

PENASCO VALLEY NEWS

AND HOPE PRESS

Vol. 17, No. 15

Hope, N. M. Friday, June 1, 1945

TO EASE THEIR HURT

A dramatic story from the VICTORY PLAYERS Script of the American Theatre Wing playlet by ESTHER M. HAWLEY. Conversion to prose by L. Louis Sheldon.

Chapter Two (Continued From Last Week) THE MYSTERIOUS LETTER

"THAT'S just it, dear, I've had to learn not to show things. It's for Jim's sake. It's better for him not to see how hard it is on you, don't you see?"

"I can stand it. I'll let him know that I love him no matter what's happened to him."

"But we can't notice that anything has happened. We have to be just the same as always," insisted Sarah.

Sarah went to Mattie. "It's just that we mustn't see from you how bad it is," she said softly, deliberately.

"Do you think I wouldn't know how to act with my own boy?"

"You don't realize what it may be like, and if you go to pieces, well?" asked Sarah.

"I won't go to pieces. I can be as brave as anyone. What will he think if I'm not there? I've always been here, ever since when he was a little boy he used to run to me when he was hurt and I cried over the bumps and made them well," she argued.

Turning to Jane she was accusing. "This is your fault! You don't want me to go!"

A hurt mingled with the bitterness of her soul.

"I want to do what is best for him," Jane said sadly but with determination, "no matter what it is." She picked up her hat and started for the door.

"Where are you going?" demanded Mattie.

"I said I'd see Mrs. Murray at 10 o'clock."

"Don't tell me you're selling her a bond?" asked Sarah.

"Yes," came Jane's tired answer.

"How can you?" demanded Mattie.

"How can you think of bonds with your own husband lying helpless in the hospital, so ill they won't let even his own mother in the hospital—so ill they won't let even his own mother see him? How do you dare get people to give money to buy more death and destruction? Haven't you done enough to help all this killing? If people didn't buy bonds, he killing would have to stop. There'd be no more bullets and they'd have to stop killing."

"You know that's not true, Mrs. Evans!" interrupted Sarah. "They won't stop fighting till they've wiped out every one of those—why, if they stopped now, they'd all be prisoners and slaves!"

"They'd be alive," insisted Mattie. "They wouldn't be lying in hospitals, hurt."

Jane almost broke down and pleaded, "Mother, please!"

"It's true! You know it's true!" continued Mattie.

"Mother! I know how worried and disappointed you are, but you can't say things like that!"

"If I'm upset, it's because I hate war. I hate suffering. And I won't have you helping them go on and on."

"It wasn't our war in the first place!" said Mattie.

"It was our war. It's everybody's war. Everybody who has any faith at all in human progress, in human dignity," said Jane bitterly. "But even if we didn't believe that, even if we were just rank materialists, how long do you think we would have lasted in a Nazi-Japanese world? You know that as well as I do, only you've let your personal pain grow until it's blotted out everything else."

"How dare you say such things to me, his mother?"

"Because it's true. This war is bigger than our little suffering. Jim knows that. They all know it now, even if they didn't at the beginning. Fighting teaches so many lessons. Strange we have to learn that way."

Mattie was puzzled. A softness came over her face as she said, "I don't know what you're talking about."

Sarah spoke now. "I think I see what Jane means," she said, choosing her words carefully. "It's hard to understand, really understand cruelty and persecution and devastation when we've never known them. When they're just words we have to try to picture in our minds because they've never touched our lives. But Jim knows what it means because he has seen it. They all know, and they know it has to be wiped off the earth."

Jane went to Mattie, pleading. "Don't you see, dear? They won't stop, they can't stop, because they do hate war and all the injustice and greed that cause it. And I won't stop! Of course, I'm buying destruction! I'm paying to destroy all the viciousness that makes wars. To destroy aggression and persecution and all the things that would keep Jim and me from having our own lives. What chance would we have if we were always afraid. How could we let our children grow up to fight another war?" She grew more intense with every word. "We can't stop, we don't dare stop until we destroy evil, viciousness."

"No world can long endure half slave and half free," reminded Sarah, softly.

"I guess I have forgotten everything but Jim," admitted Mattie, a lump in her throat.

"There's Jim, too," said Jane. "I'm thinking of Jim in the hospital, needing penicillin and operation after operation. I'm thinking of doctors and nurses and hospital ships and artificial legs and exercising machines. I'm buying these things, too. If we love Jim, we've got to justify him," she said emphatically. "We've got to give the best future we can to all those boys who have been hurt."

"I never thought of it that way, either. I guess I haven't thought much at all. I've just been wrapped up in my little shell."

Jane took a deep breath. "Look!"

she suggested. "Come on upstairs to Mrs. Murray's with me, both of you. She'd like to see you. Since we've gone back to the Philippines, she's been hoping to get some word about the twins."

Sarah shook her head. "Just think. Three years, just waiting, never knowing."

"Will you come, Mother?" pleaded Jane, biting her lips to hold back the tears.

"Will I come, Jane you just try to stop me."

As Sarah closed the door behind them she murmured—"Thank You, God. I knew You would."

—The End—
U. S. Treasury Department

Scrap Paper Drive Sunday, June 10

You have all heard of the "Power of the Press." This was illustrated last week when the Editor of the News took some scrap paper to Artesia and could not dispose of it. The Secretary of the Artesia Chamber of Commerce admitted that no facilities were available for the handling of waste paper. In last week's issue of the News we mentioned about the waste paper situation and wondered why Dwight Lee of Carlsbad couldn't do something about it. Monday of this week we received a phone call from Mr. Lee stating that he would have a truck up to Hope the second Sunday of each month to collect waste paper. Therefore, on Sunday, June 10, please have your old newspapers and magazines bundled securely and brought to Hope. Leave the bundles at the J. C. Buckner or John Teel stores or at the Penasco Valley News office and we will see that they are loaded on the truck. There is an urgent need for waste paper so let's all help.



Army Air Corps Photo
B-26 Marauder of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces showers destruction on railroad yards at Florence, Italy. The bomber and the seven bombs in mid-air were purchased with War Bond funds over here.
U. S. Treasury Department

For Sale—2 Butane bottles. Cecil Coates, Hope.

For Sale—Home Comfort range cook stove. Coal or wood. Fine shape. Alvin Kincaid

For Sale—A New Perfection 5 burner kerosene range cook stove. Ben Marable, Hope

Cash paid for your eggs, poultry, pigs and shoats at the Mode Stevenson Service Station at Hope every Wednesday

W. J. Brown, Carlsbad.

Hope Accidentally Bombed Again

Last Friday night about 10:10 a 100 lb. practice bomb exploded in the middle of a Hope street. It buried itself in the ground to a depth of about 3 feet. No other damage was done. Saturday officials from the Carlsbad Army Air Field arrived in Hope and looked the situation over. On their return to Carlsbad a Court of Inquiry was held and the flier responsible for dropping the bomb was up for questioning. He admitted he was lost and thought the lights of Hope were a part of the bombing range. Lt. Col. Paul M. Arnold, Major David D. McCall and Major Joe M. Larkin, who constituted the board of inquiry, paid Hope a visit Tuesday and brought with them a message from Col. W. H. Reid, commanding officer, that the officials of the Carlsbad Army Air Field regret this bombing of Hope very much and that precautionary measures are being taken to prevent a recurrence of this incident.

Roy M. Green Tells a Farm Story

By President Roy M. Green
Colorado A & M College
Fort Collins, Colorado

Big crops and good prices left a wheat farmer not long ago with \$30,000 cash in the bank. Said he, "If I don't invest this in inflated land values, what can I do with it to earn anything?" I said to him, "Did you ever think of using part of it to insure yourself a steadier farm income after the war? For \$150 a month, or \$1,800 a year in War Bonds, you can begin to collect ten years after the war \$200 a month. As you will be getting older by that time, wouldn't that be a better supplement to what income the farm then produces than having to turn again to the cream can and what your wife can make out of chickens? Wouldn't it be a nice retirement fund for a fellow that is now 55 years old? Wouldn't you like to have had \$200 a month cash coming in last time?"

In addition, if you can put in War Bonds a lump-sum as reserve for operations in bad years, for deferred purchases of equipment, for repairs, for up-keep, for new household equipment; and then whatever the postwar adjustment, you would have an easier time of it than you had last time.

You wouldn't have to wait on somebody's extra special plan; you would have already completed one of your own.

If you are proud of the independence of your occupation, and jealous of preserving as much of it as possible, don't grate and speculate—order WAR BONDS!

EDITOR CLEM By Ralph Kemp



"It's powerful nice to edit this copy without havin' to clear with Tojo, and ifn you folks buy 'nough War Bonds we won't ever have to. Remember there are 35 million of 'em to beat."

AVIS NEWS

(Omitted last week.)

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Atkins and Mrs. Cecil Munson and children took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Charley Smith, Friday.

Carrie Lois Munson returned to Portales Saturday where she will continue her college work.

Mrs. Cecil Munson and Mrs. Charley Smith made a trip to Weed and Sacramento Monday.

Mr. Ernest Bonine and grandson, Ernest Ray Gumfory, were up from Artesia Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Bonine expect to spend the summer in the mountains on account of their grandson's health. They will live in the Leonard Munson house.

DUNKEN NEWS

Mr. Ed Watts went to El Paso last Friday.

Miss Mattie Satcher left last week for Roswell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Helms and

LOCALS

George Wood, who is in the navy, is home on a furlough.

Mr. Houston Teel finished moving his residence to Artesia this week.

Mr. M. C. Newsom is putting a new roof on his house which he is painting green.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stegall and family are visiting friends and relatives in Texas.

Mrs. Hilary White went to Artesia Wednesday to spend a few days.

Chester Teague is spending 10 days visiting his parents who reside in Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Deering and family have gone to Wichita Falls, Texas for their summer vacation.

Arthur Melton is home from San Diego, on a furlough. He joined the Navy but has been transferred to the air service.

Rev. A. C. Douglas and his wife and daughter, Clarice, of Pecos, attended services at the Methodist church Sunday. Dinner was served at the church at noon. Rev. Douglas is superintendent of the Pecos district.

Bill returned Saturday from a visit in Oklahoma.

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Ivans and Mr. and Mrs. Cora Curtis attended the horse races in Artesia Sunday.

Several from this community attended the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Cox on the Penasco river Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Watts were in Artesia Friday.

Ed Watts is marking lambs this week.

Mrs. Glenn Stevenson returned to her home after being in the hospital at Roswell.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Watts spent Saturday night visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed Watts.

Mr. J. C. Buckner and Mr. Jess Musgrave were attending to business in Roswell Tuesday.

**INSURE your future—
Save WITH WAR BONDS**

Hope Highway Widened

The Hope-Artesia highway is being widened about a foot and a half on each side. It is a big improvement which the people of the Penasco valley duly appreciate. We are pretty sure that Hollis Watson, commissioner from this district had something to do with this work being done. Hollis doesn't forget his old friends in Hope.

Dwight Lee and J. S. Moore of Carlsbad, were in Hope Thursday. They were here stimulating interest in the scrap paper drive for June 10, and on the Boy Scouts. If there ever was a place that needed a Boy Scout Troop it is Hope.

Mr. T. E. Young received a telegram Wednesday stating that Jesse Young would arrive in Artesia, at 2 P. M., Friday. Jesse has been in the service for the past three years having been located at New Guinea.

Mrs. Chester Schwalbe was a visitor in Roswell Monday.

Chas. Barlev made a business trip to Carlsbad Tuesday.

Just Received a Shipment of---

**Snow Flake Oyster Shell
Big "S" Egg Mash
Ground Corn & Cob
Dairy Feed
Grow Mash
Sheep and Cow Cubes**

Made by Standard Milling Co., Lubbock, Tex.

