

The Spearman Reporter

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. NO. 2.

HANSFORD COUNTY, SPEARMAN, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1942.

For Hansford Lake.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

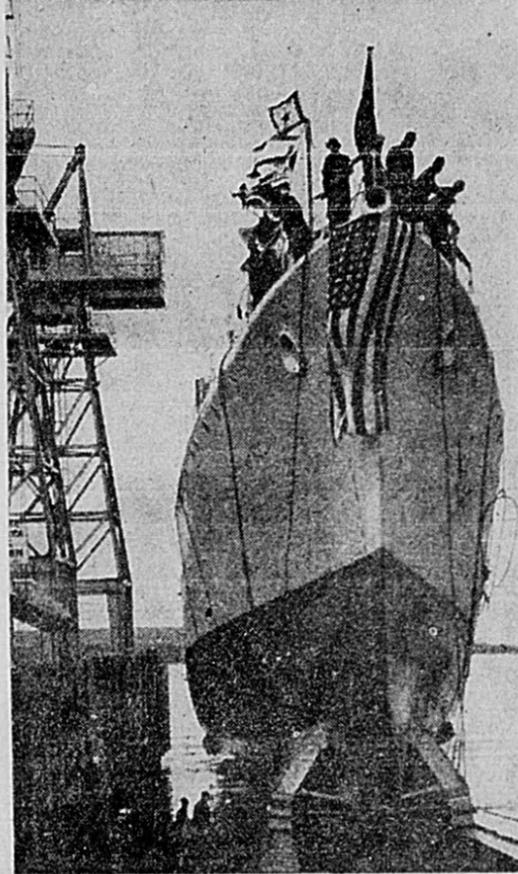
NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



HE "BABE" SURPRISES—"Babe" Ruth, former home-run king of the New York Yankees, is still popular with the younger generation as is attested at New York hospital, after he gave surprise parties for infantile paralysis victims. Event heralds forthcoming President's Birthday balls.



EIKI TOJO—Premier of Japan has been preparing attack on United States since assuming power. He heads military clique which led Japan into treacherous stab against American outposts.



SEA-GOING DEFENDER—Another destroyer, U. S. S. Woodworth, slides down the ways in San Francisco, adding to Uncle Sam's growing navy for Western Hemisphere defense.



READY FOR COMBAT—This is part of the battle dress of Uncle Sam's soldiers in cold climates. Master Sergeant Thomas Nihart, of Bristol, Ind., shows his face under tin helmet during Pine Camp, N. Y., dress exhibit.

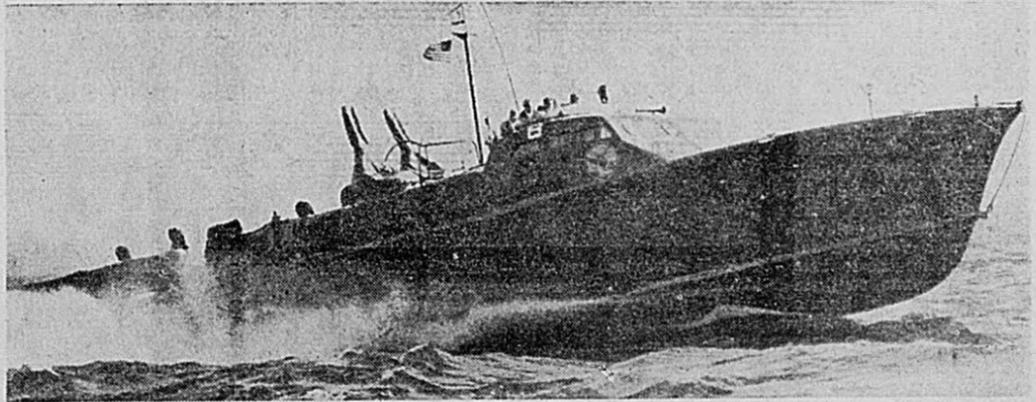


PHILIPPINE'S WEST POINT—Cadets from the Baguio (West Point) Academy put their best foot forward in recent defense demonstration in Manila. These future Philippine army officers are trained by both American and Philippine instructors.



(Official Marine Corps picture from Acme)

HARDY U. S. MARINES ON PATROL IN ALASKA, ADVANCE THROUGH SNOW.



ON "PATROL" AT 70 M. P. H.—One of the U. S. Navy's new PT (Patrol Torpedo) boats zips over the water outside New York harbor as Navy demonstrated maneuverability of the craft for defense as well as offensive duties. Boats can attain speed of 70 m. p. h.



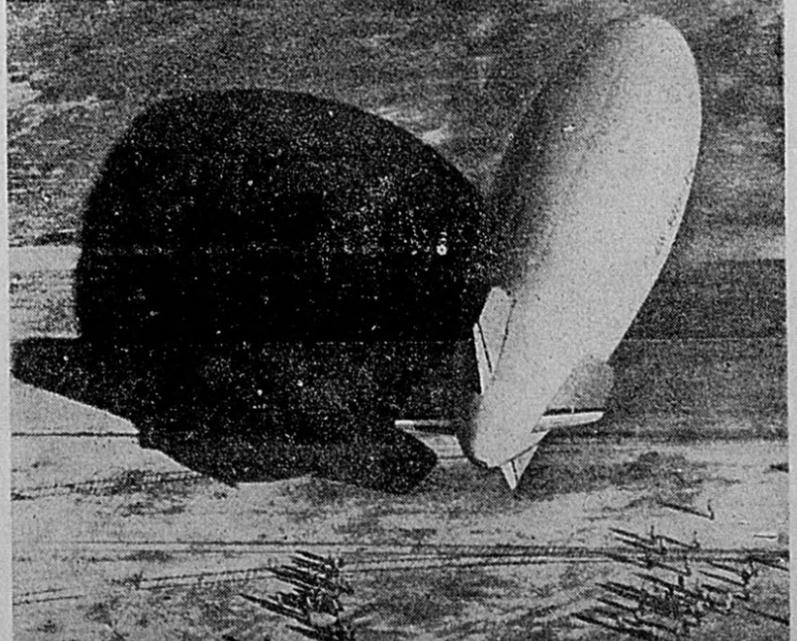
TOKYO—Capital of Japan, has already been the target of U. S. bombers, according to reports. Tokyo residents will prefer air raid shelters to parading the streets as war intensifies.



ON MALAYAN FRONT—Men of a battalion of Gordon Highlanders carry on construction work in tropical jungle setting on the Malayan peninsula. Men are battling invading Japs.



PILOT OFFICER W. J. Daly of Amarillo, Texas, tells how he stuck on tail of a "Jerry" during dogfight while an escort on bomber flight over occupied Nazi territory.



SHADOWS OF WAR—Airship and ground-crew alike cast symbolic "shadows of war" as a Navy blimp is rolled out at dawn for its service on submarine patrol over the Atlantic, "Somewhere on the East Coast." It operates under U. S. Navy.

Building a Pioneer Home in the Wilderness

By AVIS PLATTER
Edgewood, Texas.

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MRS. MARY WILLIAMS, age 96, of Mineola, Wood county, Texas, was born near Atlanta, Ga., in 1845. She with her husband moved to Texas in 1877, settling on 100 acres of wilderness land six miles east of Quitman, Wood county.

"We paid \$5 an acre for the land, covered with timber and brush, and built a 2-room log house on it to live in," said Mrs. Williams. "It was a job clearing that land so we could plant it to crops. We cleared the trees and brush from most of the land, leaving only the tree stumps. We plowed around these stumps for over two years until they were dry enough to be burned in the field. Up to that time no one had heard of a stump-puller. Our main crops were corn, cotton and potatoes. We always had a turnip patch and a few other vegetables growing in season. Later we had hogs, cows and chickens. At all times there were plenty of wild game, including turkey, quail, squirrel and a few deer. I have seen wild pigeons in such droves that they blotted out the sky. These birds were migratory and disappeared from Texas in the 1880's. Smaller than the domestic pigeons, they were of fine flavor when properly cooked.

"For the first three years in Texas I had no cook stove—just cooked in the fireplace with a big black swinging pot, a skillet and a Dutch oven. Vegetables and meats were boiled in the pot and

meats were fried in the skillet. Bread and potatoes were baked in the Dutch oven. The oven lid was first heated hot, then live coals placed on top of the lid and underneath the oven. Anything cooked in a Dutch oven always had good flavor, not only bread and potatoes, but cakes and cookies.

Timber Wolves Went in Packs

"The only wild animals that bothered us were timber wolves. They kept us awake by howling at night and catching our little pigs. They went in packs and fought off dogs that chased them. Once in a while panthers would scream out in the woods after dark, but these animals seldom came near the house and none of the men folks feared them. Most men carried arms openly, either rifle or six-shooter or both.

"We hired negroes to pick cotton. One time, when Mr. Williams was away from home and I was left alone with my three children, a big negro man came to the back porch and demanded money. I told him I had no money. Then he cursed me, drew a knife and started to enter the house. I closed and locked the door, lowered two windows and fastened them down. He tried to raise the windows, and while doing so I screamed and flashed a pistol in his face. He quickly turned his back to me and started running. I shot at his heels to make him run faster. I could have killed the black devil but he was hardly worth killing.



MRS. MARY WILLIAMS, age 96, Mineola, Texas.

Pioneer Recreation

"The next day this negro was captured and put in jail. A mob formed to take him out of jail and lynch him. Finally it was thought best to let the law take its course. He was given a 20-year sentence in the penitentiary.

"Pioneer recreation was sought through dancing. Young folks danced all night until daybreak, often wearing the soles from their shoes. I remember my husband danced the soles off a pair of new boots in one night. There was no sissy dancing. Men had to shake a leg when they went through the 'double-shuffle' or the 'buck-wing' in those far-off days. Father was a strict disciplinarian. When I married he let me have a supper for the guests, but no dance. We always respected his wishes.

