilot back on his course, he will remember that town for a long



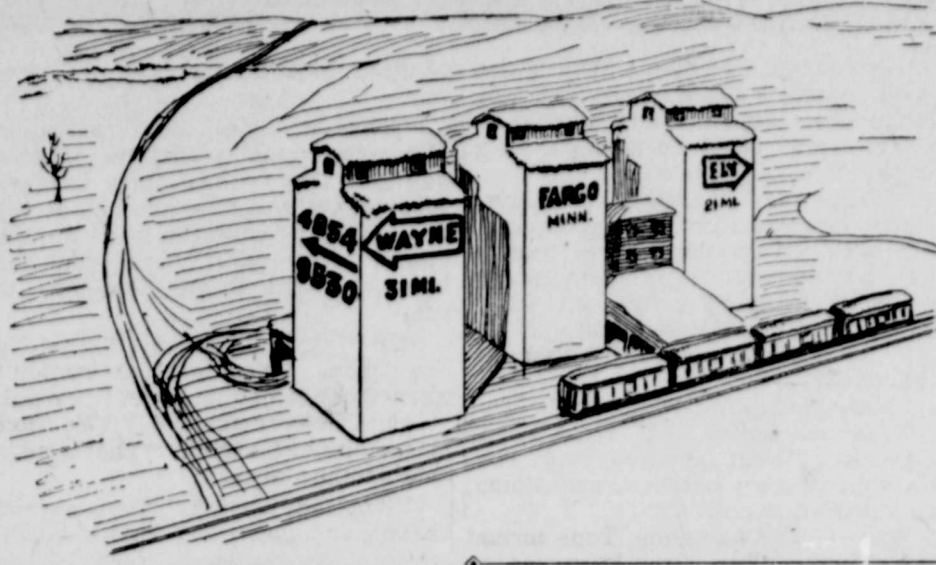
time. He'll mention it to other pilots, and the good will of the town will grow. In the years to come, when everyone in the family including the grandparents will be flying, air markers will be as common as signposts on a highway. Getting lost in the air will be a forgotten hazard of aviation. Progressive communities should now lead the way, for a small amount of work and little expense will pay dividends in a reputation for courtesy and thoughtfulness.

Few New Markers.

Today the United States has very few air markers that are new, and most of the old ones need repainting and modernizing. Even 100,000 air markers would make it easy to fly over this country. Air markers make airplanes more useful and safe and the pilot's flying more pleasant.

Those who have not yet flown, or who have not had the responsibility of piloting a plane from one point to another have no conception of how unfamiliar the home community can look from the air. Distances are deceiving, even the trees in one's own yard look different from above. Differences in the acuteness of each person's depth perception levels out hills and fills up valleys until the home ground is as strange as a stretch of land in South Africa.

In an airplane, over this strange land, the pilot must fly and find a pinpoint destination. First, he must learn how to read a map and how to interpret the "what-to-know-for"



from it. Railroads and highways are always the old reliable guides, but they have a tendency to wander off in the wrong direction when they are most needed. Rivers and streams are seldom straight, and the map can tell the pilot only how large the river should be, not how to see it when it is almost invisible because of surrounding woodland.

Of immeasurable value to the day pilot, then, is the air marker. With it the ground location can be identified on the flight map or chart. A standard air marker, developed by the Civil Aeronautics administration after years of study and advice from pilots, consists of three main parts:

1. The name of the place marked.
2. The direction of magnetic north.
3. The distance and direction of the nearest airport.

A fourth part, to make positive and universal the identification of the place marked, the latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes is included. Thus towns with identical names in adjacent states cannot confuse the pilot. All over the world, pilots are familiar with the latitude and longitude co-ordinate method of designating position.

Roofs Best Place.

The best place for an air marker is on the roof of a big building at the edge of your town. In sections where heavy snow falls the sides of large and isolated buildings, like the grain elevators of the milling towns of the north, make good locations. When markers are placed on sides of buildings, letters and figures should not be less than 10 feet in height.

The side of a mountain with the marker laid out in crushed stone, the intersection of two main highways on which the information is painted in traffic-resisting paint, or the lawn of an institution with the letters formed of shrubbery, are also good. In the desert areas the CAA suggests cutout letters made of enameled metal and mounted on short stakes to prevent blowing sand from obscuring them.

The average pilot, not trained in instrument flying, might be able to follow a familiar highway in going across country, but it would not be like flying a straight line which should mark the perfect airplane flight. Or he might learn pilotage through study and practice. But if he has below him enough markers on the roofs and highways, he can lay out his course on the map and follow it like a veteran.

That is why the CAA keeps an air-marking specialist in the field all the time, encouraging all sorts of organizations to put the name of their town on a roof, or on a nearby road intersection, mountainside or big lawn.

Alabama, Nebraska and Tennessee are already installing air markers, according to Blanche Noyes, CAA's air-marking specialist, and each has a current program call-

ing for about 300 of them. Ohio is working on a plan for 1,300 for the entire state.

In Missouri, the state department of resources and development, working with civic clubs, is starting toward a goal of 250 markers. In Wisconsin, the Women's National Aeronautics association of Beloit is backing air markers for the state.

Lots More Needed.

The American Legion post of Belmont, N. C., and the Carolina Aero club are working on a state-wide program for North Carolina. The state aviation commissions of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Minnesota and other states are co-operating with civic clubs in this work. The civil air patrol and the chambers and junior chambers of commerce of Texas are planning to install 500 air markers.

But the need for air markers is nationwide. If there are only a few widely scattered markers throughout the nation, it is apparent that the purpose and full use of them cannot be achieved. It's a job for every community in every state.

The American people are taking to the air. They are flying in their own planes. And they need sign posts to guide them. Air markers are the answer.

Markers Can Be Painted On Roofs or Highways, Or Laid Out in Gravel

Air markers should be as simple as possible, says the Civil Aeronautics administration. The letters should be of sufficient size to be legible under good visibility conditions from a height of at least 3,000 feet.

Each marker should carry the latitude and longitude in degrees and minutes, the latitude and longitude to be separated by the meridian or north marker. If space permits, an arrow enclosing the name of the nearest hard surface airport, with the number of miles at the head of the arrow, should be included.

The following information is based on a study and tests made by the CAA over a period of years, and may be followed in most instances:

Painted Roof Town Marker.

Flat roofs preferred. If gable roofs are used each side should have the complete marker. A combination of chrome yellow or any good grade of yellow highway paint may be used. The border or background should be dead black. A size of 10 to 20 feet for letters, numerals and characters is recommended.