Stevenson Bros. Service
Station, Hope

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Heavy B-29 Raids on Nagoya
Pattern for Victory in Pacific;
Set Up Army Rule Over Germany

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



Burrowing into "Little Siegfried Line" on Okinawa, marines advance cautiously toward building set afire to dislodge Jap snipers.

PACIFIC:
Victory Pattern

Though the Tarawa, Iwo Jima and Okinawa fighting has proved the Jap no set-up, America's tremendous material resources and Japan's comparative skimpy means promises to bring about the enemy's collapse much in the manner of Germany's.

Flying 500 at a time, B-29 Superforts were setting the pattern for Japan's defeat even as U. S. army and marine forces rooted the enemy from his heavily fortified "Little Siegfried line" on Okinawa, with the big bombers showering thousands of tons of gasoline-jelly incendiaries on the big industrial center of Nagoya.

Extent of the destruction of Nagoya was all the greater because of the establishment of shops in small buildings and homes for the production of different parts for main assembly. With a one-time population of 1,328,085, the city was the site of the famed Mitsubishi aircraft factory and railway, machinery and metal works.

Leveling of Nagoya suggested the same treatment of other great Japanese cities within the same area in the effort to paralyze the enemy's industrial capability and thus bring his formidable land army to its knees.

With her vital industries packed in the Tokyo, Kobe-Osaka and Nagoya districts in a total area less than that of Nebraska, and with 14,000,000 of her 73,000,000 population crowded in those vicinities, Japan's whole war-making potential stands as a particularly vulnerable target for the great fleets of U. S. bombers which will operate with increasing force now that the European war has ended.

Furthermore, U. S. mastery of the sea threatens to virtually isolate the enemy from the Asiatic mainland and Pacific islands upon which he has depended for substantial quantities of food, raw material and supplies.

Against this bright picture, however, stands the record of fanatical Japanese resistance against impossible odds wherever he has fought in the Pacific. Best recent examples are Iwo Jima and Okinawa, where Nipponese garrisons have withstood the most grueling preponderance of U. S. material and troop superiority to hold out to the last dying gasp from strongly fortified subterranean positions hewed from rugged terrain.

With Jap engineers showing surprising skill in preparing such defenses, U. S. infantrymen, supported by tanks and flame throwers, have been compelled to move in close to root out the entrenched enemy after heavy air, sea and ground bombardment failed to wholly wipe out various strong-points.

Just 325 miles from Tokyo, Okinawa has been bitterly defended by the enemy seeking to prevent another island air base from falling into the hands of U. S. forces. Victory in the Marianas furnished a site for B-29 stations for the increasing raids on the enemy mainland, and Iwo Jima also yielded strategic air strips. Thus, the Japs have stood bitterly on Okinawa, inflicting over 28,000 casualties on American land, sea and air forces at a cost of over 48,000 dead to themselves.

Secondary though potentially important aspect of the whole Pacific picture is the part China might play

in the enemy's strategy, with the comparatively undeveloped state of the country and the vulnerability of any positions to attack from Russia on the north and the U. S. and Britain on the south, tempering the possibility the enemy might decide to make a major stand on the Asiatic mainland.

EUROPE:
Army Rules

Declaring "the Allied government of Germany is going to be military, and the Germans are going to know it is military," Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay undertook deputy rule of the U. S. occupation zone under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.



Gen. Clay

services first would be used to support U. S. and British occupying forces before civilians, and Germans would be allowed to hold office only on the local level.

Having announced former congressman and budget director Lewis W. Douglas as his assistant and diplomat Robert Murphy as head of the political division of the military government, General Clay said that all that is left of Germany's war industry would be destroyed, all traces of Nazism rooted out and war criminals sought and punished.

At the same time, Allied authorities declared that Grand Adm. Karl Doenitz's government was a temporary stopgap presently being used to carry on the disarmament of the German military and naval forces. Despite Doenitz's government's statements that a central German regime was necessary to prevent a breakdown in the country's economic life and the threat of communism, the Allies are proceeding along their own lines.

Meanwhile, the Allies pushed plans for the trial of war criminals even as U. S. congressmen, returning from an inspection of notorious Nazi concentration camps, flatly blamed the Hitler regime for their existence.

CIVILIAN ECONOMY:
More Goods

Provision of more cars and more tires for essential civilian use along with loosening of controls on the manufacture of many peacetime items heralded the gradual reconversion of industry following readjustment to a one-front war.

Though the huge needs of the Pacific war will still rate No. 1, release of manpower and material as a result of lessened demands after V-E Day will permit a limited resumption of civilian production, as already reflected in permission to automobile manufacturers to turn out 200,000 passenger cars this year, and the increase in tire rations for essential motorists by 500,000 for May.

Though another 400,000 cars are scheduled to be produced in the first quarter of 1946 with the rate rising to 2,000,000 annually by 1947, trucks will be given preference in manufacture, with emphasis on light-weight models, officials declared.

Relaxation of controls on production of coat hangers, bathtubs, ice cream freezers, pie plates, mop wringers and hundreds of others of such items paved the way for their substantial output when steel, copper and aluminum become available in increased amounts in mid-summer.

EIRE:

Praise for Britain

Although resenting Prime Minister Churchill's criticism of Eire for remaining neutral in the European conflict when her participation would have furnished the Allies with important sea bases, Prime Minister de Valera complimented the British chieftain for not violating the small country's neutrality by force to obtain such advantages.

Declaring that Churchill's restraint "advanced the cause of international morality," De Valera said: "It is indeed fortunate that Britain's necessity did not reach the point when Mr. Churchill would have acted. All credit to him that he successfully resisted the temptation."

But if De Valera had praise for Churchill, he had censure, too. Answering Churchill's declaration that only North Ireland's furnishing of bases prevented British action against Eire itself, De Valera regretted that the Briton had turned to "abusing a people who have done him no wrong, trying to find in a crisis like the present excuse for continuing the injustice of the separation (of the north and south) of our country."

SAVINGS:

Over 122 Billion

Standing at over 122 billion dollars, accumulated savings at the end of 1944 showed almost a 150 per cent increase over the yearly totals before 1938 and indicated financial strength to tide many people over any reconversion stress.

Headed up by an increase of 13 billion dollars in 1944, war bond holdings reached well over 40 billion to represent one-third of the accumulated savings, contrasting with but one-twentieth in 1940.

In rising 23 billion dollars in 1944, substantial accumulations were effected in policy holders' funds behind life insurance, and in accounts in mutual savings and commercial banks, postal savings and savings and loan associations.

Insurance Payments

Approximating 47 per cent of total payments of life insurance companies in 1944, death benefits amounted to \$1,360,972,674 for a new high, the National Underwriter reported.

With total payments reaching \$2,916,720,689, high were also recorded for matured endowments at \$447,828,401 and annuities at \$198,308,377.

Low since 1929, accidental death benefit claims for the U. S. and Canada in 1944 declined to \$20,356,949.

Rips Hospital Ship



Standing three decks below point where a Jap suicide pilot crash-dived on navy hospital ship "Comfort," Army Nurse Lt. Mary Jensen of San Diego, Calif., views twisted wreckage. Lt. Jensen had stepped from surgery supply room less than minute before it was demolished by explosion.

FARM MACHINERY:
Behind Schedule

With production of farm machinery approximately 22 per cent behind schedule, farm operators can continue to look forward to tight supplies this year, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago reported.

Because of increased demand for military material last winter and manpower shortages, farm machinery output for 1944-45 dropped 25 per cent behind schedule in the first quarter of July-August-September; 22 per cent behind in the second, and about 20 per cent in the third.

Labor shortages principally have affected production of such necessary parts of equipment as malleable and gray castings, engines, transmissions and forgings, thus reducing over-all output. While some important manufacturers are up to schedule, others are far behind.

Citing the great importance of farm machinery to record-breaking war food production, the reserve bank pointed out that use of mechanized equipment on two and three shifts daily permitted heavy plantings during the last two springs after wet weather delayed normal operations.

Washington Digest

Troop Shift to the Pacific
Big Job With Human Side



Need to Finish Fight Against Japanese Prevents
Wholesale Release of Vets; Move
Will Tax U. S. Shipping.

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, Union Trust Building,
Washington, D. C.

The American vocabulary has been enriched by a new word which has burdened the notebooks of war department stenographers in Washington for a long time. When I was in San Francisco I saw its meaning graphically illustrated.

The word is "redeployment." No, I didn't make a typographical error. Reemployment we have heard about before. Redeployment is different. And in that word, as in Hauptmann's "tear," can sparkle "all the joy and all the sorrow of the world."

This new word isn't in any dictionary. And in all the echoing acres of the Pentagon I could find no official definition of it but in its current application it simply means shifting a lot of American boys out of the European theater of war where the curtain has gone down. That process is causing many a headache in the Pentagon. It will cause many a heartache at home and abroad. It will cause some happiness, too.

For the boys and the families of the soldiers and sailors who are cast for the second act in the tragedy of World War II (and that is most of them) redeployment means heartaches. For the others it means happiness. But whether they go back to Main street and take up the plowshare or the pen, the hammer or the school book, or whether they go on to fresh battlefields, it is a headache as well as a heartache for the high command.

Heartache, Headache
For Officers

Before writing this article I had a long conversation with one of the highest of the high command and I can tell you redeployment is both headache and heartache for him. He and all his officer comrades who have sons and grandsons of their own fighting at the front want them back as much as any rear rank private's mother, dad, sweetheart or wife, wants him.

But few outside these more or less intimately concerned realize the mechanical implications of managing this major migration of history in the moving of more than three million men.

Have you any idea how long the mere physical process of simply loading soldiers, one after another, on ships and sending them back to America would take?

I do not have official figures although they should be released shortly, but I have an estimate on good authority, of the time which would be required to transfer three million men now in Europe across the Atlantic to east coast ports. Assuming that the transport facilities available were devoted exclusively to this mission, perhaps three hundred thousand men a month could be carried home. That would mean that 10 months would be required to transfer them all. And, of course, that is a fantastic supposition, since ships as well as men, are needed in the Pacific and so are ships to carry the endless supplies which the army of the Pacific will require to carry on all-out warfare.

Redeployment, materially and morally, is a tremendous task and, as a result of personal conversations with the top men upon whom its twin burdens rest, I can assure you that the question of morale is, if anything, the greater of the two in their consideration.

There is no question that the suffering and the repercussions of the lengthy separation of young men from their normal life will become greater, now that V-E Day has come and gone. The army high command knows this and that is why so much time has been spent on taking every possible step to minimize the suffering which this slash that cuts across the heartstrings of America's social life, will cause.

I happen to know that busy with the terrific burden of bringing Europe's war to a successful termination and beginning the final portion of chapter two, General Marshall himself for many long months has spent hour after hour of his crowded days and interrupted nights working on this problem.

Everybody Must
Play the Game

There are some phases of shift of our main war effort to one side of the world to the other which many do not realize but which they must be prepared to do the first place, it will be no task for those who have fought a good fight in Europe to be transferred to the Pacific without chance of furlough in between. And even for the lucky ones the hard parting will be hard unless families play the game.

There is another group who see America's shore but will not be allowed even to touch American soil. They are the ones who will go through the Panama canal on a stop trip to points in the East. It will be a tough experience—Old Glory waving from flagstaffs, the Canal Zone and to watch colors fade in the distance. Reply cannot be helped.

But perhaps, temporarily at the hardest test of patience and discipline will fall upon those who know that they are to be charged, but who, because they take the priority and the fight must go first, can only sit and wait in Europe.