"Grown-up pioneers were healthy and seldom sick enough to need a doctor. But the children had chills. These chills sapped their strength unless a cure could be found, and it was not easy to find a cure. There was a weed called boneset that people gathered, brewed into tea and used as a remedy for chills. It was terribly bitter and the children hated it. Another chill remedy was cold showers each morning summer and winter. Many young children tried to dodge the showers and often older children had to catch and hold them while parents doused their naked bodies with cold water. Strange as it seems, this cold shower treatment sometimes broke up the chills. Maybe it just scared the chills out of the children. After quinine came into general use and better sanitation, chills were less frequent. Malaria was the primary cause of early day chills.

Heart Disease Rare

"Pneumonia was not so prevalent then as now, and seldom fatal. They used to bleed a patient who had pneumonia. Bleeding was done from the temple or at the bend of the elbow. The cause of most deaths nowadays—heart

disease—was rare among pioneers. They knew they had a heart and that was all. It didn't bother them.

"Farming and cattle-raising were the principal vocations. Farmers got along pretty well without governmental aid. They made their own living at home and when they went to town took along something to sell. Farm labor was cheap. A man would work on the farm all day for a gallon of syrup (worth 40 cents) or a bushel of corn (worth 50 cents).

"The only farm fences were rail-split fences, built by laying one rail upon the other at right and left angles. Later there were paling fences around gardens and front yards. Barb-wire eventually took the place of rail fences. For a long time farmers would not fence with barb-wire, claiming it injured their livestock.

"I rode horseback on a side-saddle and rode well that way. While I did not attempt to ride wild horses, I could stay on a horse that pitched if he didn't pitch too hard. Many a time I have ridden horseback to visit neighbors with one of my children sitting in

It wrecked the South. While I deplored wars—having experienced four of them—yet I am for my country, right or wrong. I lost two nephews in World War I.

War Brings Out Meanness

"War brings out all the meanness in men. We criticize the Germans for invading and devastating Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Russia. I doubt, however, that Hitler's soldiers have been much meaner than were Sherman's soldiers. During the War Between the States the Yankees under Sherman came through Georgia and swept everything clean before them. They took the corn, killed the hogs and cattle, robbed the houses, took up the feather-beds, ran swarms of flies through the furniture, upholstery, carpets, burned the cotton, emptied the smoke houses of meat and often set fire to homes they had robbed. This happened right here in our own country and seems unbelievable, but it is nevertheless, for I saw it with my own eyes.

"War is war wherever it may be. It's horrible enough to our so-called civilization. This is the first war, the one we are now facing, will awaken us to a sense of spiritual neglect. We have leaned too far back from the middle of life; we have been good-time seekers. A Christian people cannot forget God and continue to prosper. When we forget God, He forgets us. Mrs. Williams lived with her daughter, the old family homestead in Mineola. Seven of her eight children are living—the oldest is the youngest 57. She has 28 grandchildren and 30 great-grandchildren. Her husband died in 1926.

Grandma Williams is in full possession of her mental faculties and able to go when and where she may please. An automobile is not handy, she reads the weekly and daily papers and the Bible. Her favorite saying is, "reading of the Bible and prayer will keep one in the narrow path that leads to the more abundant life."



"I shot at his heels to make him run faster."

front of me and another sitting back of me on the horse. This helped to make good riders of the children as they grew up. Without horses, we pioneers would have been stranded in a wilderness. Civilization owes a debt of gratitude to horses.

"I have seen generations of men and women come and go. I have lived through hard times and good times. I believe the hardest times were during the War Between the States in 1861-5.

JAPAN WARS On U. S. and Britain

By HANSON W. BALDWIN
(The New York Times)

JAPAN'S treacherous attack on Hawaii, the Philippines and on Malaya Peninsula, December 11, brought war to the Pacific—a war that not only involved the United States and Great Britain but other countries.

Twenty-seven months of clashing opinion in America as to where the best interest of the country lay while war flamed abroad were dissolved by the common peril, the common urge to repulse and crush the first major invasion of United States territory since the year of 1812. The Congressional declarations of war that followed demonstrated the swiftly forged national unity.

In population, resources, industrial production, wealth and land area the Anglo-American allies are far superior to the Axis powers. The United States holds most of the world's gold; Russia is a great producer of the precious metal. In strategic raw materials and even in food Europe is not, and never has been, self-sufficient and Japan is plainly dependent upon outside sources for many needed items, particularly rubber and oil. The United States alone produces far more steel than Germany, Italy and Japan—more than the combined steel production of all Europe and all of Asia.

In a long war—if the Allies can hold their present lines—there is no question about which side has the greater staying power, the longer wind.

Rulers of the Seas

Another great advantage of the Allies—one which has not been overcome despite Japan's recent treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor and Manila and the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse off Malaya—is superiority on the surface of the sea. The Allies still have far greater surface naval forces than do the Axis powers, and their ability to move their ships about upon the great waters and to deny—at least in large areas of the ocean—the same freedom to the ships of the Axis may well be a dominating factor in this war.

But air power is of vital importance today in the waging of war. Over the seas or over the land the gauge of victory will probably go to the side which can achieve and maintain air superiority in the various theatres of conflict. The Axis starts this race with an initial advantage, but not an overwhelming one. Russia's present air power is unknown; even guesses are liable to serious error because of the secrecy with which the Red Army has hidden all its operational statistics even from Britain and the United States.

Not Many Planes

But Russia today, after six months of debilitating struggle with the Reich,

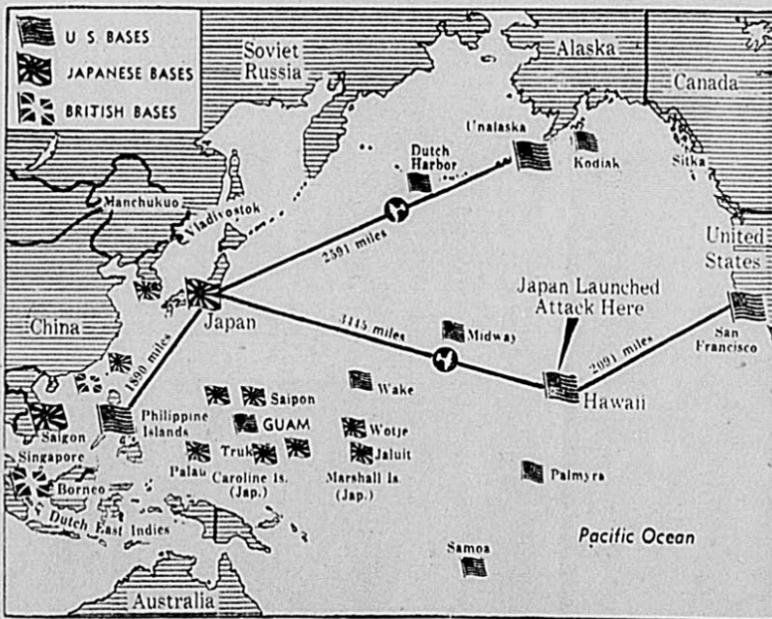
cannot have many planes. Britain has a large and growing air force, but not large enough for her needs as the initial Japanese successes in Northern Malaya show. We have as yet not so much an air force as a collection of planes and pilots, with but relatively few squadrons (and those now most hotly engaged in action) really well trained for combat operations.

Germany, on the other hand, despite her losses in Russia, still has perhaps the largest operating air force in the world, though it probably will not be at full effectiveness for the next few months, until its squadrons, decimated in Russia and North Africa, receive replacements and are reorganized. Italy's air force is small but adds some weight to the German Luftflotten in the Mediterranean theatre of war. In the Far East it is already amply evident that Japan's air power has been grossly underestimated and that she possesses a large air force of very considerable

was also turning out over 2,000 airplanes every month.

On land the armies of the autocracies in numbers, equipment and training are also initially superior to the armies of the Allies, even if Russia's Army is included, but again the superior man power and machine power of the Allies should in time compensate for this differential.

Finally, there is the factor of the philosophical approach to war—morale.



KEY POINTS IN THE VAST PACIFIC THEATER OF WAR.

Out of the vast expanse of the Pacific, bombers raced from Japanese aircraft carriers to launch a surprise attack on the United States naval base at Hawaii. Thus, on the quiet Sunday morning of December 7, hostilities began between the United States and the land of the Rising Sun. Here are key points in the vast area, where history is being enacted daily, where distances are calculated in thousands of miles, and where tiny islands with unpronounceable names are destined to become centers of headline news.

competence, thoroughly trained, well equipped and manned by fanatically brave men.

Aircraft Production

But the great strength of the democracies in the air is the strength of the whirring machines of their aircraft production lines. The German production rate today may be large—perhaps between 2,000 and 3,000 monthly. Italy's is small—a few hundreds. Japan may be able to turn out 750 to 1,500 a month (probably less). But early this fall the United States was producing well over 2,000 a month, with production figures rapidly increasing, while Britain

There is the fatalistic Japanese, and the fanatical Nazi—neither of them afraid to die. The Japanese has a chauvinistic and religious fervor that knows no check except, as one writer has said, complete defeat on the land, on the sea, in the air. The German has race and nation consciousness coupled with Hitlerian-inspired fanaticism and leavened by the most precise and careful of military training. These are formidable qualities.

Strength of Armies

Yet the armies on the side of the Allies have a strength which will not

The Value of Texas Forests

By the Texas Forest Service of the A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

ON one out of every five acres in Texas there is some kind of tree growing. Like its climate and topography, Texas has 35,000,000 acres of forests spread from east to west, north to south in an ever-changing pattern.

The pine and hardwood left in the eastern section of the State make up the commercial timber region. The post oak belt, cedar brakes, cross timbers, mesquite, live oak and mountain forests extending to the west, are secondary forest regions and have value as soil and water-shed protection. They also yield fuelwood, fence posts, small poles, some lumber, and are a great potential storehouse of wood fiber.

Foresters estimate there are at least 225 different tree species in Texas, yielding a volume of about 335 million tons of wood fiber. Texas leads the nation in forest area.

Forests have been termed "our most powerful single bulwark against excessive soil wastage and runaway water." A forest is like a sponge that soaks up the rains; the roots of each tree spread out like a net, helping to hold the soil in place. Experiments in Texas have shown soil loss from agricultural land is 900 times greater than from land with trees! Texas forests will become increasingly important in planning the State's soil and water conservation program.