Air Markers on Ground.

Construction with crushed stone or gravel is recommended for ground markers. The stone or gravel is best when bound by a cement and gravel mixture. Markers should be placed in open spaces away from trees or other obstructions. Public parks or other grounds are often used. Cleared hills or mountainsides also make desirable locations. The minimum letter height should be 20 to 50 feet. The letters and characters should be white.

Air Markers on Highways.

In painting air markers on highways, care should be taken that they are located along open stretches of road away from overhanging trees, tall buildings and other obstructions.

Landscape Markers.

These markers should lend themselves nicely to school yards, airports, pastures, open parks, in traffic circles, and scores of other places. The marker should be at least 20 feet in height.

Airport Marking.

Airport ground markers can be made of either concrete or compact, crushed rock or shell. Markers should be flush with the grade of the field. The marker should be kept white at all times, clean and free from weeds. Markers should be in the center of sod fields or at intersections of landing strips.

Woman Is Head Of Air Marker Branch of CAA

By WALTER A. SHEAD
WNU Washington Correspondent.

A comely widow, hair graying at the temples, her blue eyes twinkling, and two big dimples appearing regularly as she talks animatedly, is boss of the air marking section of the engineering division of the Civil Aeronautics administration of the department of commerce.

She is Blanche Noyes, aviatrix, air marking specialist, airplane designer, friend and confidante of the late Amelia Earhart, and for the past nine years an executive with the CAA.

Her husband, the late Dewey Noyes, who taught her to fly, was a mail pilot, co-designer of the Beachcraft twin-engine plane, test and demonstration pilot for Stand-



BLANCHE NOYES

ard Oil of Ohio, Great Lakes Aircraft corporation, Curtis - Wright and for Ethyl Gasoline corporation. He was killed in a plane crash in 1935.

"I became interested in aviation when I met a pink-haired gentleman at a dinner party and he invited me to take an airplane ride with him. A year later I married him. He wanted to convince me and everyone that aviation was so safe that even a woman could fly," she said.

Began in 1936.

Mrs. Noyes has more than 11,000 air-hours to her credit and flies her own and CAA planes all over the country in the course of her duties as head of the air marking section of CAA. She came with CAA in 1936 when it was the bureau of air commerce and has played a leading role ever since in making the airways safe for commercial and private fliers throughout the country.

She still holds the record, at least for a woman, for her flight, east to west, New York to Los Angeles in 14 hours, 49 minutes and 54 seconds in a stock model Beachcraft plane.

She is now conducting a nationwide CAA campaign backed by Aircraft Industries association, seeking to induce every town in the country to erect adequate and approved air markers as aids to air navigation, for probably the chief hazard danger in contact flying is the danger of becoming lost. Obviously this hazard is lessened, if not eliminated, when the flier can ascertain his whereabouts and orient himself merely by looking down and reading a sign as he passes over a town or city.

Mrs. Noyes has set up standard markers which are simple and inexpensive to erect, to serve efficiently the thousands of fliers expected to take the air in the immediate postwar years. Few of these flyers are navigators, hence the necessity of adequate air markers.

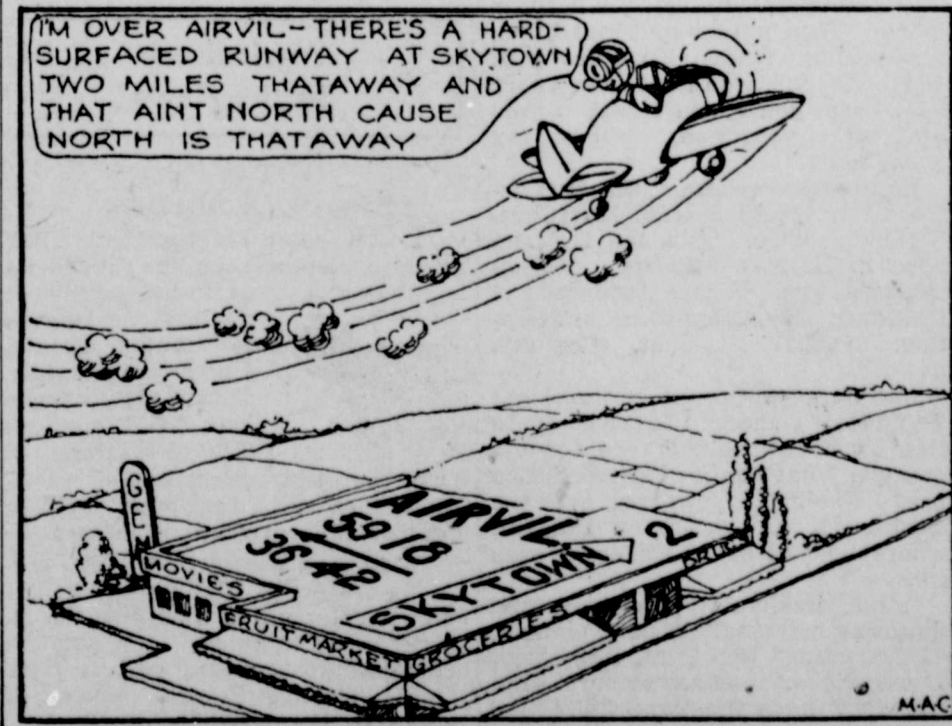
Puts Town on Air Map.

"These markers are more important than we can ever realize," Mrs. Noyes says, "because they are not only a help to the flyer but a safety to those on the ground."

"Newspapers can do more to help the air marker program than any other one industry, for it is only by making the public aware of the importance of air marking that we can be successful in this campaign," she said.

Towns which erect the markers are immediately placed on the CAA air map and geodetic survey and it means a real advertisement for the town.

During the war Mrs. Noyes worked with the army to construct markers within a 50-mile radius of all airplane training centers. She is a native of Cleveland, and believe it or not, her hobby is antiques.





OVERNIGHT GUEST

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

W.N.D. FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: Adam Bruce, FBI operator, and Inspector and Mrs. Tope met while on vacation in North-eastern wilds. Tope discovered the body of a murdered man at the auto camp of Bee Dewain, a friend of Bruce's. He called Bruce, who brought State Trooper Quill. Upon the arrival of the D. A., Nat Cumberland and Dr. Medford, they decided to keep the murder a secret as long as possible. The body was moved to the home of Amasa Dewain for further investigation. Mrs. Tope told her husband that she recognized the body as that of Mr. Ledford, head of New England utilities. Bee stated that a musky smell on murdered man's hair reminded her of someone.