Aside from the personal aspect which this delay will mean, it is bound to raise a clamor from natives natural enough but none less selfish, of those whose economic situation is suffering from the delay in reinforcing our own manpower with the soldiers whose services are no longer needed but who cannot be moved home immediately.

Before General Gregory, in the of the great housekeeping department of the army, the quarter corps, left for France in anticipation of V-E Day, I had a long talk with this gray-haired, fatherly man who is loved by his comrades for a warmth of affection that outweighs the well-earned stars on his shoulder-straps.

When I talked to him about redeployment, although he is responsible for the physical rather than the moral welfare of the soldier, it was of the latter of which he spoke first.

How are the folks at home going to take it? That was the question on his tongue, just as it had been the minds of the high officers and officials with whom I had talked before.

I learned a lot from General Gregory and his aides about the tremendous industrial effort which it takes to produce what the army needs and eats and with which it is sheltered and laved and sheltered. As long as there is a man in uniform he must be fed and clothed and furnished supplies from helmets and raincoats to socks and shorts to say nothing of a thousand odds and ends including writing paper, soap (they have a kind that will serve to wash clothes as well as bodies, and shave cream, too, and lather in salt water), tobacco, bug-powder, cigarettes, bandages, shoelaces, razor blades, matches . . . ad infinitum.

Thousands of men clad in woollen required by European weather will have to be supplied with cotton in the tropics. Thousands moving from the tropics toward the more northerly latitudes of the Japanese islands and China must have woollen to replace their cottons.

Meanwhile, they will have to continue to wear and to wear out what they now have on.

Another factor is the length of the Pacific "pipe-lines"—the great distances from base to front. The "turn-around" time of the voyage of ships is longer than the voyage to Europe and there must be enough supplies at hand for the troops to cover the period between each delivery.

All this will require continuing manufacture by private industry for military use for a long time which means that much longer to wait for final conversion to civilian production.

This is why this new word "redeployment" is not a happy one and why it holds within it so many heartaches and so many heartaches which will try the coolest heads and strain the stoutest hearts.

GR
WR
PAT
Released by

DISTRIBUTION IN OUR COUNTRY IF WE ATAIN full enrollment of 60 million years, we must plan a program workers will distribution duce is put horse with ance the pla No system terprise or can long col dispoing o system can duction and small price jobs at high markets for high prices America have learn years that not produ prosperity. line of pro ate effect When the production reduces the wage income duces buy! When we production, er nations temporarily, farm produ higher pri down com the people to starve.

The war has, produced of the war if the oppo vided. At tablish ful manent ba the found: built is wo ton Woods start in t posed fund lize world used in ce tional RF long-term ing at wo help the selves.

COST OF IN GOVERNMENT THE CC governme ly high. prise in v gaged the been a m private t the free e ment cos national I average e for 1944, ecutive s hundredt pany's t company revenue ! ernment to its stc provided per cent; to pay fo and paid 34.51 per cent The amo per cent ing for ti als and governm showing.

COUNTY AND NA ONE (tributed of Herb stater of Kans tion of ti been na the Repi terview porter h "The R and doe of the c was the country agricult not know the clos greatly it. He b country est influ why th nectio product what th first ca That st nor All the mig the adn been el



GRASSROOTS
by
WRIGHT A. PATTERSON

DISTRIBUTION IS IMPORTANT IN OUR ECONOMIC SYSTEM
IF WE ARE TO ATTAIN and retain full employment, a minimum of 60 million jobs, in the postwar years, we must have distribution. To plan a production by 60 million workers without first providing for distribution of what they are to produce is putting the cart before the horse with the foreordained assurance the plan will not work.

No system, whether it be free enterprise or government operation, can long continue to produce without disposing of what it produces. No system can pay a big price for production and sell the product at a small price. If the world is to have jobs at high wages there must be markets for world production at high prices.

America has learned, or should have learned, in recent prewar years that limiting production does not produce high prices and general prosperity. Any attempt to limit one line of production has an immediate effect on other, on all, lines. When the world attempts to limit production on any or all lines it but reduces the number of jobs, or the wage income of workers, and so reduces buying power and demand. When we reduce American farm production, though the people of other nations are starving, we may temporarily increase the prices of farm products, but not for long. The higher prices reduce demand, and down come the prices again, while the people of other nations continue to starve.

The world does not, and never has, produced more than the people of the world can, and will, consume if the opportunity to consume is provided. America, alone, cannot establish full employment on a permanent basis. It is a world job, and the foundation on which it can be built is world distribution. The Bretton Woods conference made a small start in that direction. The proposed fund through which to stabilize world currencies could also be used in connection with an international RFC that could provide the long-term credits needed in arriving at world distribution. It could help the now helpless to help themselves.

COST OF MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT

THE COST OF MANAGEMENT in government operations is notoriously high. In every business enterprise in which government has engaged the cost of management has been a major item of expense. In private business, operating under the free enterprise system, management cost is a minor item. International Harvester represents a fair average example. In that company, for 1944, management cost, the executive salaries, represented but 14 hundredths of 1 per cent of the company's total revenue. The same company spent 55.93 per cent of its revenue for materials; paid to government as taxes 5.48 per cent; paid to its stockholders, those who had provided the plants and tools, 2.87 per cent; put back into the business to pay for expansion, 1.07 per cent, and paid to labor, as its dividend, 34.51 per cent of all the receipts. The amount paid to labor was 70 per cent of all revenue after paying for the "must" items of materials and taxes. I can not imagine government making that kind of a showing.

COUNTRY PRESS AND NATIONAL POLITICS

ONE OF THE THINGS that contributed materially to the defeat of Herbert Hoover in 1932 was a statement attributed to Henry Allen of Kansas. Following the convention of that year Governor Allen had been named as publicity director of the Republican campaign. In an interview with a New York Times reporter he was reported as saying: "The Republican party will not seek, and does not care for, the support of the country press." The result was that Hoover did not have the country press support, and lost the agricultural states. Mr. Hoover did not know of that statement until near the close of the campaign, and was greatly agitated when he learned of it. He had, at all times, believed the country newspaper wielded the greatest influence in the nation. He knew what they had accomplished in connection with the campaign for food production during World War I, and what they had done for him in his first campaign for the presidency. That statement attributed to Governor Allen cost him any possibility he might have had for a place in the administration had Mr. Hoover been elected.

An Airport for Every Town Will Be Possible if Plan Before Congress, Granting Federal Aid, Is Passed

U. S. Funds Would Match Community's, Dollar for Dollar, in Building

By Walter A. Shead
WNU Staff Correspondent.

Taking a page from the book of the public roads administration, the civil aeronautics administration is asking congress for an appropriation to provide for a billion-dollar postwar airport construction program to be allocated the states as federal grants on a fifty-fifty cost basis.

In asking for this federal aid or subsidy for the development of air transportation the CAA is not without precedent. Declaring that we are entering "an air age of transportation vital to the unified growth of the nation's commerce," it points out that the government has always aided all forms of transportation in their early stages.

CAA estimated that it will cost approximately \$1,250,000,000, spread over 5 to 10 years to carry through a national airport program adequate to the nation's aviation needs, including purchase of land and construction of terminal buildings.

A detailed survey of the nation's airport facilities by CAA indicates that for this billion and a quarter dollar cost, 1,625 of the country's existing 3,255 airfields can be improved, and 3,050 new airports can be constructed for a total of 6,305 airports.

Five Classes of Fields.

For the basis of allocating funds to the several states, the CAA has made a study of community needs and set up five classifications for airports necessary for communities on the basis of population and need.

These five classifications are: Class 1—suitable for private owner small type aircraft with two L-shaped airstrips 1,800 to 2,700 feet long, 300 feet wide. Class 2—for larger type private owner aircraft and smaller transport planes for local and feeder service, with A-shaped airstrips 2,700 to 3,700 feet long and 500 feet wide. Class 3—to accommodate present day twin-engine transport aircraft with several landing strips 3,700 to 4,700 feet long and 500 feet wide. Classes 4 and 5—to serve the largest aircraft now in use and those planned for the immediate future, with multiple landing strips 4,700 to 5,700 feet long and 500 feet wide.

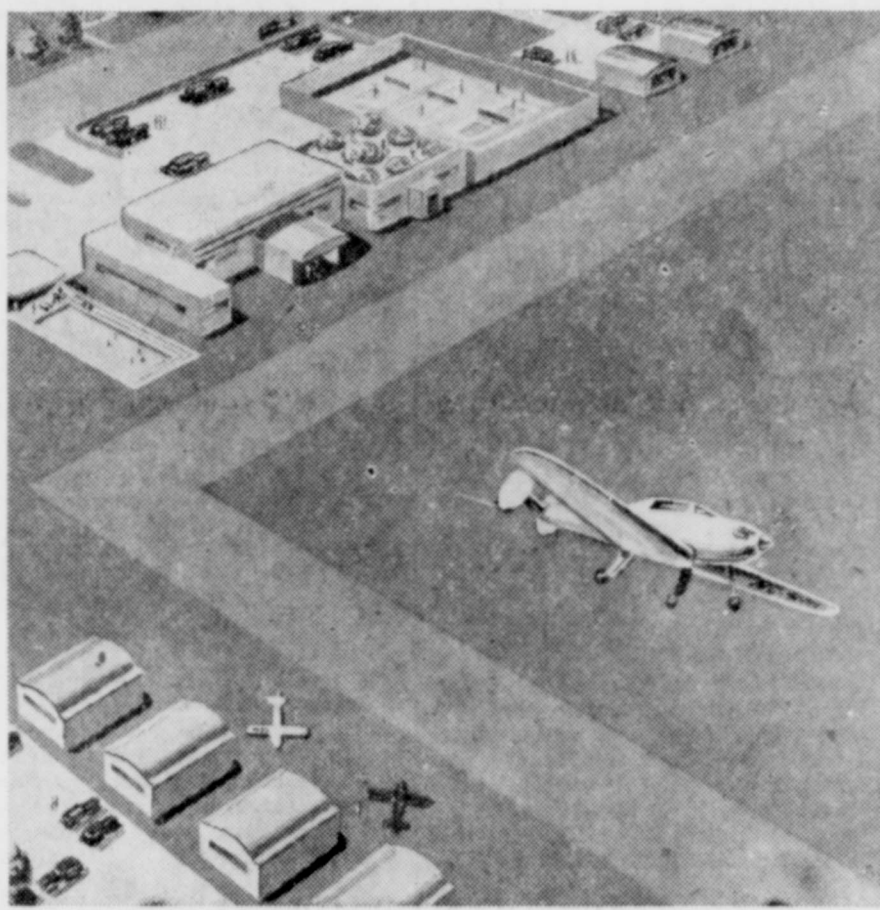
The proposed national plan of the CAA would provide for improvement of existing airports as follows: 303 class 1; 699 class 2; 349 class 3; 213 class 4; and 61 class 5. In addition, construction of new airports is provided as follows: 2,597 of class 1; 1,101 of class 2; 101 class 3; 520 class 4; and 336 class 5.

According to this CAA survey of the 15,000 towns of under 5,000 population, only 1,500 now have airports, of which 313 are not now usable. The proposed program would improve existing ports and build 3,744 new airports in these towns for a total of 4,008.

Small Ports Get 60 Per Cent.

Approximately 58 per cent of the total appropriation would be spent for new airport facilities, with 42 per cent for improvement of existing airports. Funds for class 1 and 2 airports comprise 60.6 per cent of the total proposed appropriation, or approximately \$155,650,623 for class 1 airports and \$463,443,567 for the class 2 ports.