Magnitude of Forest Industries

Few people fully understand and appreciate the magnitude of Texas' forest industries. Yet the manufacture of forest products is the second largest industry in the State. The industry centers in the commercial pine and hardwood belt, but other small industrial plants are scattered throughout the post oak and cedar regions.

Every day over 25,000 workers are busy in the wood operations and in the mills of some 500 forest industrial plants in East Texas. Their annual payroll amounts to over \$25,000,000. Texas wages, value of wood manufactured products and value of equipment make the industry a \$100,000,000 business.

Lumbering is the oldest industry in the State, and sawmills make up 80 per cent of the forest industrial plants. Other secondary industries are: wood treating plants, veneer mills, cooperage plants, pulp mills, hand and dimension factories, planing mills, and furniture factories.

Texas ranks seventh in the nation in lumber produced, sixth in lumber consumed. Almost 40 per cent of the lumber cut has been exported to other States and foreign countries, but exports are more than balanced by lumber imports into Texas.

With all the values that Texas forests have to offer, it is apparent that the State has a definite responsibility of protecting and encouraging wise use of its tree-growing lands. This responsibility was recognized in 1919 when the 34th Legislature created State Department of Forestry and signed to it "direction of all forest interests and all matters pertaining to forestry within the jurisdiction of the State."

Texas Forest Service

The Texas Forest Service operates under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of A. & M. College and comprises one of the major divisions of the institution. Forestry constitutes an important factor in land use problems at its location at A. & M. College is a local, as the College exerts a more powerful influence on proper land use than any other State agency.

At present the Texas Forest Service is conducting the following lines of work: forest protection, farm forestry, industrial forestry, State forests, forest nursery, reforestation, silviculture research.

Near Alto, Texas, is located the 73-acre nursery site of the Texas Forest Service. Here are grown seedlings of various species of pines and hardwoods for reforestation purposes. With production capacities aimed at a million trees each year, the nursery is one of the most modern in the South. Under the present arrangements of the United States Department of Agriculture, State forestry agencies are responsible for maintaining forest nurseries. The Federal government, through the CCC, has contributed approximately \$20,000 towards the development of the Alto Nursery. Raising tree seedlings is a year-round business because it includes not only planting and tending the trees, but taking the orders, shipping the trees and selecting, curing and sorting the seedlings. Trees at the Alto Nursery are grown for reforestation purposes only and at the cost of producing them to farmers and other timberland owners. Ornamental stock is produced. Seedlings are only sold on the condition that they will be used to start forests.

CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR
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The Bill of Rights

RECENTLY the nation observed the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the first 10 amendments to the constitution as drafted by the first Congress. Following are the amendments:

I. Congress shall make no law respecting establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

III. No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

IX. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the States, or reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Cotton-Soybean Helmets

The Soybean Products Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the cotton specialists of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory have jointly developed a plastic helmet out of heavy cotton cloth and soybeans. Objective: To protect the heads of miners and workers on construction jobs from falling material. The new helmets are lighter than the old metal kind hitherto used. In fact, they are strong enough to deflect blows up to forty pounds,

which is about all that the human neck can stand.

Pearl Harbor Jolt

Japanese bombs on Pearl Harbor gave the national defense program its great jolt.

William S. Knudsen, as OPM director general, long had contended that the terrible urgency of an all-out production effort would not be realized before the country had been attacked, its citizens bombed and part of its Navy destroyed. Now all concerned—the government, industry and labor have been brought to this realization, as he had predicted.

The nation has been engaged in the defense effort since June 1, 1940. A program of about \$70,000,000,000 has been charted and approved by the Congress. The results have been impressive, but the amount and character of the defense equipment in the hands of the United States Army and Navy, and in the possession of our military allies, Great Britain and Russia, has been far from satisfactory.

Mr. Knudsen estimates that by January 1, 1942, the nation will be 50 per cent of the way to peak production of guns and ammunition and 40 per cent of the way to the goal in merchant ship output.

He has said that defense expenditures by January 1 would amount to \$12,700,000,000, and the estimated expenditures for 1942 would be \$26,000,000,000 with an outlay of \$36,000,000,000 in 1943.

Nazi Setback

The Nazis are retreating on a wide front from Moscow and Leningrad. How far they will retreat probably depends on how hard they are pressed by the Russians. Hitler has now taken over supreme command of his army, having ousted General Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch.

A spokesman for the German Army admitted a halt in the drive. He said that Moscow would not be captured this year, that during the winter German troops would have to abandon the war of movement, that all up and down the 2,000-mile front from the Arctic to the Sea of Azov they would dig in.

"The cold is so terrific that even the oil freezes in the motorized vehicles," the spokesman said. "Soldiers trying to take cover simply freeze to the ground. Fighting under these conditions is practically impossible."

Moscow had a different version of the turn of the fighting. It was not cold alone that caused the Nazis' halt, the Soviet claimed, but fighting Russian soldiers. The Red Army was reported to be advancing everywhere. The Germans were said to be driven from Leningrad, north, west and south of Moscow, and on the southern front along the Sea of Azov and in Crimea. Where the German High Command spoke briefly of "local actions," Moscow claimed the Wehrmacht's retreat had become a rout.

How Modern War Burns Oil

How modern war burns up oil can be illustrated with a few figures. The gasoline stoves used for Army cooking require some 720 gallons a day for each 9,000 men. An Army of 3,000,000 would need some 240,000 gallons daily.

A twelve-ton tank consumes a gallon a mile. A mechanized brigade with 112 small tanks and combat cars, plus 615 other motor vehicles, will use 100 gallons for every mile traversed.

A single-engine plane might "cruise" along for an hour on forty-five gallons; but twisting and diving and screaming under full power the same plane will eat up more than twice as much.

In a single hour a big bomber flying at top speed can consume 240 gallons—more than enough to take an automobile from New York to California and half-way back again. In a five-hour raid 600 bombers would use up about 720,000 gallons.

A modern air armada, 2,400 bombers and 1,600 fighter planes, burns around 500,000 gallons in sixty minutes—enough to run almost 700 popular-price automobiles for a year.

Britain Optimistic On War

England is better prepared for the war this winter than during the preceding years, according to Lieut. Commissioner Phyllis Taylor, director of the Salvation Army's work for women and children in England and Scotland. Interviewed in New York City on her arrival from London for a stay of "two or three months" in this country, Commissioner Taylor gave an optimistic account of civilian morale and of adequate arrangements for the comfort and protection of civilians.

Rations are not liberal but adequate, she said, some of them being increased with the influx of lend-lease supplies. More bomb shelters with better sanitary conditions have been built and three-tier bunks line subway platforms, available for about 10 cents a night.

"People seem actually to have become accustomed to raids and war-time conditions and are concentrating on the idea that things must go on as much as possible in a normal way," she said.

Steel Loss Put at 30,000 Tons

Thirty thousand tons of steel, enough steel to build thirty destroyers, were "irrevocably lost" to the national defense effort as a result of curtailment of production caused by the captive-mine strike in the mills of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, principal subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, officials said.

Steel experts declined to estimate the cut in output in other companies, but said they did not believe it had been as great proportionately as in the Carnegie-Illinois units, which turn out one-eighth of the nation's steel supply. As the largest producer, Carnegie-Illinois had to take more extreme steps than the others to conserve its fuel supply, it was explained.

Refused to Probe Report on Japs

The special House committee to investigate un-American activities, under chairmanship of Representative Martin Dies (Dem.) of Texas, received information several months ago which later developments have shown indicated the Japanese planned an attack on Pearl Harbor and Manila. The matter was not investigated by his committee at the time, Dies told the House recently because the administration had regarded such an investigation as inadvisable.

Dies declared the administration had not been "on the alert in dealing with fifth column activities." The Texan added that there still are many persons with their sympathies 100 per cent in favor of the Nazis employed in the nation's defense industries.

The Vast Pacific

The Pacific Ocean is the oldest, biggest and deepest of the oceans. It is twice the size of the Atlantic, plumbing a depth of almost seven miles. Its 70,000,000 square miles cover an area larger than all of the earth's continents, and it stretches from the Bering Strait to the Antarctic, from the Philippines to Panama. Its waters wash North and South America, Asia, Australia and the tremendous island cluster called Oceania.

Conquistador Balboa first viewed the swells of the Pacific Ocean from a jungle-clad peak in Panama's Darien. He claimed for his sovereign in Spain whatever soil the "The Great South Sea" touched. That was in 1513. For nearly four centuries the story of the Pacific was a tale of occidental rivalry for control of the water bridge to the fabled spice island of the East and the golden cities of Cathay that Columbus had sought.

Spaniard, Portuguese, Dutchman, Russian, Briton, Frenchman, Yankee and German were entered, at various periods, in the competition. Magellan, bursting into the placid ocean from the rough icy straits above Cape Horn, gave it its misleading name. Tasman, greatest of Dutch navigators, discovered New Zealand and the Fijis. Bering, the Dane, explored the North Pacific for Czar Peter the Great.

France's Black Christmas

Ralph Heinzen, United Press correspondent in France sent this dispatch to American newspapers a week before Christmas:

France is facing its poorest and saddest Christmas since the German siege of Paris in 1870.

In the shops of France, there is nothing with the Christmas touch to entice French spending—even if the French had francs to spend.

Each Frenchman is allowed 40 points a year for purchasing clothing. A gift scarf takes nine points. A pair of socks uses up five.

Stores throughout France show only wooden toys. Even baby dolls have wood heads because all the doll-heads formerly used in making French dolls came from Czechoslovakia and the war has killed that traffic.

Most of the French Christmas trees came from the Cosges mountains, or as far away as Finland. There is no chance of shipping them this year, because railroads are needed for other things.

Czechoslovakia was the production center for Christmas tree trimmings and the trimming factories now are turning out hand grenades or shells.

Even if the French had trees they could not have candles on them because candles come under the fat restrictions and long ago were melted down.

Nutrition Drive Gains Impetus

A nutrition drive on a scale never before attempted is gathering strength from the scientific efforts and the imagination of a group of women experts in Washington. While the individual interest in proper nutrition has been heightened by the war emergency, the concerted efforts of these officials are directed toward reforming the food habits of families, up and down the economic scale, not merely for the emergency but as a continuing method for raising the general average of physical fitness.