CHAPTER V

"Mrs. Priddy was busy Saturday, so I made the beds, changed the linen. I smelled this same musky smell on one of the pillowslips in Little Bear. Oh, I'm sure of it."

"Who were they?" Cumberland asked.

"I don't know," Bee confessed. "Earl Priddy took them to the cabin. They came late Friday night and left very early. I didn't see them at all. But I'm positive about the smell."

There seemed no more to say. They moved out of doors again, and Cumberland asked heavily: "What did they do to him, Doc? How'd they kill him?"

Doctor Medford said unsteadily: "I can stand most things all right; but this gets me."

And he continued, without prompting: "It was more or less luck that I hit it so soon. I didn't find any wounds, knife, bullet, nothing like that; so I went into the abdomen, thinking of poison. I found the answer there."

He hesitated and Cumberland urged: "Go ahead, Doc."

The Doctor said grimly: "All right. It's hard to believe; but this man died of peritonitis, from a ruptured appendix. Rupture resulted from a gangrenous condition produced by a crease in the omentum that bent a fold in an artery, the way you do a hose, and shut off the blood supply. That's how he died!"

For a moment no one spoke, till Cumberland muttered:

"Then it's not murder, Tope!"

The Inspector said impatiently: "They tied him up, gagged him, left him half-smothered with a blanket around his head when he was running a temperature and pretty sick and needing a doctor quick. If that wasn't murder, it was the next thing to it!"

"Manslaughter, maybe," Cumberland admitted.

"Well," Tope suggested, "suppose it was you that had fetched this man to Faraway and left him there to die. Wouldn't you be worried for fear some one had spotted you?"

"It was dark," Cumberland reflected. "I'd have kept my hat pulled down, my collar turned up."

"How about the car? Wouldn't you be afraid Priddy might remember the car?" Then, putting himself on the other man's place, Tope went on: "Of course, maybe I'd steal a car to do the job. Mat, have you had any reports of a car being stolen around here?"

"I wouldn't know about that," Cumberland confessed. "Ned Quill would, though. The State police get all those bulletins."

"Where is he?"

"Asleep inside. He was up all night."

"Well, send him out," Tope directed. The District Attorney went into the house, and after a moment Ned Quill appeared, elaborately rubbing his eyes.

Tope spoke to him. "Get any rest, did you?"

"Sure!" the trooper told him cheerfully. "A good three hours!"

Tope nodded. "Quill, have the State police had any reports of a car being stolen around here, the last few days?"

"Sure, cars are stolen all the time."

"You go find out whether any cars have been reported stolen within fifty miles of here since Friday," Tope directed. "Or since Thursday, for that matter."

Quill assented. He started away; but Tope detained him. "Wait a minute," he said. "Something else. You know the country around here?"

"Lived here all my life—up to now. Yes, I guess I do."

"Well then," Tope asked, "suppose you had a car on your hands that you had to get rid of, somewhere around here, where would you put it?"

The trooper considered. "I'd run it into the woods," he decided. "There are a lot of old roads that nobody uses except to park in, on moonlight nights; and nobody would notice one more car among so many."

Tope shook his head. "That's not good enough! Some one might spot it the first day. Is there any place where a car could be sunk in deep water?"

"Well, there are some old lime-stone quarries, above Ridgcomb. I haven't been up there since I was a kid; but there's always water in the quarries, and it's gray with lime, so you can't see down into it."

"Any other place that would do the trick?"

"Nary a one that I know of."

Tope nodded. "All right," he agreed. "Now you go find out whether there's been a car stolen, and let me know."

When Quill was gone, Tope turned to Adam. "Son, you know where these quarries are?"

"I can find them."

"Get Miss Dewain to drive you up there," Tope directed. "That way, you can enjoy yourself and help me too. Take a fishing-line and a sinker and make some soundings—see if you can locate anything in the quarries that might be a car. Look for tire-tracks on the road."

"I came up to get some fresh vegetables for dinner," Bee remem-

bered. "Adam, come help me. Then we can go."

So she and Adam departed toward the garden, and the Inspector and Mrs. Tope got under way; at once he proposed: "Now ma'am, we'll drive down to Ledford's summer place and see what they say there!"

She assented; but first he bade her stop at the Mill; and he went to talk with Priddy for a while.

When he returned to the car, there was a deep excitement in his eyes; but he only said: "All right, let's go along." Not till they were on the road did he explain. Then he told her: "Some one else is on this trail we're running."

"Those two men last night, Whitlock and Beal! Whitlock told Priddy he was an insurance agent, said he was trying to trace a stolen car—a Chevalier coupe, pale gray with blue trim. Earl told him a car like that was here Friday night."

"Is that the one with the Englishman?"

"Yes!"

For several hours the Tope were busy.

The District Attorney's office was in North Madderson, a dozen miles from Ridgcomb. Quill had preceded the Tope to announce their coming. Mat Cumberland and another man were here to greet them—a brisk young man, sure beyond his years.

"This is Joe Dane, Inspector," Cumberland said.

"Heard Mat speak of you," Tope said courteously, his hand extended. "Says he couldn't get along without you."

And he went on: "Late last Friday night, a little man who talked like an Englishman, and who had a woman with him, drove up to Dewain's Mill in a gray Chevalier coupe with blue trim. They had this man that's dead now under the rumble seat. Priddy put them in the cottage called Little Bear. During the night they carried this man down to Faraway and put him under the bed there."

"How can you know that?" Dane demanded.

"Well, I'm guaranteeing it," Tope

assured him mildly; and he went on:

"They put him under the bed in Faraway. And sometime before daylight they pulled out. I figure that they'd want to get rid of the car. I've a notion it's in an old quarry Ned Quill here told me about. Adam Bruce has gone to see."

The District Attorney looked at Joe Dane. "You and me wouldn't have thought of that, Joe," he said. But Dane retorted: "We don't know the car's there! That's just a stab in the dark."

"Why, that's right," Tope agreed readily enough. "But I tried another stab," he continued. "Quill helped me on this too. I asked him to find out whether any car had been stolen around here. Well, there was one, belonged to a man named Holdom, has a summer place down near Ridgcomb. It was taken Friday night, out of the garage. Nettie Pineyard—she's Holdom's housekeeper—says Mrs. Kell, the chauffeur's wife, drove it away."

He hesitated; but no one spoke, and he went on:

"Saturday morning, Holdom telephoned from New York to the police in Ridgcomb that the car had been stolen." He turned to Quill. "Ned you go call up your friend, the insurance man—see if he had insurance on that car and whether Holdom reported the theft to him too."