The legislation now before con-



The Class 1 airport, known popularly as an "airpark," is designed for small private owner type planes up to 4,000 pounds gross weight. Fields of this class are designed to serve small communities, and as auxiliary airports in larger metropolitan areas. There are no paved runways, but landing strips with clear approaches must measure 1,800 to 2,700 feet long and 300 feet wide. Recreational facilities, such as parks, tennis courts and golf courses will surround the airpark in many cases.

gress for approval would provide that the state designate a single agency through which the CAA could negotiate, contract for construction, etc., and all construction would be in charge of local sponsors on plans and specifications reviewed and approved by CAA.

The plan would work in much the same manner as highway construction for secondary and feeder roads. Local communities would make arrangements with the designated state agency to take advantage of the federal grant and with the CAA dealing with the state agency.

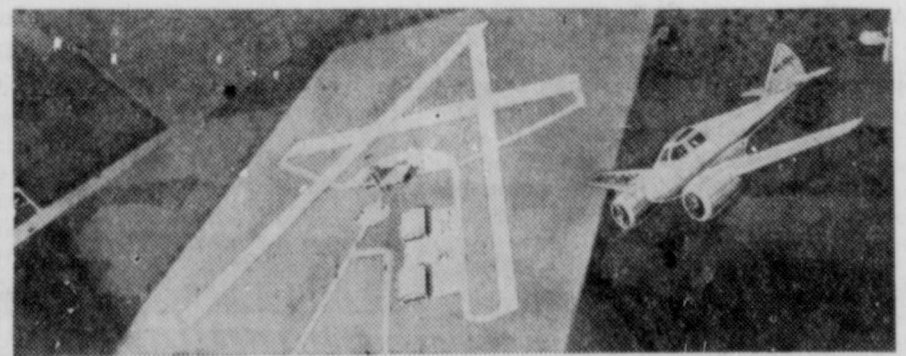
Subject to revision the proposed plans call for the following total construction costs for new and improved airports: Alabama, \$12,185,000; Arizona, \$10,935,140; Arkansas, \$35,109,634; California, \$56,912,500; Colorado, \$12,178,000; Connecticut, \$16,350,000; Delaware, \$2,684,000; Florida, \$23,734,630; Georgia, \$9,310,000; Idaho, \$9,085,300; Illinois, \$40,076,000; Indiana, \$16,032,000; Iowa, \$9,951,500; Kansas, \$7,732,000; Kentucky, \$7,865,000; Louisiana, \$40,617,890; Maine, \$19,565,000; Maryland, \$14,065,000; Massachusetts, \$29,931,000; Michigan, \$22,813,000; Minnesota, \$11,736,000; Mississippi, \$10,740,000; Missouri, \$18,923,000; Montana, \$10,473,100.

Nebraska, \$7,824,000; Nevada, \$4,752,100; New Hampshire, \$14,934,000; New Jersey, \$31,968,780; New Mexico, \$33,016,594; New York, \$58,590,895; North Carolina, \$19,776,000; North Dakota, \$3,842,000; Ohio, \$31,161,000; Oklahoma, \$37,300,440; Oregon, \$6,579,000; Pennsylvania, \$46,667,000; Rhode Island, \$6,069,000; South Carolina, \$12,837,000; South Dakota, \$4,730,500; Tennessee, \$13,142,000; Texas, \$120,923,152; Utah, \$12,120,790; Vermont, \$12,867,000; Virginia, \$23,239,000; Washington, \$20,158,000; West Virginia, \$28,649,000; Wisconsin, \$17,944,000; Wyoming, \$3,472,000; total \$1,021,567,945.

Surveys May Start Soon.

The civil aeronautics administration in the department of commerce will furnish detailed information to any of the 6,305 cities and towns selected to become a part of this national airport network.

Of the total appropriation, the CAA is asking congress for a \$3,000,000 appropriation to be immediately available for detailed plans and surveys. According to estimates of the CAA and private aeronautics agencies, such as the aeronautical chamber of commerce, 65 per cent of the people will fly airplanes or the air lines after the war.



The "A" shaped runway is designed for Class 2 airports, serving communities of 5,000 to 25,000 population. It will accommodate planes weighing between 4,000 and 15,000 pounds.

It is pointed out that even those who do not fly will utilize airport facilities as patrons of air mail, air freight and air express. Ton miles of mail flown in the last four years has increased from 10,000,000 in 1940 to 54,000,000 in 1944.

Up to 1942 approximately 4,000,000 passengers a year rode the air lines. Predictions are that this air travel will see a 10-fold jump during the first postwar decade. In addition there will be private pilots, owners and renters of planes drawn from such sources as the 350,000 army and navy pilots, the present 150,000 civilian pilots and students, the 250,000 students taking aeronautical courses in the high schools each year, the 2,250,000 men trained by the armed forces in aviation skills other than piloting, and the almost equal number employed in aviation facilities.

At the present time there are five federal aid airport bills pending in congress, three in the house of representatives and two in the senate. The senate measures, however, are identical with the house bills, since all measures carrying an appropriation must originate in the house.

In support of this federal-aid airport legislation, Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace testified recently before the aviation sub-committee asserting that action taken on the measures proposed would determine the progress of airport development in the country for the next quarter of a century.

Would Provide Employment.

"I believe," Mr. Wallace said, "that civil aviation will be a most important factor in the post-war drive for economic expansion and full employment. Our 19,000,000 aircraft manufacturing industry employing 1,700,000 workers must, like all munitions industries, undergo very drastic deflation."

While in the past a considerable portion of aviation activity has been confined to the larger cities and towns, the proposals of the CAA are designed to take aviation to the country and the small rural communities throughout the nation. If these communities take advantage of the federal grants in aid, once they are authorized, it will bring aviation direct to the farmer at least insofar as he wishes to use air transport in the shipment of farm commodities and the use of air transport and travel in his business of operating a farm. Merchants in the small communities, too, will be placed on a par with his city brethren in the receipt and shipment of freight and express, once aviation service has been brought to the small towns, as is proposed under this national network plan.

It, however, is up to the local communities included in the proposed plan to take up the cudgel for local sponsorship and local expenditure of 50 per cent of the funds necessary to comply with CAA plans and specifications. Then it apparently is up to these local sponsors to contact their state agency designated as the proper source for collaboration with the federal agency in order to obtain the grant-in-aid as authorized by congress.



THE TRIAL OF HERMANN GOERING

Q.—You are charged with being instigator and full supporter of nearly every foul crime committed against civilization in the European war.

A.—(In surprise)—Who? Me?

Q.—You are further charged with being the righthand man to Adolf Hitler, with concurring in all his decisions and with directing the ruthless use of airplanes against defenseless peoples and communities.

A.—It must be some mistake, gentlemen. I am a good-natured man, a good fellow and at heart merely a costume jewelry collector.

Q.—Name one instance in which you opposed Nazi ruthlessness.

A.—Well, I was once so outraged by the blitzing of civilians that I had to quit my banquet table after the twelfth course. And I remember an occasion when my sensibilities were so disturbed by a deportation of Frenchmen as slaves that in dressing I forgot nine of my twenty-two medals.

Q.—Do you deny guilt for Coventry, Plymouth, Rotterdam, Warsaw and the horrors of London?

A.—I was against such acts.

Q.—What did you do to stop them?

A.—I spoke very sharply to Hitler, but you know what a low-lived, brutal, unspeakable, vile fellow that monster was.

Q.—You hold Hitler alone responsible?

A.—That filthy, merciless skunk was to blame for everything.

Q.—Do you think Hitler's dead?

A.—If I didn't do you think I would talk about him like this!!!!

Q.—You were associated with Der Fuehrer from his earliest days; you were in on every project; you heard and approved every proposal to destroy Europe, did you not?

A.—I may have been present, but I desire to announce that I never heard well. I am quite deaf.

Q.—This is the first time anybody has ever heard that alibi from you. How do you explain it?

A.—This is the first time it seemed necessary to use it.

Q.—High in the councils of the Nazis at all times, you approved the book burnings, the persecution of Jews, the pogroms, slave labor operations and blitzes, did you not?

A.—Nein! They broke my heart. The thought of each act of that nature outraged me.

Q.—Name one instance of your opposition.

A.—I protested a thousand times to Hitler by telephone.

Q.—How many times was the wire busy?

A.—A thousand times!

Q.—What did you ever do in any way to stop the atrocious treatment of war prisoners?

A.—I remember distinctly once cancelling a wild boar hunt, forgetting where I had put three stolen masterpieces and putting the pants of uniform B-345 on wrongside out.

Q.—Do you sit there and deny you were as guilty as Hitler and the rest of his henchmen in every foul outrage against human decency?

A.—How can you gentlemen look at me and even suspect such a thing?

The Entire Tribunal—LOOKING AT YOU MAKES IT EASIER!

Quisling complained that the cell into which he was put was of a common sort and kicked because a bag containing chocolate and cognac was taken away from him. That just gives you an idea.

Peter Widener has named a race horse after "Happy" Chandler, the new czar of baseball. That's what we call pretty embarrassing. But Mr. Chandler can always retaliate by naming a shortstop after a horse.

German hopes appear to have been knocked higher than a Keitel.

It struck us that it was somewhat of a boost for democracy that the surrender of Germany was signed for our side by an American named Smith. Walter Smith. And the name sounds pretty good up against all the German Vons-This-and-Vons-Thats.

If Hitler were not dead, the sight of the Stars and Stripes flying over Berchtesgaden would kill him.

After the war in Europe and Japan there is still a job to do. This country still has the job of making peace with John L. Lewis.



Red Raskall

By CLARK McMEEKIN

W.N.U. SERVICE



THE STORY THUS FAR: While voyaging from England to America Lark Shannon's ship goes down. She is cast upon an island, and Galt Withe, a bound servant, rescues her. At the inn where she is taken she is made prisoner but escapes and is found by her sweetheart, David North, who is disguised as a gypsy to get a line on one Dr. Matson and his shady dealings. Lark and Galt fall into the hands of Dr. Matson, and at a gypsy camp he requires each male gypsy to pass before him and her in review. Lark is required to say, "That is not David North." As the last man passes in front of her Lark faints. Lark and Galt escape from Dr. Matson on swift horses, and make their way to Norfolk.

CHAPTER XV

Mara said, "Don't be ridiculous, sir. Where would you go?"

Lark said, "Oh, Galt, I don't know what to do. I'm so tired, I could die."

"Come, child," Mara's tone softened a little now. "I'll send Cupsie up with the kettles. You'll feel better after you've had a bath and a nap. Dinner is at three. You'll meet my sisters then and we'll discuss sensible plans for your future."

Dinner was something of an ordeal. The food was sparse and not very well flavored. Lark thought, but in spite of that fact she ate it with keen relish. The eyes of the Misses Hastings seemed to say, "My, what greedy young people!" as they watched Lark and Galt accept Cupsie's urgings of second and third helpings.

Lark, herself, felt extremely young, untutored, and hoydenish, as she accurately folded her fringed napkin in emulation of the Misses Hastings. They were, she supposed, forever conscious of having to be an "example to the young." How trying that must be, she thought.

On the impulse she said, "I'd thought maybe I could help out with the teaching, Miss Hastings. David suggested that, but now . . . I wonder . . ."

"I don't think Captain North quite realized the situation," Mara began, choosing her words carefully. "Norfolk is an extremely conservative town. My sisters and I cater to its most select clientele."

"Lark knows a lot," Galt said truculently. "She's a parson's daughter and can read whatever she's a mind to."

Lark smiled at him gratefully as Mara said, "We'll give her a trial, Mr. Withe. My sisters and I wish to accede to Captain North's requests in every way."

Mara rose with a frown and motioned Lark to follow her into the adjoining room where the hum of young voices could be heard. Galt excused himself to see to the horses.

The children shuffled to their feet as their preceptor entered and stood at attention like little puppets. A pale shadow of a teacher rose quickly from behind her high desk and bowed nervously.