The basic studies and the research behind the program are provided by the Home Economics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, headed by

Dr. Louise Stanley. From the bureau flows the newest information gathered in the field of nutrition, translated into terms of marketing lists and menu plans, which women over the country are finding useful guides in providing the best possible diets for their money.

OPM On How to Save Tires

Hard on the heels of the drastic tire rationing announcement came a set of rules from OPM dealing with conserving the tires now in use. It suggested:

Cut out high speeds. Inflate tires often to proper pressures. Don't stop short or make jackrabbit starts. Avoid striking curbs, road holes and rocks. Check wheel alignment twice a year. Change wheel positions every 5,000 miles. Repair all cuts, leaks and breaks promptly. Don't speed around curves.

In addition, government experts asked owners not to use their cars unless necessary. Cut out pleasure trips by auto, they advised, and utilize the public transportation systems whenever possible.

"Get together with your neighbors," it was suggested, "and work out a co-operative system for traveling to and from the office, the store, etc. It is wasteful to use several cars when one will do."

"Carry home small packages instead of asking the merchant to deliver them."

Sun Refuels Itself From Space

Every second the sun sweeps up something like 110,000,000 tons of hydrogen from the space through which it is passing if a new astronomical theory is correct.

Other stars pick up similar amounts of the interstellar gas, and thus keep refueled. This is the suggestion of two Cambridge University astronomers, Dr. R. A. Lyttleton and F. Hoyle. A summary of their theory, answering certain objections that had been made to it, is given in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

During the last few years astronomers have generally accepted the idea that the stars keep going by a transmutation process in which hydrogen turns into helium, giving off energy as it does so. However, the Cambridge scientists state, "the available astronomical evidence, particularly from double stars, led us to the view that a further potential source of energy must be introduced from outside the stars, either continually or intermittently replenishing the hydrogen in the star."

As it is now known that space between the stars is not the perfectly empty void it was once thought to be, but contains about as much matter as the stars themselves, in the form of diffuse clouds, they concluded that the stars might sweep up hydrogen from these clouds as they went through them. Though these clouds consist largely of calcium and sodium, which would not add to the stars' lives, as little as 10 per cent of their mass in hydrogen in the form of molecules would suffice to keep the stars going. Recent observations have shown that molecules containing hydrogen actually are present in the cosmic clouds.—James Stokley in Science Service.

Soldiers Taught Japanese

Classes will begin soon at Camp Bowie, Brownwood, to teach some 40 officers and men of the U. S. Army's Eighth Corps headquarters one of the most difficult languages—Japanese. Because of the complex nature of the Japanese alphabet, the course will deal only with spoken Japanese.

For the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof. I Cor. 10:26.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY

Winnaboo, Texas.

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WELL, there's a new face at the door and his name is New Year. What 1942 is going to do to us is anybody's guess but we might as well be prepared for some more of those and some more blows below the surface. But before I talk about the New

there will be a sizable crop. I have played safe this year, made no New Year resolutions I can't live up to. They are: "Sleep late mornings, work short union hours, let wife have last word in all arguments, keep on chewing tobacco, live to eat and eat to live, ride around in flyover with no where to go in particular and nothing to do when I get there."

Since the days of "Poor Richard's Almanac," all almanacs have been popular. The modern



"There's a new face at the door."

home would be incomplete without an almanac, which tells about notable events, when the moon and tide will change, when to expect droughts and floods, and the best time to plant and harvest crops. The many medicine companies that put out almanacs free play up the weather and the liver. Page after page is used to foretell weather and describe various functions of the liver. The liver, according to the almanac, is responsible for people's conduct. If they violate one, or more of the 10 Commandments, they can blame it on the liver. If they backslide, it's the liver. The almanacs also give other information on the signs of the Zodiac. Some folks live, die and go to heaven or don't go, by the signs of the Zodiac. Others plant crops and raise children by the Zodiac. I have a neighbor who consults the Zodiac before he votes or before he makes a business deal. He claims the Zodiac told him the month Japan would start war with the United States.

There was much excitement in Coon Creek when Japan started its undeclared war on Uncle Sam. Some

of our younger boys were already in the army and Japan's treachery made some of our older boys want to "jine up." For a while, at least, most of the fighting will be done in the air and on the water. That will preclude any gory battles in our peaceful community. Coon Creek has a good supply of air, enough water to baptize in but not enough to fight in. For years we have been taking up collections to send missionaries to Japan to civilize them; now we will have to take up collections to send marines over there to knock the civilization out of them. I always believed in charity at home. We still have several million heathens in America and they are not all foreigners.

It is amazing the things we do from force of habit. During a recent cold spell an old farmer who had moved to town got his scalding barrel ready and the water hot—then remembered he did not have a hog to kill. Another farmer who also had moved to town went out to feed his mules and nearly got run over by an automobile before he realized he was not in the country and had no mules. Us country folks who have done a thing every day for 50 years can't get away from the habit. When I was in the Texas Legislature I looked for the milk buckets hanging on the back porch every night and morning for a week.

It has become a great fad these days for our schools and colleges to go to a lot of trouble selecting their prettiest girls. A school now without a pretty girl would not get to first base. By now most schools have their selections made and are ready to get down to business. Any school with a bevy of beautiful girls can usually report a very successful term. When I went to school, girls had to depend on what they knew to get by; now they depend on how they look. Of course, odds have always favored a pretty girl. A homely girl knows her face will get her nowhere, so she goes to work and digs up knowledge. Consequently, homely girls make better grades in school than pretty girls, and in many instances make better wives.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY . . . By George



"My dad is the key man at our town's defense plant. He unlocks the gate each morning."

BRIEF TEXAS NEWS---from Over the State

ITALY, TEXAS, DECLARES WAR
The little town of Italy, (Ellis county), in the heart of the Texas blackland—with 150 of its youth already in army uniform—has declared war against the country whose name it bears.

SCHOOLS TO GET BIBLES
The Gideons have received permission to place 1,550 Bibles in the public schools of Dallas—one on each teacher's desk. The school board notified the teachers that the Bible can be read to the pupils at any time, but without comment.

WOMAN, 109 YEARS OLD, DIES
Mrs. Guadalupe Moncivales, 109-year-old resident of Garcia, (Cameron county), died at her home with a prayer on her lips for victory of the United States over Japan. Mrs. Moncivales was a native of Mexico, but had lived at Garcia for many years. She became widely known because of her daily walk to and from Rio Grande City, a mile and a half distant.

WHEN ARMY WANTED HIM, HE HAD TO HURRY
For six months Earle Thomas Karothers, Jr., of Dallas, had been trying to get into the Army Air Corps. Then one day the recruiting station told him to drop by and get some papers. He got there at 11 a. m. Shortly afterward he was on a train headed for a training camp. He didn't even have time to go home and change clothes.

JAVANESE NOT JAPANESE
An overzealous Dallas policeman got into international complications when he spied a station-wagon filled with Orientals. They looked to him like Japanese; so he cracked down quickly and took the whole lot to headquarters. Passports produced revealed the little foreigners were not Japanese but Javanese dancers touring the country. Furthermore they are British subjects. The officer sheepishly escorted them outside.

TEXAS HAS 127,000 IN ARMY AND GUARD
Approximately 127,000 Texans are serving in the Army of the United States and the Texas Defense Guard. The Adjutant General's Department noted 36,205 selective service registrants under arms, 90,000 volunteers in various army units and 11,000 national guardsmen, now federalized in service. In addition, 15,000 men are in the Defense Guard, composed of 203 units, including air squadrons.

START TO REMODEL TEXAS' CAPITAL BUILDING
A start has been made on a half million dollars worth of improvements to the half-century old State capitol. Most pressing needs are being taken care of first. A new passenger elevator already has been ordered, to cost \$32,593. Other contemplated work includes a new main roof, ceiling for the House and Senate chambers and a covering over the dome. Also plumbing, heating and ventilating repairs are to be made. These expenditures were authorized in a special appropriation by the last Legislature.

YOUNGEST STUDENT EVER INITIATED INTO PHI BETA KAPPA
The amazing scholastic career of Martin G. Ettlinger reached a new climax when the 16-year-old youngster was initiated into Phi Beta Kappa, honorary society of exceptional students. Ettlinger is the youngest student ever initiated into the fraternity at the University of Texas, and is possibly the youngest in the nation. Martin entered the University of Texas three years ago shortly before his 13th birthday. He completed his work with the highest grade—A.

SHOT IN BREAST, TEXAN COUGHS UP BULLET, DRIVES TO HOSPITAL
D. M. Wood, age 44, of Tolar, (Hood county), walked into the emergency room of a Fort Worth hospital and announced calmly that he had been shot in the chest. "I coughed up the bullet," Wood told attendants. "I didn't like the taste of lead." A physician found the bullet had ranged upward from Wood's left breast—under the skin but outside the lung cavity—and into his throat. It missed vital arteries and veins. "This couldn't happen again in a million tries," the physician said. Woods told attendants he had driven alone to Fort Worth from his home at Tolar—a distance of 45 miles. He was shot with a .32 caliber pistol dropped from his belt.

KNITTING NEEDLES IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Needles, not words, are now flying in the Texas House of Representatives these days. Mrs. Homer Leonard, wife of the Speaker of the House, got out her knitting needles and went to work. She was joined by Mrs. Bess Dunlavey, the Speaker's Secretary; Mrs. Myrtle Lawrence, nurse to the Leonard's children; Mrs. Clara Neal, clerk to the House committee on contingent expenses, and Miss Gussie Evans, House Journal clerk. This is the entire woman's contingent in the House between sessions of the Legislature. Mostly they are turning out mittens.

TEXAS MASONIC MEMBERSHIP GAINS
A steady gain during 1941 in Texas Masonic membership was disclosed by Grand Master Sam B. Cantey. He said membership in the State is now 108,354, an increase of 2,736 over last year.

NEW 1942 AUTOMOBILE LICENSES
Distribution of 1942 Texas automobile license plates to county tax collectors has begun, and altogether Texas will need about 4,000,000 license tags. The 1942 tags for passenger cars have black numerals on a gold background, reversing the 1941 coloring.