Quill disappeared and Tope spoke more softly: "Didn't want Quill to hear what I'm telling you now," he said. "But Mrs. Tope here saw Ledford, the Utilities man that lives down below Ridgcomb, at a meeting once, and she saw the dead man this morning. She thought he was Ledford!"

Cumberland leaned forward, and Dane leaped to his feet. "Ledford!" he whispered hoarsely. "By Godfrey! Say, if that's so—" His eyes shone.

But Tope said mildly: "Wait a minute, Mr. Dane. I only said that Mrs. Tope thought the dead man was Ledford. But Ledford is in New York. He was at a bank directors' meeting there this morning."

Dane made an exasperated gesture. "Well, for heaven's sake, if it's not him, why set off a skyrocket here?"

But then Quill returned. "Charley Fay had the insurance on the coupe," he said. "But he hasn't any report about its being stolen."

Tope nodded, and gently he dismissed the trooper. "You've been a lot of help, Ned," he said. "I wish you'd drop in at Dewain's Mill and see if Adam's there. Tell him I'll be there soon."

So Quill departed; and Tope looked at Cumberland.

"Now, I want to do a little telephoning, Mat," he said. "Mind if I use your name?" Cumberland assented silently; and Tope put in a call for Police Headquarters in New York.

While they waited, "There are two or three things we ought to know," Tope explained. "Kell was at Holdom's Friday night; but he left, and Mrs. Kell hasn't been back since she drove the car away. I'd like to know where they are. And there's another thing: There was a man named Whitlock at Dewain's Mill last night, said he represented the insurance people, trying to trace a stolen car. The way he described it, it was this car. But if Holdom hasn't reported it to the insurance people—"

"Where is Whitlock?" Dane demanded. "He sounds fishy!"

"He got away before I found out what he was up to," Tope confessed; and Dane made a disgusted gesture. Then the phone rang, and Tope took the instrument.

"Hello, Pat?" he said in friendly tones. "Tope speaking. Tope! Tope, you young whelp! How are you, Pat? Haven't seen you in five years. . . . Sure, you heard right! I was married a year ago. Still on my honeymoon."

He became serious. "But Pat, listen. I'm speaking from Mat Cumberland's office. He's the D.A. up here in Highland County. Massachusetts, yes. North Madderson is the town. He wants some information. O.K.? All right, take this down."

And he gave careful instructions: To find out whether Ledford was in New York; to check his recent movements. What kind of hair-oil did he use? Was he in New York over the week-end? Check up on Holdom, where he had been, where he was now.

"And Holdom's plane crashed Saturday morning," Tope explained. "Pilot, named Bob Flint, was killed. Down on the Sound somewhere. Find out what made the plane fall."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



Hog Influenza May Cause Serious Loss

Prevention Should Be Practiced in Hog Lot

Earthworms, usually found in large numbers around old straw stacks, often contain the lungworm which in turn is the carrier of hog influenza. With the arrival of cold damp weather, swine raisers can look for cases of hog flu.

Proper housing including draft-free ventilation and adequate bed-



A healthy, well-housed and fed hog will not be in danger of contracting flu.

ding are necessary if hog flu is to be controlled or prevented. They should be kept from undue exposure. Hogs need dry, warm quarters free from drafts.

As the disease is contagious, any sick animals should be separated if part of the drove comes down with the flu. Special care and nursing should be given to the brood sows.

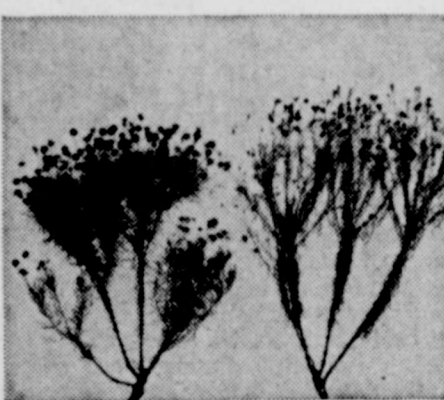
By proper housing, feeding and management, little trouble should be met with in the prevention of flu. It is taken for granted that the hog drove has been bred for constitutional vigor. A strong hog well managed will never prove a disease problem.

Chemical Effective

As Weed Eradicator

The chemical 2, 4-D (chemically dichlorophenoxypacetic), has proven effective in killing dandelions, plantains, and many other weeds with little difficulty or expense by spraying.

Detail work is being conducted at Mississippi state agricultural experiment station by Prof. O. A. Leonard and F. H. Herzer. Prog-



Left, untreated bitterweed; right, bitterweed treated with 2, 4-D. This method of treatment has proven valuable in many ways.

ress report indicates that the chemical acts as a plant hormone. When used in high concentrations, the plant dies under proper conditions.

The USDA reports that a solution of 2, 4-D containing as little as 1½ ounces of the chemical in 10 gallons of water will be deadly to many species of broad-leaved plants including dandelion, plantain, pennywort, Japanese honeysuckle, annual morning-glory, daisy, chickweed, winter cress, ragweed, pigweed, burdock, wild mustard and annual sow thistle.

Agriculture In the News

DDT in Paint By W. J. DRYDEN

A wall paint blended with DDT under a new process has proved an effective "insect control" as long as 16 months after a single application. This paint, "Superior 365," contains 200 milligrams of

DDT for each square foot of painted surface and has proven effective against 132 varieties of insects.

Tests have shown that seven seconds contact, on DDT paint, for flies first paralyzes and then kills the insects in 30 minutes. The paint is harmless to humans, and is especially effective in milk houses as well as other farm buildings.

Maid Had Toothsome Bit Of Information for Mistress

THE mistress had given the nursery-maid notice to leave. "So I'm a flirt, am I?" said the nurse indignantly.

"You are — and more," answered the mistress.

"Well, replied the girl, 'I just think you are jealous because I am better looking than you are—your husband told me so! And what's more, I can kiss better than you. Like to know who told me that?'"

"Don't you dare to suggest that it was my husband!" stormed the mistress.

"I'm not suggesting anything," laughed the maid. "But if you must know, it was your dentist!"



DIONNE 'QUINTS'

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star of "Riding High," a Paramount picture, is one of the many well-groomed, well-informed Hollywood stars who use Calox Tooth Powder.

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Son—Why, you couldn't hit the side of a barn, Mother.

Many a man's eyes are like a bird—they flit from limb to limb.

Worth Trying
Mrs. Tart—Mary and I can hardly understand each other over the phone.
Mr. Tart—Did you ever try talking one at a time?