"Miss Mimms," Mara said. "This is your new assistant. You may put her in charge of your classes while I observe her capabilities." She seated herself at the desk while the startled Miss Mimms whispered instructions to a bewildered Lark, and handed her a rhetoric book.

At the end of an hour Lark was quite ready to acknowledge her inadequacy as a teacher. The children had tripped her on many points and, feeling her lack of poise and assurance, had behaved like thoroughly undisciplined young cubs.

"I failed, didn't I?" Lark lifted discouraged eyes to Mara's unemotional face. "I didn't know what it was going to be like, any of this."

Mara stood looking down at the younger girl consideringly. "I do welcome you," she said, still with her air of complete detachment. "Any friend of my fiancé, Captain North, is naturally welcome under this roof."

Lark said, "Oh!" in a flat, small voice and sat down quickly on a near-by bench. "I didn't know—I thought—"

It was then that Cupsie, who had been eavesdropping, came forward and, with a black look at Mara, put a kindly arm about Lark's waist and helped her to her feet. "You come down to my cabin, chile," she said tenderly. "You're kin see it ain't much, but such as it is it's open to you an' young master. I'd be proud to home you."

Mara said sharply, "Cupsie, you forget yourself. Miss Shannon is our guest. Take her to bed at once, give her a glass of wine. We will call Dr. Selden to see to her."

Half an hour later the adieux were made in the square parlor. Galt offered one of his remaining gold pieces as payment for their entertainment. The Misses Hastings declined it haughtily, and Lark took it and gave it to Cupsie whose "Lard, bless you, honey," lent the

one pleasant and warm-hearted note to a painfully strained leave-taking.

For some time after they left Mara Hastings' gloomy square house, Lark and Galt rode along quietly. The hoofs of the mare, Dosta, and Red Raskall echoed softly on the street. The towering rusty magnolias drooped stiffly over them. Lark could sense Galt's sympathy with her, his embarrassment for her, turned out by Mara, unwanted by David.

Once he said, "Lark, I wouldn't take what Mara Hastings had to say too much to heart. Maybe, if we'd waited till North came back from Baltimore—"

Lark said, "Oh lord! Do we have to talk about it?"

"Galt, I'm sorry." They pulled their horses up, to walk the curving steep hill ahead.

"There's no call to be sorry. I think Mara Hastings was lying about being engaged to North."

"No," Lark said, "she wasn't. David was—funny about her in England. If I'd used any sense at all I would have known."

"There's a point I want to settle with you, Lark. When—if we get the hundred pound reward for this horse," he laid his hand on the Ras-



It was four o'clock when they stopped to rest.

kall's neck, "it's yours. You caught him, and that's the way it's going to be."

"You really think I'd take it, don't you?"

"Why, Lark, honey—why Lark—"

"You'll send forty pounds to Matson," Lark said shortly. "You're certainly not going to run any risk of him or the Vurnes making a claim on your service again. I won't let you."

"Won't you?" Amusement was in his voice. There was surely nothing of the bound boy in Galt now. The change, subtle at first, was plain in his look, his talk, his manner . . .

He said, "I'll get work and send Matson his money, don't you fear. The thing I'm afraid of, is that you don't realize what you've done for me, Lark."

"For heaven's sake don't think you have to try to make me feel better! I didn't do anything for you, and please don't tell me I did! You'd been trying to get away from that place for years. One day you'd have made it. I didn't help you. I slowed you down. You'd have caught the horse alone."

"You did help me get away," Galt said quietly. "And you caught the horse. But I didn't mean that, Lark . . . Maybe I couldn't quite tell you what I do mean."

"You mean you feel sorry for me. It wouldn't do any good for me to ask you not to. Yet the last thing anybody wants—"

Galt said, "I do feel sorry for you, Lark, but not that way. Not the way you mean. . . . I feel sorry that the things you want aren't put into your hands. I'm sick and sorry I can't put them there. I want to do so very badly. That's why I hope you'll be slow to believe Mara Hastings. When North comes—"

"I don't want to see him," Lark said. "Oh, Galt, I want to find some place to go, some work to do. Because David will come, and he'll feel bad about my leaving Mara's—and the way I acted. That showed how I felt—jealous and hurt—and—"

"You acted all right toward Mara Hastings," Galt snapped.

Galt's easy silence made talk easier for Lark, gave her the release of words, plain words. "Sometimes I think David does care about me. Sometimes I know he doesn't. Yet I came to this new land without any plan of my own, beyond David. I couldn't picture it, see it, I mean, the way we see that valley down there, or saw the town of Norfolk, or the oyster coast. It was just big and fresh and wonderful—with no form or detail I could vision."

Galt said, "Lark, you couldn't for a minute think about—letting me take care of you? I mean, all the time, Lark. I know I've got nothing compared to North. But when I try to think of a better thing than working to care for you—"

He hushed, watching her face. Lark said, gently, "I'll never forget the way you have cared for me already, Galt."

It was about four o'clock when they stopped to rest a while in a shady grove below a mill. They unbridled the horses, slipping on their soft rope halters, tethering them to a young tree, taking off the saddles and laying them in the deep shade to cool, near a rocky stream.

The girl and boy walked to the stream and cupped up the cool water, drank and drank again, lay down in the deep fragrant grass in the shade of a huge gold sycamore that was losing its bright leaves. The old tree, warm, sleepy, contented, stood with its feet in the water, its big bald body bleached by the October sun. Behind it the water rushed over the dam, losing itself in the deep pool, reuniting here with the sullen leafed brown water of the mill race.

Lark said, "I wish we didn't have to go on. I wish we could just stay here, forever. . . ."

The horses were tethered on long ropes. Red Raskall went quite far into the water, quite deep into it, until only his head was above it. His breath ruffled the water. Galt pushed up, watching him.

"I'll hate to give him up. Won't you, Galt?"

"Lark," Galt said, "listen, Lark, if Red Raskall really belonged to us—the way you said it, just now, we should race him, and breed him—he shows his blood lines—if he belonged to us. . . ."

"While you're about it," Lark said, "why not pretend that big farm we just passed belonged to you?"

He sighed. "I remember when I was little, my father got me a Chincoteague pony. I thought I'd burst with pride. I used to love to keep him nice. He was a right pretty little pony, at that."

A man wearing a big dusty smock came out of the mill door and stood on the tiny bridge over the race, looking down at the two by the creek bank. When Lark smiled, he waved, and cupped his hands and called, "Strangers here?"

Galt nodded. He got to his feet and shouted, "How far is it to Greatways plantation?"

"Twelve mile . . . Can't miss it. Two hills and then Dawes Ferry place. Couple mile from that's Minnie Buxtree's toll-gate, and then you're headin' for Greatways. You goin' to the weddin'? Big weddin' up to Greatways, I hear tell. Miss Dana an'—"

His voice was lost in a breeze that rustled the sycamore leaves and stirred the water. He called something else unintelligible and waved again, disappearing into his mill.

She and Galt rode at a good clip until they saw the black shadow of the toll-gate far ahead. There was a foot path that dipped into a ravine near-by, and seemed to skirt the gate. They turned their horses there, a quarter mile from the toll-gate and the low rambling white-washed house on the very lap of the pike. Lark could see a man in a straw jimmy and overalls guarding the gate, could see a white chicken strolling leisurely across the narrow porch of the house. Then the ravine dipped below the level of the road, the path cutting away among blackberry bushes and undergrowth. They followed it for some time, and then Lark, riding ahead, reined Dosta in sharply.

Something was blocking the path, just ahead, just beyond a big russet apple tree. It was something enormous and dressed in violent pink, a figure shapeless and relaxed in a big split-bottom chair set directly across the little path. The woman in the pink dress was Minnie. She was sleeping comfortably in her chair, head back, mouth open, snoring deeply.

Lark tried to turn Dosta back quietly, tried to motion Galt back. But it was too late, of course. Minnie stirred, leaped from her chair, running toward them, shouting:

(TO BE CONTINUED)

AROUND THE HOUSE

When food has been oversalted, the pot may be covered with a damp cloth and the food steamed for a few minutes.

When preparing any tart fruit like cranberries or gooseberries, use a little salt, and it is surprising how little sugar will sweeten the berries. The salt also brings out the flavor.

A little paint or shellac will turn coffee, baking powder and cracker tins into excellent kitchen containers.

Ground raw potato can be added to meat balls and hamburgers to make a little meat go a long way.

If adhesive or gummed tape comes too stiff to use, soften it with two tablespoons of warm water and half a teaspoon of glycerine.

Old doors which have settled so til they scrape the floor, can be improved by pulling out the hinge bolts and setting a small washer between the halves. The door will be raised the thickness of the washer.



His Prize

"I attended an old-fashioned wedding last night."

"That so? How'd you make out?"

"I got hold of a pretty fair pair of shoes!"

What brings man the greatest comfort in time of trial is acquittal.

One of Many

Harry—That man's name is known wherever the English language is spoken.

Bill—He must be a celebrated personage. What's his name?

Harry—Smith.

Dependents

"You're a real danger to pedestrians," decided the judge. "I must revoke your license."

"But, your honor," protested the defendant, "my living depends on it."

"So does theirs," said the judge.

What More Could It Ask?

"Are you doing anything for your cold?"

"Yes, I sneeze whenever it wants me to."

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM TIRED, ACHY MUSCLES

Sprains • Strains • Bruises • Stiff Joints

What you NEED is SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Your Wife Wants Electrical CONVENIENCES and COMFORTS NOW!

Ease and comfort can replace mother's drudgery when Electricity takes over. It can do a hired-girl's work easily and efficiently. An electrically operated automatic water system can pump and carry water for her. Electric lights can take over the monotonous, dirty job of cleaning and refilling kerosene lamps. Electricity can help her in many ways—money and labor saving ways like these:

Electric refrigeration can save her many steps up and down cellar stairs. It can help her save food and get better prices for eggs and cream.

No more back-breaking rubbing when an electric washer takes over. No more headaches caused from gasoline engine fumes. Electricity bathes wash day blues.

And, electricity makes ironing a pleasure. There is no need to wait. You can have electricity now. The entire family will profit from a Wincharger Electric System.

PUT WINCHARGER To Work NOW!

WINCHARGER CORPORATION

World's Largest Makers of Wind-Electric Equipment

Dept. WNU 2-10-45 Sioux City, Ia.

Name _____

P. O. _____ Rt. _____

County _____ State _____

I now get light from _____

Save postage: Paste coupon on penny post card.

WINCHARGER RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS

WINCHARGER CORPORATION SIoux CITY, IOWA



HOLLY

ROBERT CUMMINGS in Hollywood happy—he's got doc it!

Wherever it is things, Cummings is of paper, all signs which would be to any one a reasonable guaranty of happiness.

The first is his newly acquired marriage license, the party of the second part being ex-actress Mary Elliott ("ex" because she promised Robert to give up her career when they were together.)

That document a Bob's mother, Minnie, who at 71 minister in the church in Los Angeles performed the ceremony at Mission Inn.

The second document was a term contract Wallis productions. Bob the opportunity himself in picture being away from the screen, serving as a constructor with the forces.

He's Got Everyt

The third bit medical certificate passed the air force examination with thus Cummings of he's in love, and paying job.

"Those papers n he said, "but they tee a thing except phy."

It's a little odd about philosophy, thoughts just don face.

At 37 he looks li more. He hasn't t club bag under hi up man doesn't h a network of crov is pitched in boy even stammers c words bottleneck eagerness to over grandmothers des young man!"

On the set of " where Bob is n reappearance for mind took a phil "Tardness, I t nal sin," he said a lot of bad br only themselves cause they're m beats behind the life, and they g cause they're al caught up."