17-YEAR-OLD TEXAS BOY FERRIES BOMBERS
Seventeen-year-old William Green, Jr., of Galveston, (Galveston county), flies bombers from California for the Royal Canadian Airforce. Green was 16 years old when he joined the R. C. A. F. in October, 1941. Seven months and 280 flying hours later he was ready for a commission and overseas service. But when Canadian officials learned his age, he was barred from fighting the Nazis over Britain. So he became probably the youngest ferry pilot in the R. C. A. F.

DEFENSE BONDS BOUGHT WITH 9,375 PENNIES
Pennies saved over a period of six years—9,375 of them—were put to work for National Defense by Dan Murray, of Sulphur Springs, (Hopkins county), when he used them to purchase two \$50 and one \$25 defense bonds. Purchase price of the bonds by Mr. Murray totaled \$93.75, but the maturity value at the end of 10 years will be \$125.

"TOKIO" IS TOWN IN WEST TEXAS
Tokio, in Terry county, was founded in 1907. Mrs. H. L. Ware, mother of the first postmaster, submitted the name "because I think it is a pretty word." The citizens of this little West Texas town have now taken as its slogan: "K. O. Tokyo," meaning that they want to see the score of youths who have joined the nation's armed forces from the surrounding farming country deal a knockout blow to Japan's capital.

MAN SINGS DURING OPERATION
J. B. McAtee, of Beeville, (Bee county), safety engineer for a gas pipe line company, contributed his own musical accompaniment as he underwent an appendicitis operation in a local hospital. The anesthetic administered to the patient failed to take full effect, and as the physician made a few cursory thrusts with scalpel, McAtee broke forth with a few bars from the notorious Hut-Sut song.

PENNY-A-PLANE CLUB LAUNCHED
Two hundred Marshall, (Harrison county), citizens have formed a "penny-a-plane club." Members—anyone may join—will drop contributions in boxes located in public places. A penny is donated for every German, Italian or Japanese plane destroyed by U. S. forces, according to the club rules. Funds will be turned over to the Federal government for defense. A penny a plane doesn't seem like much—but with two million members the receipts on seven enemy planes shot down would be \$140,000, Hardy Adams, who started the club, pointed out. He hopes the idea will spread to include that many members at least.

DEER HUNTER'S FRIEND
A 10-year-old doe on the Sid Hyatt ranch near Johnson City, (Blanco county), has done her part to maintain Texas' reputation as the best deer hunting State in the nation. During her lifetime the animal has given birth to five sets of triplets and four sets of twins. The last set of triplets was born in June, 1941. The majority of the 23 deer this doe has produced were bucks.

TEXAS PARKS VALUED AT \$30,000,000
Texas now has a \$30,000,000 system of State parks, F. D. Quinn, of Austin, executive secretary of the Texas State Parks Board, has announced.

BAGS DEER WITH RABBIT GUN
Twelve-year-old Ralph Wallace, Jr., of Houston, (Harris county), not only shot his first deer this season but he did it with armament designed for rabbit hunting. Ralph used a single-barrel 20-gauge shotgun, loaded with No. 6 shot. The deer was a 190-pound buck, sporting six points.

FIRST TEXAN TO DIE IN JAPANESE CONFLICT
It will be recorded for history that the first youth from the Lone Star State to shed blood in the Japanese War was Jay Edward Pietzsch, of Amarillo, (Potter county). Pietzsch, age 27, was navigator on a bomber. He was killed in Hawaii on December 7.

YOUTH WALKS 35 MILES TO ENLIST IN ARMY
Robert A. Taylor, former Duke University student living in Lake Charles, La., walked 35 miles to enlist in the Army, Maj. C. P. Kirkpatrick, recruiting officer for the Houston district, has reported. Taylor left Lake Charles, La., and walked to Orange, (Orange county), before catching a ride to Houston, (Harris county). He passed his army physical examination, after having a blistered foot treated.

MOUNT PLEASANT IS FIRST
The Mount Pleasant school system, (Tittus county), is the first in Texas to have 100 per cent purchase by students of defense stamps and bonds. L. A. Woods, State Superintendent of Schools, informed school officials.

CONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS GAINS 84 PER CENT
The forces behind construction work in Texas called for materials and labor valued at \$4 per cent more during January through October, 1941, than in those months of 1940, according to report. The three major classifications, non-residential, residential and engineering, went out in front of their comparable marks with many millions of dollars to spare in each case.

ARMY DESERTER REPORTS FOR BATTLE
Deputy Sheriff Joel Fleming, of Center, (Shelby county), reported a man, age 31, had reported at his office for transfer to any Army post for trial or service. The man said he escaped from Fort Bliss, El Paso, five years ago. "Now that this country has been attacked I know there is something for me to do and I want to get back into a uniform, if they will let me," he said.

JOIN THE "ARMY" AND SEE THE COUNTRY
Private Ellis R. Simpcon, of Houston, (Harris county), saw America first, and at Uncle Sam's expense. His itinerary in the nine months which followed his induction included Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Fort Monmouth, New Jersey; Fort Lewis, Washington.

HAS ATTENDED MORE THAN 100 SCHOOLS
Eleven-year-old Fred Miller, of San Antonio, (Bexar county), is probably the uncrowned champion when it comes to collecting report cards from different schools. Fred has attended more than 100 different schools in the past five years. He is a member of a family of gymnasts—"The Flying Millers"—and travels with a show. Fred, on the average, attends school one week in each city—just as long as the show is in town—then he packs up and goes to another city to meet new teachers and pupils.

WOMEN TO DRIVE TAXIS IN DALLAS
Women will begin driving Dallas taxicabs in January because male city transportation employes are resigning rapidly to go into defense industries and the military service, president of one of the largest cab companies has announced.

UNIVERSITY ADDS COLLECTION
University of Texas officials have announced a gift of \$12,500 to purchase the Texas publication collection of nearly 3,000 books, maps, engravings and pamphlets dating from Texas' early days.

SETS DRESSING RECORD
The Southwestern Poultry Association, a farmers' co-operative, believes it has set a record in dressing turkeys. On the first day of the Christmas turkey pool, 1,500 birds were dressed out in a little more than two hours.

YOUNG TEXANS TO GROW FOOD FOR BRITAIN
Boys and girls in Atascosa county are forming what they call "Pig, Calf and Poultry Clubs for Britain." Young people between 9 and 20 years of age will raise calves, chickens and hogs to increase the food supply and to yield a profit that can be turned into Defense Bonds and Defense Stamps. Children who want to join these clubs, but haven't the money to buy a calf, pig or chicken, may get a Farm Security loan from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

100,000 TRUCKS STILL "SLACKED" IN TEXAS
State Police Director Homer Garrison, Jr., said that about 100,000 trucks and bus owners have failed to turn inventory cards sent out by War Department to obtain complete information on availability of vehicles movement of troops, evacuees or material, if needed. Garrison appealed have the cards returned to the War Department office at 1222 Commerce Street, San Antonio.

QUARRYING INDUSTRY IS BOOMING
Expansion of the quarrying and ing industry of Llano county, due to the demand for various rock materials for defense projects, is reflected in the amount of stone shipped Llano during November, 1941, compared with the movement at the same last year. In November, 1941, were 160 cars of stone of various sizes shipped, compared with 20 in November, 1940.

RECORD NUMBER OF TEXANS RECEIVE PENSIONS
More Texans than ever before received age pension payments during December, 1941, according to officials of Social Security Administration. Moreover, the checks show the highest average on record—\$19.13 each. In addition to these social security benefits, the State Department of Public Welfare reported that 1,368 December checks averaging \$20.71, were mailed relative for the support of 2,876 dependent children, and 1,818 adult blind persons received grants averaging \$23.25. Expenditures, half and half State and Federal tax funds, totaled \$3,125, plus more than \$150,000 administrative costs.

WILL TRAVEL 50,000 MILES COLLEGE DEGREE
Mrs. Winfred Newsome, co-ed of a Snyder attorney, (Scurry county), travels to and from Lubbock, (Lubbock county), six days a week to attend Tech College. Each day she travels 166 miles by train, back and forth between home and college, an additional eight miles daily by railway station and home at Snyder station and college in Lubbock. She expects to continue that routine until the end of summer school next year, when she expects to receive a bachelor of science degree. Allowing for holidays and recesses, she will have traveled 50,000 miles when she graduates—or a distance equal to two trips around the globe.

JAPAN WARS ON U. S. AND BRITAIN
(Continued from Page 2)
flag. For the first time in the history of the United States the nation entered a war virtually united. Enduring courage and steadfastness already have stood the test of fire. The strength of the democracy is the strength of free men, of free thoughts, entering freely the great privilege of defending their country and their own free ways. They are not regimented fanatics or fatalists, but they are more determined than any other people on earth, who so far are fighting Germans and Italians, they are fatalists, but they have shown mous fortitude in defending the soil.
The stake in this unprecedented of strength, this test of philosophy and modes of life, is huge. It is a battle of ideas, a battle to determine the tide of civilization—a battle, in to determine the "right of free to live among world neighbors in freedom and in common decency in fear of assault."
Japan has enough strategic materials and reserve oil—plus steel production and oil from Sumatra and Manchukuo shales—to last at least a year, perhaps longer.
Americans should not expect a victory over the Japanese, war is tricky, tenacious fighters and we had four years' experience fighting Chinese. France underestimated the striking power of Germany. Let us underestimate the striking power of Japan.



YOUR RED CROSS NEEDS YOU!

A TIMELY APPEAL—Sparking the forthcoming Red Cross drive for \$50,000,000 expansion fund will be this stirring appeal poster by James Montgomery Flagg. Drive will be nationwide.

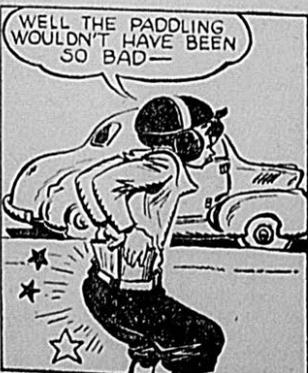
2,068 TEXANS TO ENTER ARMY DURING JANUARY
State selective service headquarters made the 34th and 35th calls on local draft boards over the State to fill the Army's requisition for 1,769 white Texans and 299 negro registrants for induction in January, 1942. Gen. J. Watt Page, State director, said the men would be sent to Army examining centers for physical check-ups between January 6 and 10. Those accepted will be inducted between January 27 and 31.