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A bottle of Vicks Va-tro-nol is mighty handy to have around the house because this double-duty nose drops... **Quickly Relieves** sneezy, sniffly head colds. Makes breathing easier. **Helps Prevent** many colds from developing if used at the first warning sniffle or sneeze. This Double-Duty Nose Drops should save you much misery. Works fine! Follow directions in the package.

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or Sale by your druggist

How To Relieve Bronchitis

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

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Star Dust

STAGE SCREEN RADIO
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE
A LOT of New Yorkers would kick themselves if they knew what has happened lately. For Bing Crosby heads the list of movie and radio stars whom most people would like to see in person. And Bing can't resist the sidewalks of New York. Wearing a slouch hat, smoking a pipe, with the collar of his overcoat turned up on chilly days, he's travelled over miles of New York by foot; walked clear to the Battery one morning, and then rode all the way back uptown on a crowded bus, but nobody recognized him, though that bus probably was jammed with his fans. Even the crowd waiting to see "The Bells of St. Mary's" at the Music Hall didn't recognize him!

Ginny Simms was guest of honor at a scrumptious party for the press given by the Columbia Broadcasting system, at which, naturally, all the men crowded around Ginny. But the girls gathered around Helmut Dantine, whose latest picture



GINNY SIMMS

is "Shadow of a Woman." Ginny was cheering because Frank Gallagher, ex-army singer whom she introduced recently on the air in her "Give a Discharged Serviceman a Job" campaign, now has a radio show of his own. Every returned vet she's introduced has hit the professional jackpot.

Ray Milland is convinced that the sailing yacht Santana, which he used to own, has star appeal. He got interested in fishing, wanted a cruiser, so sold the yacht to Dick Powell, who honeymooned on it with June Allyson. Then Powell sold it to Humphrey Bogart.

The youngster you'll see in "The Strange Woman," playing Hedy Lamarr as a child, is the star's own discovery. She's Arianne Castle, daughter of Edgar Ulmer, also a Lamarr discovery. She chose him as director of her first independent film venture, then talked him into letting his daughter appear in the picture also — Hedy says Arianne looks exactly as she did at the age of eight.

"Holiday and Co.," which replaces "It Pays to Be Ignorant" on the air, is true to life. The story of ex-vaudevillians who played on bills with Jack Benny, Fred Allen, etc., its main characters, Tim and Shirley Holiday, are played by Ray Maher and Edith Evans, who know that background perfectly. It looks like one of the most promising of the year's new radio shows.

Loretta Young's stand-in in her new picture, "The Stranger," is Virginia Griffith, an old friend. The girls went to grade school together; now Virginia works when Loretta does, and falls heir to a good many of Loretta's picture costumes.

"The Teentimers Club" heard Saturday mornings over NBC, has been cited by the American schools and colleges association as the outstanding program for young people in the high school age group. The series won its honors for "good, clean entertainment used as a vehicle for straight, colloquial talks on tolerance," according to the citation.

Following a recent "Truth or Consequences" broadcast the operator on NBC's night switchboard in Hollywood reported that more calls had flooded the board than on either V-E or V-J Days. They were all from people requesting tickets to the Ralph Edwards show, so that they could try to identify that mysterious voice and win those fabulous gifts. People as far east as Buffalo phoned, offering to pay their fare west if they could be assured of a chance on the program—which, of course, they couldn't be.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for February 10

Lesson subjects and Scripture texts selected and copyrighted by International Council of Religious Education; used by permission.

A PEOPLE DISCIPLINED Temperance Lesson

LESSON TEXT: Numbers 14:11-24.
MEMORY SELECTION: For whom the Lord loveth he correcteth; even as a father the son in whom he delighteth.—Proverbs 3:12.

Our lesson tells of God's plan for the discipline of the people of Israel in preparation for their entry into the Promised Land. They were not ready when God first brought them up to it, but through hard and trying experiences they learned. They did not believe God, so they had to learn the hard way.

One wonders whether we will be wiser than they. America is now in the awful grasp of a postwar wave of careless living, of moral disintegration and of awful dissipation. Alcoholic liquors flow in an uncontrolled flood of destruction. Where is the moral fiber that made America great?

I. There is a Limit to God's Patience (vv. 11, 12).

The background of our lesson is the report of the spies who were sent up into the land. All agreed that it was a good land, but 10 of them were afraid of its inhabitants. Two of them, Joshua and Caleb, urged the people to take God at his word and go up to possess the land. But the people rebelled and wanted to turn back to the fleshpots of Egypt.

God had been patient with the people, but the time had come when further patience ceased to be a virtue and would only be indulgence. Then judgment came—and fast!

There is a limit to God's patience with a sinful people. It is almost heartbreaking to think of the possibility that America may all too soon press its downward course to the point where God says, "It is enough."

II. There is Power in Intercessory Prayer (vv. 13-19).

Moses stepped into the breach and made a mighty and moving plea for his people. He knew the power of intercession and called on God for mercy upon the people. He pointed out that the honor of the Lord was involved in bringing His people into the land. He recognized the guilt of the older members of the nation but asked for another chance for the children. He based his prayer on the known qualities of God, his justice and, above all, his mercy.

Does not this strongly suggest the importance of Christian people making their influence count in the solution of social problems? Prayer accomplishes more than this world has ever conceived to be possible.

More Christian people ought to be deeply concerned about our country's liquor problem, and all the physical, moral, social, political and spiritual ills which are caused by drink.

III. There is Punishment for Unbelief (vv. 20-23).

The pardon of God for the people as a whole did not overlook or wink at the awful unbelief of those who had rebelled against God.

He had not left them without a strong basis for faith in him. Again and again he had made known his might in miraculous deliverances during their days of travel from Egypt. But they simply hardened their hearts in unbelief.

Lack of faith in God is no little offense against him. He has a right to our unquestioning belief and immediate obedience. Somehow we have come to regard it as a special favor toward God if we believe him, when the fact is that unbelief in such a God is definitely and obviously sin.

IV. There is a Reward for Courageous Living (v. 24).

God is looking for men of faith. All through Scripture we find the Lord coming magnificently to the help and blessing of the one who will believe him.

Caleb and Joshua were brought into the land, preserved through all of Israel's wandering, and kept in vigor even to old age in order to enjoy the promised possession (see Josh. 1:6-9; 14:10-12).

Caleb is an example of what courage, faith, self-control—yes, discipline, can do for a man. We need men and women—yes, young men and women with the spirit of Caleb. Social customs of our day encourage self-indulgence. Drinking is on the increase. Moral standards are low and seem to be getting lower.