A simple thing the morning a ha is necessary. B straighten out change the cours

It's Worth Try

"It's this way "You approach j You have the o ning your cou need to rush task gets the b ple mental an Your work im what it may be. to succeed. The ple begin to loc "What a lucky g "It's timing, ' Bob declares nearly as imp as it once was."

"The main r front of the ca Came Along' i ment feels it v fort and that's pictures I want duration."

Although Bob' lis is for four y to act only by army air corps, been granted picture is finish port back for a

It's a far cry I first saw Bot "working with "Three Smart At that time I s scenes, but the and I wond world they'd b this time. I tol ne eventually \$4,000 a week laughed it off.

Parthenical typographical a 101"

Hedda Hopper: Looking at HOLLYWOOD

ROBERT CUMMINGS is one man in Hollywood who's not only happy—he's got documents to prove it!

Wherever it is he keeps such things, Cummings has three pieces of paper, all signed and sealed, which would be to any one a reasonable guaranty of happiness.

The first is his newly acquired marriage license, the party of the second part being ex-actress Mary Elliott ("ex" because she promised Robert to give up her career when they were married).

That document also is signed by Bob's mother, Mrs. Ruth Cummings, who at 71 is an ordained minister in the Science of Mind church in Los Angeles. Mrs. Cummings performed the wedding service at Mission Inn, Riverside.

The second document is a four-year term contract with the Hal Wallis productions which guarantees Bob the opportunity of reestablishing himself in pictures. The kid's been away from the screen for two years, serving as an air flight instructor with the United States air forces.

He's Got Everything

The third bit of paper is his medical certificate attesting that he passed the air forces' most rigid examination with points to spare—thus Cummings officially is healthy, he's in love, and he's got a good paying job.

"Those papers mean a lot to me," he said, "but they wouldn't guarantee a thing except for my philosophy."

It's a little odd to talk to Bob about philosophy. His words and thoughts just don't seem to fit his face.

At 37 he looks like a college sophomore. He hasn't the sign of a night club bag under his eyes. The make-up man doesn't have to camouflage a network of crow's feet. His voice is pitched in boyish enthusiasm. He even stammers occasionally, when words bottleneck and jam in their eagerness to overflow. He's the type grandmothers describe as "that nice young man!"

On the set of "You Came Along," where Bob is making his screen reappearance for Hal Wallis, Bob's mind took a philosophical turn.

"Tardiness, I think, is the cardinal sin," he said. "People who get a lot of bad breaks usually have only themselves to blame. It's because they're most always a few beats behind the normal rhythm of life, and they get into trouble because they're always hurrying to get caught up."

A simple thing like getting up in the morning a half hour earlier than is necessary, Bob believes, would straighten out most people and change the course of their lives.

It's Worth Trying

"It's this way," Bob explained. "You approach your day unhurried. You have the opportunity of planning your course of action. No need to rush and fumble. Each task gets the benefit of your complete mental and physical energy. Your work improves, no matter what it may be. Your projects begin to succeed. The result is that people begin to look at you and say, 'What a lucky guy he is!'"

"It's timing, that's all."

Bob declares that acting isn't nearly as important to him now as it once was.

"The main reason I'm back in front of the camera now in 'You Came Along' is that the government feels it will aid the war effort and that's the only kind of pictures I want to appear in for the duration."

Although Bob's contract with Wallis is for four years, he is at liberty to act only by permission of the army air corps, from which he has been granted leave. When the picture is finished he expects to report back for active duty.

It's a far cry from the time when I first saw Bob, then an unknown, working with Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls" at Universal. At that time I saw him in two small scenes, but the kid had something and I wondered where in the world they'd been keeping him all this time. I told Bob that day that he eventually would be making \$4,000 a week. He blushed and laughed it off.

Parentetically I might add in a typographical aside, "Bob, I told you so!"



Robert Cummings

Objective: Tokyo

Total War Might Must Be Thrown Against Japanese

Reconversion of Troops and Supplies From Europe Going On

By Walter A. Shead
WNU Staff Correspondent.

Editor's Note: This is the first of three articles dealing with the problem of manpower, transportation and supplies that will face us in the all-out effort against Japan.

With the crumbling of Hitler's third Reich the victorious Allies have won the first game of a double-header in this tremendous global war. Germany's 80 millions, girded for total war, were brought to unconditional surrender by the combined might of Britain, Russia and the United States at a cost to our forces alone of close to a million casualties.

It cost us three years of strenuous effort before Hitler's legions were driven back to the soil of Germany and before we were able to deliver the full weight of combined ground and air power over Germany's 225,000 square miles of fatherland. It cost us almost a year of the bloodiest fighting in history from June 6, 1944, D-Day, before Germany was crushed to her knees, her cities a mass of rubble.

Before us we have the Japanese empire, proper, with 148,756 square miles of territory, but with an army of some four million well-equipped, well-trained troops scattered over four and a half million square miles of China and another 503,000 square miles of Manchukuo.

What will it cost and how long will it take for the unconditional surrender of Japan? How much help can we expect of Britain? Will Russia declare war against her one-time enemy?

Cost to Be as Great As European War

While no one here is prepared to answer these questions on the nose, there are many circumstances from which we may draw conclusions. From an economical standpoint, to bring our total might of arms against Japan will cost approximately as much as against Germany. While production of many war factories will be cut on some items, cost of transportation and supply will considerably outweigh the same cost on the German front. The transport problem alone will be staggering.

Contrary to some opinions expressed in Washington, the army supply is preparing and indeed is already moving supplies and equipment from the German theater to the Japanese theater of war. Plans for this transport of men and materiel have been completed for more than a year. Every piece of equipment, insofar as it is economically feasible, will be reconditioned, crated and shipped to the Japanese theater. All this in addition to the new equipment, the B-29s and the new A-26s and other equipment to be shipped directly from America.

One school of thought here believes that Japan will not stand the bombing, the loss of her cities and



defeat the Japanese army before the Japs come to terms. This will entail not only invasion of the Jap islands but of the east and south China coast and will require an army of about five million men, and long months of cutting the Chinese nations into pockets for the piecemeal destruction of the Jap army. How long this will take, no one is prepared to say. It will depend largely upon the Jap ability to maintain supply lines to her armies in China. That this will be a difficult task can readily be seen.

In the first place there is a dearth of railroad transportation in China. There are 200 up-to-date military highways. Distances are great and the American navy, likely, with the aid of a powerful British navy, will have established an airtight blockade, not only about the Japanese islands, but along the China coast up and down the Yellow sea, the East and South China seas. Japanese war plants in Manchukuo will come under the same pounding as plants in other sections and, while it is presumed that the Japanese war lords have built up a stock pile of raw materials, it is evident that these cannot last in a long campaign.

Cutting Japanese Life and Supply Lines

Recent invasion of Borneo by U. S. forces was done, not only to quench the Jap oil and gas supply from that rich deposit of oil, but to furnish oil and gas for American ships, American tanks and planes, to save some of the long haul across the Pacific in the coming months.

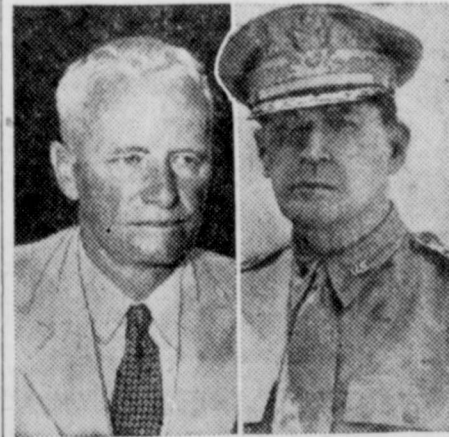
If indeed it is necessary to defeat Jap armies in China to bring a yelp of surrender from Hirohito and his war lords, our armies will invade China, a country of starving millions, divided within itself, with sufficient manpower, but with only a comparatively few trained and equipped troops.

Break between General Stilwell and Chiang Kai-shek, which resulted in withdrawal of General Stilwell, was said to be over distribution of American supplies. General Stilwell wanted these supplies for the Chinese men whom he was training to fight and which the Chinese leader seemed reluctant to commit to showdown battle for fear he might lose the few troops upon which he could defend himself from other hostile elements within China itself.

Invasion of the China coast will not be considered a difficult maneuver by our amphibious forces. As a matter of fact, with the Jap navy cut down to approximately 75 per cent of its one-time power, with their air power dwindling and extended over vast distances, General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz could pick and choose their landing spot anywhere from Canton on the south to Dairen on the south tip of Manchukuo . . . establish beachheads and move inland, with the Japs probably unable to reinforce coastal garrisons.

But transportation and long supply lines would be more difficult to maintain because of distances than in the German area of war, because, as we have pointed out . . . there are few roads and fewer railroads.

Since Pearl Harbor, we have been island hopping, moving nearer and nearer to the Jap home empire. The crushing defeat of the Japs in the Philippines and opening of our sea lanes there . . . the capture of Iwo and Okinawa . . . were body blows at the Jap strategy of holding our forces away from the homeland.



Admiral Nimitz, left, and General MacArthur.

her factories and utilities . . . that Japan will surrender before her national economy is ruined as was Germany's. One thing is certain, the new U. S. incendiary bombing technique will be developed to a high degree against Japan. Where 300 B-29s are dropping 1,500 tons of incendiaries today, 800 to 1,000 of these super-planes will be dropping more than 3,000 tons of incendiaries in the near future. And it only takes 250 tons of incendiary bombs to burn out a square mile of Japanese cities. Those who adhere to this school of thought believe that with this stepped-up bombing from our new bases on Iwo and Okinawa, which will lay waste to Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Nagasaki and other cities on the Japanese mainland, together with the tight blockade being thrown between the mainland and the stolen Jap empire, will bring Japan to surrender terms within the next few months, probably by the first of 1946.

On the other hand there are those who believe it will be necessary to



Pasture Practices Increase Returns

Experiments Show Value to Farmers

RESEEDING of pastures, application of fertilizer and weed control are three better farming practices which may be expected to have a favorable effect on milk production and feed values, according to the War Food administration.

Experiments carried on by USDA scientists during the last three years offer proof that increased



Pastures Are Essential.

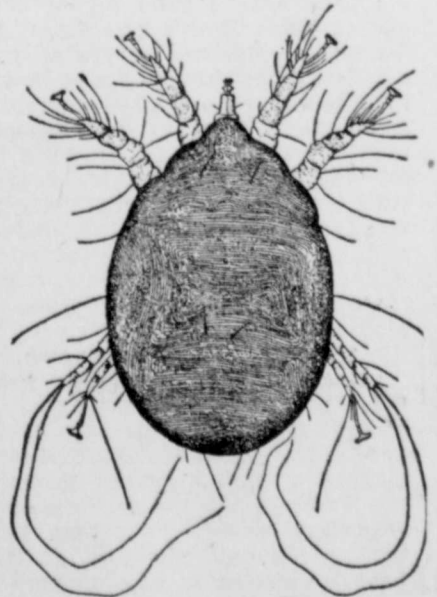
grazing returns result from seeding pastures to proper mixtures, giving them appropriate fertilizer treatment and keeping weeds down by orderly mowing. They pay off, says WFA, in an increased milk and butterfat yield, indicating that cared-for pasture has a dollars and cents value just as does any cash crop such as cotton, corn or tobacco.

It is pointed out that when returns in milk production per acre can be increased as much as \$95 by reseeding pastures to suitable mixtures and applying fertilizers, more dairymen should be making use of such practices.