DEFENSE CAUSES TEACHER SHORTAGE
The nation's defense efforts have created a serious—in some instances alarming—problem for Texas' public schools, Miss M. W. Dozier, secretary of the University of Texas' teachers appointment committee, has declared. More than 2,200 calls, 1,000 more than last year have been made for teachers, Miss Dozier reported. There is an urgent need for teachers in commerce, mathematics and sciences, particularly, as well as in English, history and coaching positions.

The McCoys



Hardwood Finish



CAMELS AS OPIUM SMUGGLERS

Arabs are drafting camels as accomplices in a swallow-act. Egyptian customs authorities were having their troubles with smugglers of narcotics, who seemed to be working in a ring with dealers in camels intended for slaughter for the meat market. They came to suspect that the dope might be inside the camels, when owners of particular animals refused fees three times higher than the prevailing rate.

Some of the suspiciously high-priced camels were seized and slaughtered. Half and tins of narcotic were found in the first compartments of their complicated maches. The animals were led to march and carry burdens, apparently unembarrassed by these oversized, invisible capsules which they had been compelled to swallow. Now, as a matter of routine inspection, a certain proportion of each lot of camels going to the market is required to pass in review before an X-ray machine, which will spot anything unusual in their interiors. — Science

NEEDED VITAMINS

Dr. Thomas Parran, surgeon general of the United States Public Health Service, has led that about 40,000,000 Americans suffer from the results of not eating enough of needed vitamins. It is significant that Col. Edward G. Rowntree, chief of a Selective Service System's medical division, stated that the principal cause for the rejection of draftees is "defective teeth," accounting for out 21 per cent rejections. Other major disqualification causes are: Eyes 13.7 per cent; muscular and bone defects 6.3 per cent; heart defects 6.3 per cent; mental and nervous defects 6.3 per cent; lungs disease, 2.9 per cent.

All of these physical causes rejection are related to vitamins. Chemical research has shown that vitamins enable the body to use the ordinary foodstuffs for producing the heat and the muscular and nervous energy required for the fuel of the body's engine is hydrogen contained in food, and it is burned by uniting with oxygen; but it is the vitamins that make such a process possible.

For health, every diet should consist of plenty of foods, especially rich in the various vitamins. Eggs, milk, citrus and other fresh fruits and vegetables, whole cereals, butters and cream, lean meats, fish, etc.

The fuel of the body's engine is hydrogen contained in food, and it is burned by uniting with oxygen; but it is the vitamins that make such a process possible. For health, every diet should consist of plenty of foods, especially rich in the various vitamins. Eggs, milk, citrus and other fresh fruits and vegetables, whole cereals, butters and cream, lean meats, fish, etc.

Three more died yesterday, the boss should learn there's nothing "just as good" as CUTLER BLACKLEGOL.

Locally order direct from CUTLER LABORATORIES - Dallas, Calif. SAN ANTONIO AND FORT WORTH

GUNS OR BUTTER OR BOTH

If we expect to have butter along with guns we must be prepared for certain eventualities, warns Dr. Alfred W. Booth, University of Illinois geologist and geographer.

We consume enormous amounts of vegetable oils and fats—71 pounds annually per capita, far more than any other people. We probably can produce at home enough animal oils and fats. But the outlook for those of vegetable origin is not so bright. Canned sardines, grease for airplanes, paint, linoleum, shampoo concoctions, explosives, printing inks, shortening, oleomargarine, are but a few of the products that call for vegetable-derived oils and fats.

Some three and a half billion pounds of vegetable oils and fats were consumed in our factories in 1938. From the cottonseed we got about 46% of this. Most of the rest of it came from coconuts, oil palm nuts, flax seeds, soybeans, tung tree nuts, corn, peanuts, rape seed, perilla seeds, castor beans, babassu palm nuts. About half of these things are imported.

One-third of our requirements come from southeastern Asia and the adjacent East Indies. Coconut oil comes from the Philippines. Argentina sends us most of our linseed and Brazil much of our cotton, peanut, castor and babassu oil. The remedy: We must increase our domestic production. Many useful plants we cannot grow. Our best bet is cottonseed. Next is flax, for linseed. Finally, more use should be made of the soybean.

COYOTES CHEW LEATHER

People are always "reading" human traits in the habits of animals. Dogs "love" their masters; cats "cry" for their food; and horses neigh "with delight." Now comes one about coyotes. These animals apparently chew "for fun." And they chew tanned leather!

Even such a veteran scientist as Charles C. Sperry, food-habits expert of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, was surprised at that one. Sperry examined the stomach contents of more than 8,300 coyotes to determine their food-habits.

Short pieces of leather strap with iron buckles attached, parts of uppers of leather shoes with metal eyelets still in place, and heavy saddle leather with innumerable tooth marks, mute evidence of the effort to chew it into pieces convenient for swallowing, were found in 51 coyote stomachs taken in 15 States.

Only explanations advanced for this unsuspected coyote habit of chewing leather are that the animal may obtain some salt from the discarded straps, and that "maybe they just chew for fun."

Principal coyote food, however, is not leather but mammals, which form more than nine-tenths of the predator's food. Principal items during the year are rabbits (33.25 per cent), rodents (17.52 per cent), domestic livestock (13.17 per cent).

A LITTLE FUN Jokes to Make You Laugh

Back Up

"I don't need none!" said the lady of the house before the agent had opened his mouth. "How do you know?" I might be selling grammars."

It Would Help

"Your fiance is really a charming fellow. He seems to have that certain something." "Yes, but I'd rather he had something certain."

Labor Saving

An engineer, building a railroad in Mexico was trying to show a native how much the railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?" "With a mule it takes three days." "When this railroad is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, Senor. But what shall I do with the other two days?"

Last Stop!

A gentleman slipped on the stair of a subway and started to slide down to the bottom. Half-way down, he collided with a lady, knocking her down, and the two continued their way together.

After they had reached the bottom, the lady, still dazed, continued to sit on the gentleman's chest. Looking up at her he said politely:

"I'm sorry, madam, but this is as far as I go."

Inspired Advice

Little Mary's father had spanked her. That night when she said her prayers, she concluded with this petition: "And please don't give daddy any more children. He don't know how to treat those he's got now."

Nuts Anyhow

That land you sold me is no good. You said I could grow nuts on it. O, no, I didn't say that. I said you could grow nuts on it.

Strong Stuff

The keeper of the local inn was awakened at midnight by a loud knocking on the front door. Putting his head out of the window, he shouted: "Go away. You can't have anything to drink at this hour." "Who wants anything to drink? I left here at closing time without my walking cane."

Modern Grandma

Now who will tell me one important thing you must all do before going to bed at night? Put the doorkey in the mailbox for grandma.

Safer to Stay

Survivors of a shipwreck had spent months on a desert island. At last they were overjoyed to see a steamer approach in answer to their signals. A boat was put out and pulled to shore while the castaways cheered. An officer stepped out with a bundle of newspapers.

"The captain sent these papers to you," he said. "After you've read them, he wants to know if any of you will want to be rescued."

Wrong Proposition

Sophomore: "Jack seems to be stuck on Dorothy."

Junior: "Stuck on her? You mean stuck to her?"

Rearin' to Go

Used car prospect: "Say, what makes this car jerk so unmercifully when you put it in gear?" Resourceful Salesman: "Ah, that proves it's a real car. It's rarin' to go."

Wrong Motif

Saleslady: "So you think you don't want this new green dress? Why not?" Mandy (of ample proportions): "No suh! Not me! Ah'd look too much lak a ton o coal in a lettuce patch."

Main Objective

First Neighbor: "Do you know a good way to cure hams?" Second Neighbor: "I know very well how to cure hams. The trouble with me just now is how to procure them."

Anything But Listless

Professor: "I have the impression that your son is somewhat listless." His Father: "Listless? My gracious, no! He has lists of blondes, lists of brunets, and lists of redheads."

Logical Question

Visitor (at dog show): "How much do you ask for this big dog?" Exhibitor: "Five dollars." Visitor: "How much for the smaller one?" Exhibitor: "Ten dollars." Visitor: "And how much for that teeny-weeny one?" Exhibitor: "Fifteen dollars." Visitor: "How much will it cost me if I don't buy any dog at all?"

POULTRY NEWS Good, Clean Litter Adequate Vitamins

Good Litter for Clean Eggs

A deep, dry litter contributes much to the contentment, comfort, and health of the flock. It is an advantage to the poultry man, also in producing clean eggs, and because the ultimate labor of cleaning the pen is so much less when the litter is dry. In addition to these functions, litter should serve as a sort of "ever normal" storage or control for condensed moisture, absorbing the surplus during cold spells or wet weather, and losing it as conditions improve. In some cases, unfortunately, it acts simply as a sponge, absorbing constantly more and more until it becomes soggy and caked, and must be replaced. Litter replaced during the winter never has the life of that which has been conditioned and fortified by exposure and use in the pen during the first months of the season, and replacement is costly in material and labor.

Adequate Supply of Vitamins

Although satisfactory rations are available from many sources, it may be well to check up to be sure that an adequate supply of vitamins, especially A and D, is furnished during the winter months. If there is any doubt, the necessary oil or concentrate may be added to the dry mash, or, more simply, mixed with the supplementary feeding. Of a standard oil containing 85 units of D, one quart a day is recommended for 1,000 laying hens. If fortified oil or concentrate is used, the amount is adjusted to the vitamin potency of the oil.

Thoroughly Repair Brooder Stoves and Houses

Poultry raisers should repair immediately their brooder stoves and brooder houses to get the best service possible in rearing the extra chicks needed this year.

This point was stressed at the recent convention of the Wisconsin Hatcheries Association by W. D. James, president of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association. He pointed out that, although an industry survey showed the need for a 44 per cent increase in brooding equipment and laying house equipment, a 25 per cent increase in battery brooders, and 6 1/2 per cent more incubator capacity, the actual steel and other materials available to manufacture that equipment promises to be considerably under last year.