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

The Questions

1. A shark has no bones. Of what is its skeleton composed?
2. What does the word esoteric mean?
3. What is the unit of lumber measurement called a board foot?
4. Greyhounds were first used by whom?
5. What sea has no shore?
6. What instrument is called the clown of the orchestra?
7. The Azores, made up of nine islands, is owned by whom?
8. Which President of the United States lived to be ninety?

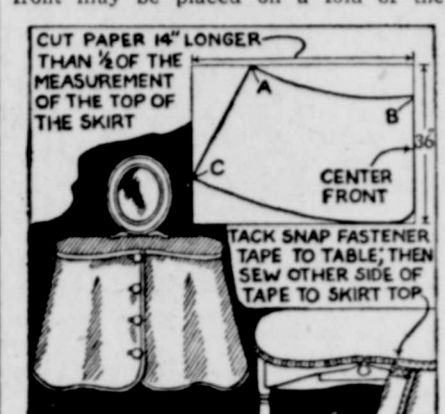
The Answers

1. A shark's skeleton is composed of cartilage.
2. Abstruse, marked by secrecy, confidential.
3. One foot by one foot by one inch.
4. The Pharaohs of Egypt, for hunting.
5. Sargasso sea (entirely surrounded by the Atlantic ocean).
6. The bassoon.
7. Portugal.
8. John Adams lived to be ninety years old.

A Flared Skirt for Your Dressing Table

HOW to cut a flared dressing table skirt without fullness at the top, is worth knowing.

The diagram shows how to make a pattern for half of the skirt. The center front may be placed on a fold of the



goods in cutting if there is no front opening. Cut the paper by the dimensions in the diagram. Mark point A in 14-inches from the upper left corner. Measure up from the lower right corner a distance equaling the length of the skirt from A to the left edge of the paper and mark point C. Connect these points with lines drawn as shown.

NOTE—This dressing table is from SEWING BOOK 5 which also contains more than thirty other useful things to make for your home. Copies of BOOK 5 are 15¢ postpaid. Send request to:

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Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Here's an old home mixture your parents probably used. But, once tried, you'll always use it, because it gives such quick, pleasing relief for coughs due to colds.

And it's so easily mixed. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, if desired.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes a full pint of truly splendid cough medicine, and gives you about four times as much for your money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a long time.

You can feel this simple home mixture take right hold of a cough. It loosens the phlegm, soothes irritation, and helps clear the air passages. Eases the soreness, makes breathing easier, and lets you get restful sleep.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its quick action on throat and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.—Adv.

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MILLIONS ARE GUIDED

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FAMOUS U. S. ARMY DIVISIONS

79th INFANTRY DIVISION



THE CROSS OF LORRAINE DIVISION proudly wears the blue shield with the white Cross of Lorraine, symbol of triumph since the 15th century. With an outstanding combat record in 1918, the Division was reactivated in June, 1942, and went overseas for final training in England in April, 1944. Less than two months later found it in action at Valognes in Normandy, and on June 26 it had fought into Cherbourg and helped to take that city, capturing more than 6,000 prisoners. Its next objective was La Haye du Puits where the area was heavily fortified, the approaches mined and the hedgerows honeycombed with automatic weapons and light artillery. By July 9 these positions had been taken and the Division was poised for the Coutances-Avranches breakthrough and the race across France. The 79th early in August rushed southeast to Le Mans, and after bridging the Sarthe river, helped close the Falaise pocket. It next advanced to the Seine, reaching the river at the ruined city of Mantes-Gassicourt where it held the rubble and greatly facilitated the liberation of Paris.

On August 28 the Division was ordered to move into Belgium and in 72 hours covered a total of 180 miles, crossing the Somme river and closing in perfect order on its objectives. Its chore in Belgium completed, the 79th was shifted to the south to smash a new enemy defensive line along the Moselle river. In this assignment it participated in the capture of Reims, Charlemagne, Epinal and St. Dizier. In September the Cross of Lorraine men fought on the Meurthe river, in the Forêt de Parroy and the city of Lunéville.

In January, 1945, the 79th made a gallant stand in the Vosges mountains withstanding German armored and infantry attacks in an attempt to strike back through the Allied lines. Against furious and persistent assaults, often surrounded and badly mauled, the sheer heroism of the men of the Division stopped the enemy cold. In February the 79th rested briefly and in March moved north to the Ninth Army, crossed the Rhine and struck for Duisberg. Early in April Geisenkirchen fell to the Division opening the way for an advance into the Ruhr and the capture of the great industrial city of Essen. Bochum fell on April 10 after one of the hottest fights across the Rhine. It next moved to the Dortmund area and occupation duty. After V-E Day some elements of the 79th were transferred to Pilsen, Czechoslovakia.

The Cross of Lorraine Division was composed of the following units: 313th, 314th and 315th Infantry Regiments; and 310th, 311th, 904th and 312th Field Artillery Battalions. Unit citations were awarded to Company A, 315th Infantry Regiment; 2nd Battalion, 315th Infantry; 310th Field Artillery Battalion; 2nd Battalion, 313th Infantry; 3rd Battalion, 315th Infantry, and 2nd Battalion, 314th Infantry.

The shoulder patch consists of a shield with a blue background on which is superimposed a Cross of Lorraine, in white, within a white border.

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Artesia, New Mexico

Red Cross Nurse Reserve at Peak

Disaster Service, Home Nursing, Health Education, Keep Thousands Busy

Washington.—The Red Cross reserve of registered nurses qualified for immediate duty is stronger than ever before, Miss Mary Beard, director of the American Red Cross nursing services, announced.

"We now have a first reserve of 15,000 unmarried nurses under 40 years of age available for duty with the Army, Navy or government nursing services and subject to call by the Red Cross for disaster work," she said. "This is 700 more than any previous first reserve registration."

Miss Beard pointed out that the increase has been gradual and that only registered nurses meeting rigid requirements of training and physical fitness are enrolled. All classes of nurse reservists, including nurses now employed by the Red Cross, bring the reserve corps total to 44,283. During the World War of 1914-18 the American Red Cross mustered nearly 20,000 nurses for duty with Army, Navy and Red Cross hospitals, at home and overseas.

"Maintenance of the Nurses Reserve is provided by our charter and is in line with Red Cross policies of prevention and preparedness, but the peacetime work of our nurses is equally important," Miss Beard said.

The director explained that more than 2,000 nurses, chiefly home hygiene and care of the sick instructors, were

regularly engaged in visiting the sick, aiding physicians in examining school children, conducting inoculation programs to stamp out contagious illness, launching trial nursing services in out-of-the-way communities, and carrying on important health education work to qualify family groups to care for sickness at home.