At Lewisburg, Tenn., 12 pasture plots containing more than two acres each were seeded to various combinations of grasses and clovers, including lespedeza, white clover, hop clover, crimson clover, orchard grass and ladino clover. In most plots, the seeding was done on a prepared seedbed but in some plots it was sown on bluegrass sod. Manure and commercial fertilizer were used in various combinations.

A plot that had been limed and fertilized was seeded to a mixture of orchard grass and ladino clover. It produced grazing at the rate of 166 cow-days per acre, with a production of 5,996 pounds of milk per acre, containing 244 pounds of butterfat, and valued at \$171. Grain was consumed at the rate of 964 pounds per acre. After \$24 was deducted for the cost of the grain, and \$5 for the cost of mowing weeds and the fertilizer used, the net value of the milk was \$142 per acre, the highest return for any of the plots. The next highest return was furnished by a plot seeded to orchard grass and white clover, which also received lime and manure. The return above feed and management costs was \$130 per acre.

Bark Beetle Damage



Bark beetles cause greater yearly damage to certain types of forests than do forest fires. At present, a bark beetle outbreak is devastating the spruce forests of the Central Rocky mountain region. More than 250 million board feet of high value spruce timber has been killed during the past two years. This means that bark beetles have destroyed in this region alone enough wood to build more than 2,000 homes of average size.

Disraeli Had Preference For the 'Open Arms'

Benjamin Disraeli was introduced one day to a celebrated innkeeper.

"We've met before," announced the owner of the hotel. "You were a guest at my inn several years ago."

"Sorry, I don't seem to recall," said the prime minister.

"How could you forget the 'Royal Arms'?" insisted the man. "Just think back. Remember the attractive barmaid who worked there?"

"I have no recollection of staying there," replied the British statesman. "It's more likely I would have remembered it, if I had been in her arms."

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

Persons now engaged in essential industry will not apply without statement of availability from their local United States Employment Service.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERT CHEVROLET MECHANIC and one general car mechanic. Permanent job and opportunity for future for right men. Pay \$1.25 per hour up. Modern Chevrolet dealership in town of 3,000, 20 miles from Colorado line. Write to Perry Smok Chevrolet Co., Box 177, Farmington, N. M.

WANT 5 Experienced Sheet Metal and Furnace Men. Good wages. PETERSON SHEET METAL WORKS, Alliance, Nebr.

BUSINESS & INVEST. OPPOR.

WRECKING YARD AND REPAIR SHOP, including cars, trucks, pickups, etc. 3 houses, 2 1/2 acres. \$30,000 to \$40,000 yearly business. Owner sick. Write: ELMER WRECKING COMPANY, Atwood, Kansas.

Used Auto Parts & Business. Established 15 years. Nearest competitor 45 miles. Excellent location. Can rent present building. WHITE TIRE CO, Fort Morgan, Colorado.

DOGS, CATS, PETS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Choice English Shepherd pups. Guaranteed breeders, companion and watch dog. Males \$13. Females \$12.50. Shipped C. O. D. Maplelane Farm - - Dinsdale, Iowa.

FARM MACHINERY & EQUIP.

IDAHO RED CEDAR POST maker wants sale, crummed lots, low prices. Write Hugh Chisholm, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

BIG portable hay grinder that will haul 5 1/2 ton load besides machinery, including 14 other items that go with business. Sabetha Processing Co., Sabetha, Kansas.

HOME FURNISHINGS & APPLI.

YOUR MAYTAG STORE Send your washer to us for expert repairing at reasonable prices. We carry oil and a full line of parts. Orders filled. DENVER APPLIANCE COMPANY, 200 16th St., Denver, Colo.

INSTRUCTION

LEARN WATCHMAKING. Watchmaking profession is fascinating and profitable when knowledge is properly acquired. For particulars Dept. B. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF HOROLOGY, Denver 2, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

Hay Fever, home treatment: delighted patients, almost instant relief; inexpensive; ask particulars. Clinie, 112 Ogden, Denver.

POULTRY, CHICKS & EQUIP.

BUY QUALITY CALIFORNIA CHIX. Two Rock Hatchery, White Lechorns, New Hampshires, Reds and Hybrids. From stock of 20 years careful breeding. Delivered and guaranteed, 50 or more—\$c each. HATCHERY REPRESENTATIVE, 1025 Santa Fe - - Denver 4, Colo.

SEEDS, PLANTS, ETC.

FOR SALE Improved Riverside white sweet Spanish onion seed sold in pound lots or more. E. V. MOLANDER, Route 1, Buhl, Idaho.

Save Used Fats for The Fighting Front

WNU—M 21—45

Kidneys Must Work Well—

For You To Feel Well

24 hours every day, 7 days every week, never stopping, the kidneys filter waste matter from the blood.

If more people were aware of how the kidneys must constantly remove surplus fluid, excess acids and other waste matter that cannot stay in the blood without injury to health, there would be better understanding of why the whole system is upset when kidneys fail to function properly.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination sometimes warns that something is wrong. You may suffer nagging backache, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic pains, getting up at nights, swelling.

Why not try Doan's Pills? You will be using a medicine recommended the country over. Doan's stimulate the function of the kidneys and help them to flush out poisonous waste from the blood. They contain nothing harmful. Get Doan's today. Use with confidence. At all drug stores.

DOAN'S PILLS

The HOME TOWN REPORTER
In Washington

By WALTER A. SHEAD
WNU Staff Correspondent

Those Absentee Lawmakers

IF YOU had been with me on a recent visit at the Capitol building, you would have noted several significant circumstances which would have given you cause to wonder.

As a matter of fact this particular day was a routine day at the capitol. Most legislative days are routine, nothing spectacular but when visitors from over the nation become disturbed over an unspectacular day in the national legislative halls, folks out in the country and the small towns of this land of ours may well shake a speculative head.

On this day you would have watched from the galleries in the house of representatives as the members voted themselves a \$2,500-a-year-tax-free salary increase under the guise of an expense allowance.

Over on the senate side of the beautiful old building, you would have noted tier upon tier of empty seats and watched a half-dozen members of "the most august body in the world" fiddle around for more than an hour attempting to get a quorum of its membership into their seats so business could go on.

And if you had stepped with me into a senate subcommittee hearing you would have blushed with shame at the spectacle. For there you would have watched a witness before this subcommittee heckled, taunted and derided . . . assailed with sarcasm, his motives impugned, bullied, even as a trial lawyer seeks to confuse and befuddle a defendant in a court of law. You would have wondered, "with what crime is this man charged?" . . . "can things like this happen here in the capital of the world's greatest democracy?" For that witness was not there of his own accord . . . he was subpoenaed . . . he was a business man from a small town and he came to his capital at the instance of the senate subcommittee to give of his knowledge of the matter.

Not all senate or house committees are like that, of course. But many are, even though they are supposed to be fact-finding hearings pertaining to some measure up for consideration . . . to ratification of some presidential nomination. Many committee hearings, say a full-press hearing of the senate agricultural committee, are conducted in a dignified atmosphere of democracy.

Then you would have remembered that the government is doing everything in its power to "hold-the-line" against inflation and to prevent wage increases and higher prices for all our citizens and yet these congressmen, our lawmakers, voted to increase their own pay, tax free. And you would have heard one congressman say that his taxes and expenses took all but \$3,000 of his salary . . . and another one say that "we voted those taxes ourselves, didn't we, and we oughtn't be granting ourselves any allowance or special privilege to take care of our taxes." And you would have left the house chamber with wonderment on your face at this example.

And in the senate your expectations were dashed, too. All those empty seats. You expected something different here, but you were disheartened as the monotonous roll call went on and only a few answered and finally as time passed . . . 53 senators answered roll call, 4 more than the legal quorum of the 96 members. Of course some senators are necessarily absent for committee hearings and other legitimate reasons, but the majority are in the cloak rooms, their offices, or elsewhere. Some come running when the signal bells announce lack of a quorum, and remain long enough to vote, then dash out again. Others pay little attention to the signals except upon repeated rings. This signal system is so arranged that upon pressing a button, the bells ring in the corridors and cloak rooms, committee rooms, the senate dining room and in each senator's office in the senate office building a long clock away.

They could be in their seats within a few minutes if they answered the bells promptly but day-in and day-out hours are wasted merely getting enough senators in their seats to do business.

'The True Story of Baseball'

By GRANTLAND RICE
Dean of Sports Writers

BASEBALL is known as our national game. But how many know anything about the real story of baseball, including its origin? Very few among the millions who follow it today.

So I am bringing to you one of baseball's greatest historians, Will Irwin—who also happens to be one of the best writers and one of the top reporters this country has ever known. To me, this is the true story of baseball:

"Dear Grant: This year is the hundredth anniversary of New York's Knickerbocker Baseball club, and I understand that there is to be some kind of celebration this summer. But judging from preliminary notices, we seem likely to celebrate the right event in the wrong way. The Knickerbocker was not the



Henry Chadwick devised the first boxscore and compiled the first official baseball rules book, which was printed in 1857. His efforts did much to promote uniformity of play throughout the country. Some writers call Chadwick "The Father of Baseball" on this account.

first baseball club in the United States, but it was nevertheless the founder of the modern game. And Alexander Cartwright, its first president, may have been the young genius who by one simple improvement transformed a venerable English game, now called 'rounders,' from a children's sport to a game for hardy young athletes and a national institution. As for Gen. Abner Doubleday, the notices seem to endorse the carefully fostered myth that he invented the game at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839; whereas he has no valid claim whatever either as inventor or improver of baseball.

Old Game Called 'Rounders.'
"About 1912, and while many players who went back to baseball's early days were still alive, I investigated the origins of the game for a national weekly and published the conclusions stated above. At that time, Abner Doubleday passed only as a hero of Gettysburg—the myth of Cooperstown had not yet gained its adherents. Then in 1939, Robert W. Henderson, of the New York Public Library, after painstaking research in the old books of that great collection, published a pamphlet which knocked the Doubleday legend higher than one of Babe Ruth's pop fouls. By document evidence, he proved that a game called baseball was played in England in the days of Abner Doubleday's great-grandfathers, that it was known in America before the Revolution, that it was identical with what the English have for the last century called 'rounders' and that with a number of minor changes and one major one, it was the game which our big leagues are playing today. I will begin with his data, supplemented by my own.

"One of the earliest known references occurs in the lively letters of Mary Lepell, Lady Hervey. Under date of November 18, 1748, she takes a fling at the frivolous habits of the Prince of Wales and his court, who waste whole days playing 'baseball, a play all who are, or have been, schoolboys, are acquainted with.' Then comes Jane Austen. In the first chapter of 'Northanger Abbey,' composed in 1798 but not published until 1818, she wrote: 'It was not very wonderful that Catherine . . . should prefer cricket, base ball, riding on horseback, and running about the country at the age of 14, to books.'

Used Soft Ball.
"But the clincher is 'The Boy's Own Book,' which was published in London in 1828 and ran through seven British editions by 1849, a description of 'Rounders' appears in

the second edition, probably issued in 1829. The text notes that this is the name of the game in western England, but that Londoners call it 'feeder,' and goes on to describe it—a feeder or pitcher, two catchers, the second to chase what the first had missed, four bases arranged diamond-form, the home base and the plate beside which the batsman stands being identical, 'three strikes and out,' 'a ball caught on the fly is out,' 'a point scored whenever a man safely circles the bases.'

"But—here comes the all-important point—when a batsman hit a fair grounder or a runner was caught between bases, the fielder put him out by HITTING HIM WITH A THROWN BALL. A missile like our modern baseball would have caused the players to commit mayhem or involuntary homicide at every game. So they had to use a ball of yarn, not wound too tight, or, later, the standard hollow, air-inflated rubber ball.