"We are going to have to make the most of what we have," he said. "Get out the old brooder and repair it wherever necessary so it will render the best service possible. Let's repair those brooder houses—make them tight and warm, and not expect the brooder stove to warm the outside. Yes, and better feed and better care must be taken into consideration."

"I do not want to talk too discouragingly, and neither do I want to attempt in any way to mislead you. There will be new equipment available, but only proportionately to the amount of materials that will be supplied to the manufacturers."

Feed Offsets Effect of Cold

The feeding problem in winter is primarily an attempt to offset the effects of cold and inclement weather on appetite. It is not a season to adjust formulas or change rations.

FEEDING THE ZOO ANIMALS

The job of feeding some 2,500 wild animals with tastes that range all the way from fresh blood to sunflower seeds is an all important one in the New York Zoological Park. The first principle is to give every animal what it would eat in the wild, of its own accord, if that is possible. The second is to find acceptable substitutes if the natural food is not available.

The Zoological Park must set its table for boarders who dine at intervals ranging from five minutes to two weeks. Hummingbirds must have food in their compartment at all times. When little vials of artificial nectar are hung in the hummingbird cage, even five minutes seldom passes without the birds zooming down for a delicate drink. And yet these are the birds that somehow make a 500-mile non-stop flight across the Gulf of Mexico in their migrations, with no chance of gathering food enroute.

In an average year the animals will eat 51 1/2 tons of beef, 20 1/2 tons of bread (mostly rye), 1,300 chameleons, 500 pounds of cottage cheese, 220 pounds of ant eggs, 18 cans of honey, 200 white rats, a ton of hemp seed, 1 1/4 tons of sunflower seeds, 50 pounds of dried flies and a hundred other foods mostly in lesser quantities.

Of all the animal groups—mammals, birds, reptiles—the birds demand the widest variety of diet. At least ninety different foods are served to the bird collection and, unlike most of the other animals, whose stomachs are given a rest one or two days a week, all of the birds except the vultures have to be fed every day. Their high rate of metabolism requires it. The vultures fast one day a week in winter and two days in summer.

Strangely enough, elephants share with birds the trait of being rather particular about their food. Apparently they get tired of looking at it if too much hay is thrown into their stalls at once, and after a while refuse to touch it. "Alice," a big Indian elephant, will consume seventy-five pounds of hay in a day, mostly timothy, but it has to be offered in small bunches. Elephant appetites vary, too, and the zoo had one elephant that would consume 200 pounds of hay overnight.

The 4,500-pound hippopotamus will eat the same quantity of hay as an elephant almost double its weight.

Armadillos, porcupines, wild dogs, African squirrels and other miscellaneous small mammals might be expected to exhibit radically differing tastes, but their diets are not really complex. Two armadillos will consume in one day a quarter of a pound of raw beef, two or three bananas and four raw eggs mixed with

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a quart of milk made from concentrated milk powder.

The giant anteater from South America prefers to eat live ants, but quantities sufficient to satisfy him are impossible to get in the zoo. Consequently an artificial diet has been worked out. It consists of one pound raw chopped meat, six raw eggs, one tall can of evaporated milk and an equal amount of hot water, with a small quantity—seldom more than a table-spoonful—of ant eggs as a sort of savory.

For the little vampire bats, nocturnal drinkers of blood from human beings, cattle, dogs, horses and chickens, the maintenance of a satisfactory diet is extremely simple. Twice a week half a gallon of fresh blood is obtained from one of the New York City slaughter houses and small glass trays of blood are set in the bottom of the vampires' cage each night.

ALUMINUM FROM CLAY

Utilizing a technique never before employed in metallurgy, a new process for manufacture of aluminum from clay instead of the mineral bauxite, of which only about three years' supply remains in this country at the present rate of defense consumption, was announced recently to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, by Prof. Arthur W. Hixson of the chemical engineering department of Columbia University.

The new process is expected to make this country independent of imports of foreign bauxite.

All processes for the production of aluminum today use only high grade bauxite ores. Prof. Hixson declared. The new process uses selected high-silica clays, digests the clay with hydrochloric acid and decomposes the resulting product to get aluminum oxide. From this, the metallic aluminum is extracted by electrolysis in the usual manner. The hydrochloric acid is recovered for further use. The materials and chemicals used are abundantly available because they are by-products of other processes.—Science News Letter.

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OUR THREE VITAL OUTPOSTS IN THE PACIFIC

THE three most important military outposts of the United States are the Panama Canal, Hawaii and the Philippines. Each of them has a distinct function and plays a different role in the strategy of the war in the Pacific.

The Panama Canal is the country's vital link between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, providing quick transit for our fleet from one side to the other, that ships do not have to go far north around the Horn, as the old seagoing did when rushing to join the fleet of Santiago during the Spanish-American War.

Hawaii is the center of our Pacific defense, with Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, as the fleet base. The Philippines, long a subject for argument among military men as to their usefulness in a Pacific war, have become our most distant outpost, which can be used as a base for submarines and other vessels to cut Japanese supply lines to the south. Manila Bay, where Dewey

won his famous victory before Cavite, with its stronghold of Corregidor—an American Gibraltar—at the entrance, is the center of Philippine defense and attack.

The Canal Zone and the Philippines are tropical, Hawaii sub-tropical. The Panama Canal is 50 miles long. It runs through Gatun Lake and between high hills beyond which is tropical jungle. It is protected by concealed guns and by airfields.

Beauty Spot

The islands of Hawaii are one of the beauty spots of the world with a pleasing climate. They rise boldly from the sea with dark cliffs covered with vegetation or end in wave-beaten beaches over which sway high palms. Because of their formation they are easy to defend. Diamond Head, famous in whaling journals, is a rock-rimmed fortress almost equal to Corregidor.

The Philippines are composed of islands, the largest being Luzon, on which Manila is located. They have



typical scenery, although the mountains of Luzon offer a cool retreat. The islands are rich in sugar cane and minerals. The Filipinos, although small in stature, are hardy fighters, as the American Army learned after the Spanish War.

A battleground in the war between America and Japan, the Philippines were known to the Chinese at least as early as the 10th century. Before that time migratory peoples from the Malay Peninsula, Java, and other lands to the southwest had reached the islands in considerable numbers. The Hindu in-

fluence is revealed in the dialects of the natives by many words of the Sanskrit, the language of the ancient Hindus of India.

Commodore Dewey's Victory

Commodore George Dewey with a small squadron of United States war-craft defeated a Spanish squadron in Manila Bay May 1, 1898. The islands were ceded to the United States by Spain on the following December 10. Less than two months later—on February 4, 1899—war began between the Filipinos and American forces on the islands. Gen. Frederick Funston captured Aguinaldo in 1901, and on April 16, 1902, the last stronghold of the Filipinos, in Samar, surrendered. It required still further time and efforts, to pacify the Moro tribes on the southern islands.

Under American control the islands have prospered, their people have been educated, and many advantages have been made available to them. In 1913 complete free trade between the United

States and the Philippines was established. Gradually greater and greater degrees of autonomy have been extended to the islands. On March 24, 1934, President Roosevelt signed the Tydings-McDuffie Independence act passed by Congress, the terms of which will grant complete independence to the Philippines in 1945. The Philippine legislature ratified the act on the following May 1, the 36th anniversary of Dewey's victory at Manila. In the meantime the islands have been operating under a commonwealth form of government, with Manuel Quezon, 71-110, as president.

Since 1913 English has been the official language of the Philippines, although Spanish and the native dialects still are in common use throughout the islands. The total number of islands in the archipelago is 7,083, eleven of which have an area of more than 1,000 square miles each. The total area of all the islands is 114,400 square miles, and the population, according to the 1940 census, is 16,003,303.

THE SPONGE

The sponge is a common article about which little is generally known. This is not so remarkable when it is considered that scientists were in doubt, until quite recently, whether a sponge belonged to the animal or vegetable kingdom. It's a low form of animal life, being of the same family as corals, sea feathers and jelly-fish. Sponges are found in many parts of the world, but more especially in the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean, and in waters of the West Indies. Many sponges grow in colonies, but some are found growing as simple individuals.

How long does it take for a sponge to reach its full growth? This question has been widely discussed, but scientists assert that from eight months to a year is a fair average. The production and growth of a sponge is a simple process of nature. Many attempts have been made to grow sponges by artificial means, but none of these experiments has been financially successful.

There are synthetic sponges for sale in some retail stores, and they resemble the kind nature produces, but the synthetic sponge is a rubber product and lacks the resiliency of genuine sponge.

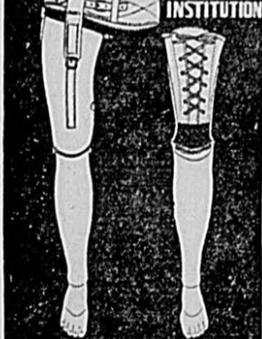
CAUSE OF MUCH DEAFNESS

Much deafness is due, months later, to an amateurish attempt to clean out the ears. Nothing smaller, nor harder, than a finger tip should be stuck into the ear, specialists warn. Matches, toothpicks, nail files, hair pins, paper clips, all the ingenious household devices used, should never be put in an ear. If your ears collect excessive wax—and some ears do—go to your physician and let him use sterile instruments, an ear syringe, and proper oils for cleaning out the accumulation. As for your attempts, be content with the moist wash rag stretched across your finger tip.

ALL EARS NOT IN THE HEAD

The katydid and many other insects have ears on their front legs. Fish hear through a long organ which lies just under the skin, and runs along each side from fore to aft. Notice that light colored streak the next time you lift the skin from a cooked fish. Humans can feel low bass tones, or rumbles, on their skin, but human hearing takes place entirely inside the head—the outside projections have nothing to do with hearing. Fish probably do not hear noises, but more likely feel them, as we feel the rumble of a low organ pipe on our chest or legs.

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Here's good news for quilt lovers—a new book of 16 pieced and applique quilt patterns never before published. Every one is truly a "Star Design" that is sure to thrill you. On the cover is shown the inspiring All American Star in Red, White and Blue. The pattern and quilting motif are given in the book.