All nurses who are needed for Red Cross nursing activities are drawn from the Red Cross reserve of qualified nurses, Miss Beard said.

Last year Red Cross public health nurses made more than one million visits on behalf of the sick and gave skilled care to 272,729 persons.

Last year, in schools and clinics, nurses cooperated with physicians in examining 595,575 children, and aided in the task of correcting defects. Children examined were enrolled for the most part in rural schools where this type of preventive service is rare. There are 655 Red Cross nurses engaged in this work in 477 communities.

In the field of health education, Red Cross nurses have instructed more than 1,000,000 family members since 1914 in how to care for the sick at home and have set new standards of hygiene for the family. Last year the Nursing Service held 4,505 classes in home hygiene and care of the sick and awarded certificates to 61,296 persons who passed examinations on the subjects taught.

"Because the nucleus of all Red Cross nursing activity is our nurses' reserve, it is a source of great satisfaction that each month the list of applicants increases," Miss Beard said.

This service to the public is supported by the men and women who join as members of the Red Cross, through their local Chapters, during the Roll Call, November 11 to 30.

Methodist Church

Rev. E. A. Drew, Pastor

Church School. 10:00 a.m.

Mrs. Chester Teague, Supt

Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m.

Epworth League 6:15 p.m.

Evening Worship, 7:15 p.m.

Young People's meeting every

Sunday evening at 8.30.

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10:00 A. M. Church School

11:00 A. M. Worship

1:30 P. M. Bible Classes

2:15 P. M. Preaching

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2:30 P. M. Ladies Bible Class

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Sandwiches, Salads Form a Basis for Nourishing Lunches



Hot sandwiches are a welcome treat for quick lunches. They may be prepared with ground meat, cheese or cold meats and flavorfully garnished with tomatoes, mustard, onions or mayonnaise.

It's eat and run in most households for lunch time because the children must run back to school or husbands must hurry back to work. If foods are prepared in advance, however, even the quick lunch can be nourishing and satisfying.

Sandwiches, of course, are an old standby, but they should be rounded out with soups and salads instead of just a beverage and a piece of cake. Cold meats are easy to use, but they can be served warm to add more appetite appeal to the noon-day meal.

I have chosen a number of sandwiches called "burgers" which I think you will find highly suitable for that quick noon-day get-together.

Hamburger.

Combine 1½ pounds of ground beef with 1 egg, 1½ teaspoons of salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper; mix thoroughly but lightly. Shape into large patties about ½ inch thick. Heat bacon drippings until sizzling hot in a heavy skillet, lay patties on it and brown quickly on both sides. Reduce heat, cover and cook slowly about 8 to 10 minutes. Place on plain or toasted bun, serve with tomatoes, onion, mustard or mayonnaise.

*Cheeseburger.

Mix 1½ pounds of ground beef with ¼ cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt and ¼ teaspoon pepper. Form into six patties about 3 inches in diameter. Cut six slices of cheese slightly smaller than meat patties. Mix ½ cup chili sauce and 2 teaspoons horseradish. Pan fry meat patties in bacon drippings or butter slowly for 10 to 15 minutes, turning several times as they cook. Spread with chili sauce and horseradish and top each patty with a slice of cheese. Broil until cheese melts. Serve on plain or toasted buns with tomatoes, onions, relish or mayonnaise.

*Pepper Pot.

(Serves 6)
1 onion, sliced
¼ cup celery, diced

Lynn Says:

Make the most of your fruit: Apples for baking are more attractive if the skin is peeled in stripes from the upper half of the apple. Use a moderate oven for baking.

All fruits should be washed before using. Spraying of the leaves often leaves a deposit on the fruit.

Bananas will not darken if dipped in lemon juice when peeled.

Grapefruits and melons will keep fresh if wrapped with waxed paper when cut.

Roll oranges and lemons until slightly soft before squeezing. The juice will flow more freely.

Lynn Chambers' Menus.

*Pepper Pot
*Cheeseburgers with Buns
Tomatoes Mustard
*Cranberry Parfait Cookies
Beverage
*Recipe given.

¼ cup chopped green pepper
¼ cup butter
¼ cup flour
1½ quarts of meat stock
1½ cups diced potatoes
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon chili powder
1 cup cream, whipped
Simmer onion, celery and green pepper in butter about 15 minutes. Add flour and stir until well blended; then add meat stock, potatoes and seasoning. Cover and allow to simmer one hour. Add cream just before serving.

Corn Chowder.

1 quart potatoes, diced
2 cups boiling water
2 tablespoons salt pork
1 medium onion, chopped
1 No. 2 size can of corn
2 cups milk
1 tablespoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley or celery leaves
½ cup cream

Cook diced potatoes in boiling water for 10 minutes. Cut salt pork in ¼-inch dice, saute and add onion. Continue cooking until pork is brown and crisp and onions are soft and yellow; then add these, with the corn, to the potatoes. Boil gently until potatoes are tender; add milk, salt and pepper. Bring to the boiling point again and add parsley or celery leaves and cream. Serve piping hot.

Two desserts which come to mind for meals such as I've just described are a Cranberry Parfait and a Fluffy Fruit Ice. They are light enough to contrast well with soup and sandwich luncheons and easy to make.



Light, fruity desserts offer taste and color contrasts to rich, heavy meals. Here, Cranberry Parfait is served in tall glasses topped with a square of jelly to make the dessert more attractive.

*Cranberry Parfait.

½ can cranberry sauce
2 tablespoons powdered sugar
1 egg white
½ pint cream
1 teaspoon almond extract
Beat the cranberry sauce and powdered sugar with a fork. Whip the egg white and cream. Combine the two mixtures. Flavor with the almond extract and chill. Serve with a square of cranberry sauce.

Fluffy Fruit Ice.

2 tablespoons unflavored gelatin
2 tablespoons cold water
2 tablespoons sugar
½ cup water
1 cup syrup from mixed fruit
2 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ teaspoon salt
1 egg white, beaten
1 tablespoon sugar

Soften gelatin in cold water. Bring sugar and water to a boil. Add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Cool. Add syrup, lemon juice and salt. Pour into refrigerator tray. Freeze until firm. Place in a chilled bowl, break into pieces, and fold in egg white which has been beaten with remaining sugar. Return to refrigerator tray and freeze until firm. Mixed cooked or canned fruit may be served as a garnish.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Gems of Thought

It is our relation to circumstances that determines their influence over us. The same wind that carries one vessel into port may blow another off shore.—Bovee.

A little learning is not a dangerous thing if you know it is a little learning.—E. Everett Hale.