To the left is shown a corner of the Forget-Me-Not. Others shown are Patch as Patch Can, Morning Glory, Ferris Wheel, Little Girl, Patch Blossom, Lucky Clover, Colonial Garden, Lone Daisy, Pieced Waterlily, Wanderlust and Northern Lights. You will also receive patterns for Rainbow Star, Two-Piece Puzzle and Triple Rose. Accurate cutting guides, seam allowances, color suggestions and estimated yardage and directions are given for all 16 quilts. In addition dozens of other quilt designs, pan-holders, yard and garden ornaments, tea towels, pillow slips and various handcraft novelties are shown in many brilliant colors.

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illustrations showing many, many, other items, comes as C9450 for only 25c. Order your copy of "Star Designs" today while the supply lasts, and be first in your community to have this gorgeously colorful book. Address all letters to Southwest Magazine, Needle Craft Dept., Box 166, Kansas City, Mo.

OUR HOME IN WAR TIME

Women have one of the most difficult places in the world in time of war. She must adjust herself to many changes and at the same time provide a place of refuge for her menfolk where they can find courage to "fight a good battle."

Our homes must now breathe the very air of victory. In them our families must find moments of peace and at least snatches of security.

With the nerves of the world on edge, men keyed to a fever pitch of hate, women must stand by and do their part not only in Red Cross, knitting, etc., but also by making home a place of rest and cheer.

The colors we choose for our homes will have an extensive influence on those who contact them. Soft soothing colors will do much at this time for our morale. Pastel colors are very popular and contrary to popular belief they are just as easy to keep clean as the darker shades.

The soft colors are used from the carpet to the drapes with pleasing effect.

The styles of furniture change with each generation. To the credit of modern manufacturers we must admit they have never been so lovely as now. Bleached oak furniture is in high favor with young moderns. The woods are bleached and then sanded to perfection after which they are waxed thoroughly. This gives a hard substantial finish even more en-

during than good oak floors. In modern cottages they give an air of hominess and well being. Gaily colored upholstery make them most desirable.

Growing plants give cleaner air and a sense of life. With a little care anyone can have an abundance of green in the home even in winter time. Select a few good plants and you will be rewarded highly for the little care they require.

The treatment of floors can make or mar an entire room. Carpeting should bring the entire room into harmony. Entirely too many people buy the furniture and drapes first and then the rugs or carpets. The wise planner first selects her rugs, using the plan of nature by starting at the beginning and building up. However, if you already have the furniture and drapes, then blend them by selecting the right floor treatment. Most decorators favor darker floor covering with lighter effect upward. However, one of the most attractive rooms at a recent home furnishing show had white shaggy rugs on the highly waxed floors with blond mahogany furniture with gaily colored drapes and upholstery. The effect was most pleasing.

Most important is our own peace of mind, the necessity of making our own home fit the personalities of the people who live in them. The motto of the American home-maker could well be: "Peace begins in the home."

FROM A CO-ED TO HER MOTHER

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are pleased with your response to this department and hope the very human interest will continue to find a place in your reading. These are actual letters from a girl in college to her mother.

DEAR MOM:

Holidays are past now. Thanks for a glorious time. Most of us feel that it was the last "fling at personal pleasure" we should take until this war is over. This is our war. We are the boys and girls who will be the fathers and mothers of the next generation. Honestly I feel as though overnight I had grown up.

We are now going into the home stretch for the last tests and the end of the first semester. Believe me, we are really "cramping."

The school program fairly bristles with defense programs. There are so many things we can all be doing. We are going without sodas and many other things to buy Saving Stamps. Then of course there are the first-aid courses, bandage rolling, air-raid drills, and so many things I cannot name them all. I am proud to be chairman of one committee.

I know this makes you think of the things you did during the last war. It is strange how history is repeating itself. You were, you said, just my age during the last war.

A number of the boys from camp come to our social affairs each week. I have especially enjoyed meeting the Northern boys. Honestly, though, I can't say they are much different from us. That will be one nice thing that will grow out of this tragedy—the wedding of our country closer together. I was thinking just now how you were once a Northern girl and daddy was from the South. Wouldn't it be funny if I repeated the family matrimonial history in reverse?

In the "bull sessions" since our return to school from the holidays we all agree that after all we can find much happiness in work, when we really put our hearts into it.

Thanks again, mom, for a really "super-time." Believe me, I am going to work hard and repay you and dad for your sacrifices. You just wait and see.

Your devoted daughter, ELISA.

DO YOU KNOW

Here are some hints in brief form, we ask the question and we give the answer, too.

Do you know that: By adding 1½ teaspoons of grated orange rind with the last 2 tablespoons of sugar (and omitting other flavorings) you can achieve a lovely delicacy of flavor in your angle food cake?

Cutting through the batter with a knife or spatula will help distribute the batter evenly in the pan and rid your cakes of those ugly holes?

You can add ½ teaspoon of ground cinna-

mon to 1 package of jello chocolate pudding and get spiced chocolate pudding that's a tasty variation?

By sifting confectioners sugar BEFORE measuring, that you can hasten the blending of frosting?

That you can continue to have fresh grape jelly the year round by adding commercial fruit pectin to bottled grape juice, fresh oranges, etc.?

When heads are treated chemically and used most extensively as decorations for many occasions? They are lovely.

WE DINE

Sea-Food Cocktails

Oysters and clams are served on the half shell on beds of crushed ice or in cocktail glasses. When served on the shell, the sauce is placed in a small glass in the center of the plate. When served in glasses, the sauce is (Continued top next column)

SPEAKING OF BRANDS . . .

In song and story . . . in legend and lore, well known brands have been interwoven in the tradition of the Southwest. And in foods and related products there are brands that are symbolic in the tradition of good living in the Southwest. When it comes to coffee the brand that smacks of the tang of the outdoors with a richer, mellow aroma and robust flavor is Admiration! Switch to Admiration and climb another notch in good living.



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Admiration Coffee

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poured over the chilled shellfish. Allow six oysters for each serving. Chilled lobster, shrimp and crab are cut in pieces, arranged in cocktail glasses, which may be imbedded in crushed ice in larger glasses.

Stuffed Celery

12 small pieces of celery
½ cup cream cheese
1 teaspoon onion juice
Paprika and salt.
Blend seasoning into cheese, fill stalks and sprinkle with paprika. Preparation time 5 minutes.
Variations: 1/3 cup cheese with 2 tablespoons Roquefort cheese, 1/3 cup cream cheese with 2 tablespoons stuffed or ripe olives.

Vegetable Chowder

3 tablespoons butter
1 onion, minced
2 stalks celery, diced
1½ cups diced left-over vegetables (carrots, potatoes, rice, peas, etc.)
4 cups milk. Salt, parsley, pepper.
Cook onion and celery in butter 2 minutes. Add vegetables, milk and seasoning and heat. If you haven't enough left-over vegetables on hand, add diced raw vegetables and 1 cup water to butter, onion and celery and cook 15 to 20 minutes before adding rest of vegetables and milk.

Ham Rolls

½ lb. cottage cheese
1 tablespoon minced onion
¼ teaspoon paprika
¼ lb. sliced boiled ham. Salt.
Mix cheese with seasoning and form into small rolls. Wrap each in a slice of thin ham. Chill in refrigerator at least half an hour. Serve with salad or as an appetizer.

REFRIGERATION

Many are the steps from savagery to civilization. And perhaps one of the longest has been the preservation of foods by refrigeration.

Primitive man was a slave to the seasons. He might emulate the ant and the bee by trying to store enough food for the cold months of the year but late springs, unseasonable frosts, floods and other unexpected quirks in the weather could upset his plans. Worst of all, he could not preserve many types of food essential to a well-balanced diet.

Then came artificial refrigeration, a branch of engineering which has made many discoveries in the last few years. Today we can serve corn on the cob at Christmas, green peas on New Year's Day and fresh peaches on Washington's birthday.

The surface area of the lungs has been estimated to be nearly two thousand square feet, that of the intestines fifty square feet and the area of the red corpuscles of the blood to be nearly three-quarters of an acre.

THE MYSTERY OF THE ICE AGE

Several times within the last million years vast sheets of glacial ice have come from the polar regions to cover great areas. In North America there were probably five invasions, with the ice going as far south as Virginia and the Ohio and Missouri rivers. Each invasion lasted a long period and destroyed or drove out almost every living thing. Between invasions that climate probably became as mild as today; plants and animals came back. It is probable that even man existed in these regions during some of the last glacial epochs, of which the latest may have been as recent as 15,000 years ago and certainly was not much farther back than 50,000 years.

What caused those visitations? Will the ice come back? Solely on the basis of probability, scientists believe that another glacial epoch may force mankind and all his works to retreat from vast areas of the northern latitudes. It is probable, too, that interglacial epoch has passed its maximum warmth, that the climate has been getting cooler and more moist in the last few thousand years.

Many hypotheses have been brought forth to explain this

amazing phenomena been suggested that earth's axis might be tilted, so that the sun struck at a different angle which would produce perfect the climate. Astronomers and astronomers are any such change is practically impossible something happen in some series of stages—to reduce the effect of its rays upon the earth. Possible, but highly improbable. Did the ammonia bon dioxide in the air decrease, thus reducing the warming blanket of lies over the earth? It is hard to think such happening to have occurred five or six thousand intervals, during of something between 000 and 1,000,000 years to what caused the and what may cause again, science offers a blank page.

Bees can carry ed honey or thick syrups hundred or one hundred twenty per cent of weight.

And this gospel of dom shall be preached the world for a while all nations; and the end come. Mat. 24



Robin Hood Cobbler

Called "cobblers" way back in the time of Robin Hood, the mouth-watering combination of fruit or berries continues to delight everybody who's fond of good food. Now a new-fashioned way to make and serve this old-fashioned dessert has been discovered.

2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
2 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons butter
¾ cup milk
1 (No. 2) can raspberries well drained

¼ cup dark karo
½ cup chopped nuts
Sift together flour, powder and salt. Cut in butter to make a soft dough to make a soft dough into a roll. Place berries on top, pour nuts. Roll as for pie into 8 pieces and place in a well buttered pan. Bake in a hot oven about 30 minutes. Cool with cream.

THE CAT AND THE KID