The same amount of interest put into your work that you put in your play and you will win.—Van Amburgh.

National progress is the sum of individual industry, energy, and uprightness, as national decay is of individual idleness, selfishness, and vice.—S. Smiles.

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLECRAFT

In Lazy Daisy and Outline Stitch



518



THESE charming motifs in simple lazy-daisy and outline stitch with just a touch of cutwork lend elegance to plainest linens.

Japs Fly Great Kites; One Weighs Half Ton

For more than two centuries, numerous villages in Japan have competed with one another each summer in making and flying giant kites, says Collier's. Not long ago, one of them, which was circular in shape and cost nearly \$1,000, had an area of 3,000 square feet, weighed half a ton, was equipped with 6,200 feet of rope and required 200 men to control it in the air.

AROUND THE HOUSE

To remove soot from a rug without spotting, cover thickly with dry salt before attempting to sweep and there will be no resulting stain.

Washing rubber overshoes and galoshes in warm water in the washing machine cleans both the outside and the inside. This proves quite a protection to shoes.

When boiled frostings harden too quickly add drop by drop a small quantity of boiling water and beat. If it does not stiffen, heat in a double boiler until icing loses its gloss.

Grapefruit sections, covered with honey and chilled, are delicious appetizers. Maple syrup may be substituted for honey.

As you iron clothes, stack them according to the drawer or room in which they belong and set aside clothes that need mending.

When intending to leave unused a ball of crochet thread for any length of time, fasten the thread end to the ball with a bobby pin. Secured this way, it can't slip loose and ravel from the ball.

"ASTHMADOR"

"Makes Life Worth Living"

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN'S ASTHMADOR is a dependable, effective inhalant, easy to use. ASTHMADOR'S rich, aromatic fumes help reduce the agony of bronchial asthma, aid in relieving distressed breathing. ASTHMADOR powder more convenient for home use and for children. ASTHMADOR cigarettes and pipe mixture for pocket or purse. Sold by druggists everywhere under our money-back guarantee.

MUSCLES that Twist and Strain rely on SLOAN'S

When outdoor work and chilling winds leave muscles aching and sore—take the tested way to fast, happy relief. Just pat on Sloan's Liniment, warm away those muscular pains. No slow, painful rubbing. You'll feel this "heat treatment" penetrating immediately, stimulating circulation, relaxing tight muscles. Your handy way to solid comfort.



FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM

Tired Aching Muscles • Sprains
Stiff Joints • Strains • Bruises

What you NEED is
SLOAN'S LINIMENT



IT STAYS FRESH
FOR WEEKS...YOU
CAN BAKE AT A
MOMENT'S NOTICE

NEW Fast Acting FLEISCHMANN'S Gets to Work in Minutes!

● New Fast Rising Fleischmann's Dry Yeast is here! IF YOU BAKE AT HOME—you'll cheer this quick-acting baking discovery that stays full-strength, potent for weeks on your pantry shelf . . . lets you turn out delicious bread quickly—at a moment's notice.

No more being "caught short" on baking day without yeast in the house . . . no

spoiled dough because yeast weakened before you could use it. With New Fleischmann's Fast Rising, you can start baking any time—finish baking in "jig time." Just dissolve according to directions on the package—in a few minutes it's ready for action. Keep New Fast Rising Fleischmann's Dry Yeast on your pantry shelf. Get it from your grocer today.

OCOTILLO THEATER

SUN-MON-TUES

Betty Hutton
"The Stork Club"

VALLEY THEATER

SUN-MON-TUES

Lon Chaney **Noah Beery, Jr.**
"The Daltons Ride Again"

Penasco Valley News and Hope Press

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Feb. 22, 1929, at the Post Office at
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Mar. 3, 1879.

W. E. ROOD, Publisher

CHURCH OF CHRIST

10:00 A. M. Church School
 11:00 A. M. Worship
 1:30 P. M. Bible Classes
 2:15 P. M. Preaching
 Monday
 2:30 P. M. Ladies Bible Class
 in Romans
 Young People's Meeting Tuesday
 R. A. Waller, teacher

Methodist Church

Rev. E. A. Drew, Pastor
 Church School, 10:00 a.m.
 Mrs. Chester Teague, Supt.
 Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m.
 Epworth League, 6:15 p.m.
 Evening Worship, 7:15 p.m.
 Young People's meeting every
 Sunday evening at 8:30.

**Job Printing at
the News Office**

Mrs. Ross'
Bread

Fresh Every Day
 For Sale at All
 Grocers

Musgrave's Store
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GROCERIES

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 Trade at Home &
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Drs. Stone & Stone
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This is AMERICA!
 by JOHN V. RANCK

GROCER'S BOY, SCHOOL JANITOR,
 DECKHAND, DOCK WORKER, ROBERT R. WASON
 ROSE FROM POVERTY IN ASHTABULA, O...

BECAME CRUSADING REPORTER,
 THEN INTO ADVERTISING--LOST
 SAVINGS ON UNDEVELOPED
 INVENTION... WAS BROKE AT 25...

STARTED ANEW, SPECIALIZED IN MERCHAN-
 DIZING--SOLD GOODS IN 48 STATES, ENTERED MOST
 OF MANUFACTURING AND CONSUMER MARKETS,
 ADVANCED TO PRESIDENCY OF N.Y. ENGINEERING FIRM...

U.S.

1946 PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSN OF MANUFACTURERS,
 HE KNOWS THE LABORER.

THE SKETCHBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE
 by TAPS

RECONVERTED
 MIDWESTERN
 MANUFACTURER
 TURNS OUT
 VEST-POCKET
 RADIOS

WAR
 BONUS
 NEWS

WAR BOND PURCHASES HAVE HELPED
 PUT 40% OF LIQUID WEALTH IN
 THE HANDS OF 90% OF THE AMERICAN
 PEOPLE

THEY ARE
 MADE
 IN
 AMERICA

THERE
 ARE 7,000
 VARIETIES OF
 APPLES IN THE
 UNITED STATES

THE ISLANDS
 OF BERMAUDA
 ARE PEAKS OF
 AN UNDERWATER
 MOUNTAIN RANGE

AIRBORNE LOUDSPEAKERS
 10,000 FEET UP HELPED
 PERSUADE THE JAPS
 TO SURRENDER

Jensen & Son
 ARTESIA'S LEADING JEWELERS & GIFT SHOP

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You will find the going easier
 with your account in the
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ARTESIA

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Jas. F. Hinkle, President

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STANTON'S Dairy &

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Standard Milling Co. Lubbock, Tex