"Following the cheerfully unmoral practice of the time, a Boston publisher pirated that book, verbatim, in the early 1830s. In 1835, a pirate of Providence, R. I., republished it as 'The Boys' and Girls' Book of Sports.' He had probably played the game here, for he revised the rules slightly and changed the chapter-heading from 'Rounders' to 'Base, or Goal Ball.' That was four years before Doubleday's alleged stroke of genius at Cooperstown.

"Both Lady Hervey and Jane Austen spent most of their lives in southern England. And the greater part of our English immigrants came in Colonial times from that district. It seems probable that the boys of Sussex and Hampshire and Dorset called it 'baseball,' as those of west England called it 'rounders' and of London, 'feeder' and that along with the game they brought the name to America.

Popular in Early 1800s.

"That game, then at least a century old, is what Abner Doubleday taught the boys of Cooperstown in 1839—if he taught them anything. Even that is doubtful. In 1839, he was a cadet at West Point and it was not the year of his leave. The main testimony in his favor came from a very old man named Abner Graves. And a commission, working not to establish the truth but to prove that no English hand had ever sullied our national game, made a fatal slip when it let him testify that in the game revealed to Cooperstown, the fielder put a runner out by hitting him with the ball!

"There is evidence to show that this form of the game—some times called "Town ball"—became popular in and about Boston during the 1820s and 1830s. Then, in the early 1840s, the modern game made a dramatic appearance in New York City. An early tradition of the old-time baseball players tells the story about as follows: In that period, Madison Square was a pleasant, level field at the edge of town. There the adolescent boys and the young men used to kick footballs or play such games as 'crack the whip.' Then one day in the early 1840s Alexander Cartwright said to some of them:

"'Fellows, I've got a new game to show you. Help me lay it out.' At his direction, they laid out a diamond with bases at the corner, of about the dimensions of our modern infield. He produced a round bat and a hard but elastic, leather-covered ball, and taught them rounders, town-ball or early-day baseball



Alexander Cartwright, first president of New York's Knickerbocker Baseball club is credited with being the real originator of modern baseball. He introduced one revolutionary change—the putout by tagging with the ball. Previously the baseman threw the ball at the runner. Cartwright's innovation permitted the use of the hard ball.

or whatever you wish to call it, with one great, vital exception. The fielder put out a runner between bases not by 'burning him' with a thrown ball but BY HOLDING THE BALL IN HIS OWN HAND AND TOUCHING HIM WITH IT. The variation of this play, in the case of a batsman making for first base or of a force play, came later. That was the stroke which transformed baseball. Henceforth, the players could use a hard ball. The boys liked it. The slap and sting on their hands was a challenge to their fortitude, and the smack of the bat on this solid but elastic ball a most satisfactory sensation. Further they could throw it with the speed of a bullet. The game had grown up, become one of the 'manly' sports.

"And even if this story about Cartwright be only false tradition, the fact is that by 1845, when those same boys founded the Knickerbocker Baseball club, the boys of New York City and the nearby New Jersey towns were playing the game in the new way. Here, let me mention two links with the parent game. At that time, the modern method of scoring—nine innings, with the team making the most runs the winner—had not yet come in. The first team making 21 runs won the game, as in handball. And this, I found by correspondence in 1912, was the time-honored rule in English rounders. The pitcher, in 1845 and for some years afterward, had to throw underhand without bending his elbow. And the pictures in the old books cited above show the pitcher or 'feeder' doing exactly that.

'New York Game' was Rugged.

"The game spread to upstate New York and to Pennsylvania. New England, however, continued to play baseball in the old way. By the time of the Civil War the newspapers and certain rudimentary sporting weeklies were publishing items about it, including scores of the important matches. Always they distinguished, a little contemptuously in New York, between the 'Boston game' where no one took chances with damaging his pretty hands and the 'New York game' where knotty fingers were scars of glorious wounds—for it was a point of honor not to wear gloves. During the war, the New York regiments played it in camp and taught it to men of other states, even to Confederate prisoners on parole. These novices carried it home; and the Boston game went back to the



A tense moment in the "Grant Match for the Championship" between the Knickerbockers and the New York Nine played in Hoboken, N. J. in 1846, is captured in this Currier and Ives print. The quaint underhand pitching, awkward stances of batter, catcher, basemen and fielders seem laughable today.

"GAY GADGETS"

Associated Newspapers—WNU
By NANCY PEPPER
DO AND DYE

What's your favorite color? You can find it in a package of dyes. You can spread it through your robe just by following the directions on the box. We've seen teens lately dressed all in blue, wondering. Now, the solution is solved. One of our sleuths reports that it all of a package of dye.

Skirt and Sweater Blue. You're burnt to a crisp in a sweater and skirt that exactly match. Take any old sweater and dye it to pair up with the skirt. Monotone—but not monotonous.

Hot Feet—Dye your Robert socks any color to match sweaters or complete outfits. It's easy.

Colored Cords—Even the dyer! Have you seen the G's with two tones of slacks? They dye one leg other green. Perish for us, we always say in a case like

Singin' in the Rain—You'll be doing if you dye your raincoat a bright color. Even those slick chicks wear new purple, green or white rain coats. Just do and dye

Fugitives

We slink around the corner. We rush into the show; we're praying that we don't. Anyone we know.

What are we girls ashamed of? Oh, anyone can see it's Friday night and we're W. A. D. "W. A. D." means "W. A. D." means "W. A. D."

Minute Make-Up

By GABRIELLE



Use fresh, crushed strawberries beaten into your big jar of cream. Strawberries have a bleaching effect on the skin. Fresh fruit has a wonderful fragrance and if you will keep crushed strawberry cold in the ice box it will last and last. Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Feature

children, who are playing

"The Baseball museum and of Fame is a worthy institution. But it is in the wrong place should stand on Madison Square New York. Most of the pioneer ball players whom I knew in the early 1910s revered that spot as the cradle of the game. Whenever Crane passed it, he took his hat and said, 'There was the little acorn from which the great oak grew.'"

"Will Irwin."

HOPE PRESS

Fresh Fruit Suga S

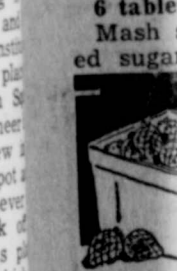


Easy Desserts

are served Fruits, sp with their ous colors, fitting clo heavy me the other heavier d give a ric to an ot simple me Desserts tooth, that terly delic require on been del and pudd former tin sugar can

- 3/4 cu
 - 1 cup
 - 1 cup
 - 1 tea
 - 1/2 tea
 - 2 cup
- Sift flour with soda oats. Mix blend well ture into filling by 1 slightly s cup of the with 1 tab this mixtu ture and t mix. Bak erate (350 cut into cream or *Froz

- 1 pint
- 1 wash
- 1 table
- 3 eggs
- 6 table
- Mash s
- ed sugar



yolks. 1 egg white tures. A the berry tray and

- 2 eg
- 2 ta
- 1 te
- 3/4 t
- 3/4 c

Thrift vegetal hot ove Stret adding you ma color v deliciou puddin lings. If yo coffee ter's lades. batter, orange ter ove Cook on whe uable that p cent o water.

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS

by Lynn Chambers

Fresh Fruits, Berries, Sugar—Easy Pies Satisfy Appetites



Easy Dessert: You need go no further than a bowlful of luscious, rosy-pink strawberries, plain or sugared with cream for a perfect summery dessert.

Desserts are nutritious but they are served mainly for morale. Fruits, sparkling with their glorious colors, give a fitting close to a heavy meal. On the other hand, heavier desserts give a rich flavor to an otherwise simple meal.

Desserts take care of the sweet tooth, that craving for something utterly delicious. No longer do they require only sugar. Substitutes have been developed that give pies, cakes and puddings all the goodness of former times but do not dip into the sugar canister with a big scoop.

Apricot Torte.
 3/4 cup melted shortening
 1 cup brown sugar
 1 cup sifted flour
 1 teaspoon soda
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 2 cups quick-cooking oats

Sift flour, measure, then sift again with soda and salt. Add sugar and oats. Mix in melted shortening and blend well. Press half of the mixture into a shallow pan. Make a filling by mixing 2 1/2 cups of cooked, slightly sweetened apricots with 1/4 cup of the fruit juice and flavoring with 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Pour this mixture over the oatmeal mixture and top with remaining oatmeal mix. Bake for 35 minutes in a moderate (350-degree) oven. Cool and cut into squares and serve with cream or lemon sauce.

***Frozen Strawberry Omelet.**
 (Serves 6)
 1 pint strawberries, hulled and washed
 1 tablespoon sugar
 3 eggs separated
 6 tablespoons powdered sugar

Mash strawberries and granulated sugar. Let stand to draw off juice. Beat egg yolks until thick and lemon colored, and egg whites until stiff. Drain juice from berries and add berries to egg yolks. Fold powdered sugar into egg whites and combine the 2 mixtures. Add about 4 tablespoons of the berry juice. Pile lightly in the tray and freeze.

Date-Nut Pudding.
 (Serves 6 to 8)
 2 eggs
 2 tablespoons flour
 1 teaspoon baking powder
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 3/4 cup sugar

Lynn Says:
Thrifty Tricks: Cream leftover vegetables and serve them piping hot over split, buttered biscuits. Stretch out the strawberries by adding a bit of rhubarb when you make them into a sauce. The color will be rosy-red, the flavor delicious served over cottage pudding, plain cake or dumpings.

If you are low on fruits for coffee cake fillings use last winter's jams, jellies or marmalades. For a quick coffee cake batter, butter the pan, line with orange marmalade and pour batter over it.

Cook potatoes with their skins on whenever possible to save valuable iron. Experiments show that potatoes lose about 10 per cent of their iron in the cooking water.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Saving Menus
 Fried Sausage Cakes with Corn
 Jellied Cabbage Slaw
 Biscuits with Honey or Jam
 *Strawberry Omelet
 Beverage
 *Recipe Given

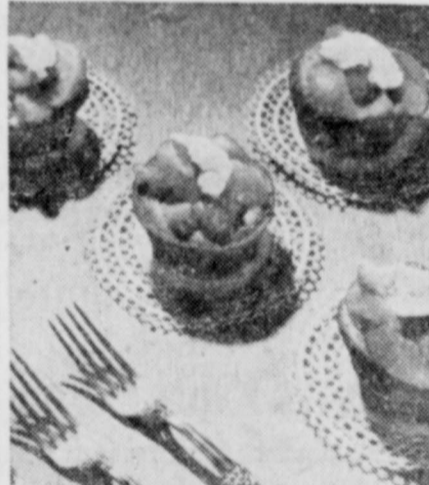
1 cup dates, chopped
1 cup nuts, chopped
1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 Beat eggs until very light. Combine flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Add to beaten eggs, dates, nuts and vanilla. Stir until well blended. Spread evenly on a well-greased paperlined pan (square). Bake in a slow (325-degree) oven 40 to 50 minutes until well browned. Serve warm with top milk or whipped cream.

Two favorite, novel pies come in for their share of honors as desserts.
Chocolate Chip Pie.
 (Makes 1 9-inch pie)
 1 baked pie shell
 1 tablespoon unflavored gelatine
 1/4 cup cold water
 1 1/2 cups milk
 3 egg yolks
 1/2 cup sugar
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1/4 teaspoon nutmeg
 1/2 teaspoon vanilla
 3 egg whites
 3 tablespoons sugar

Soak gelatin in cold water. Scald milk. Add slowly to beaten egg yolks. Add the 1/2 cup sugar, salt and nutmeg. Cook in a double boiler over hot water, stirring constantly until mixture coats a spoon. Add soaked gelatin and vanilla. Chill until slightly thickened. Beat egg whites until stiff, then add 3 remaining tablespoons of sugar. Fold into gelatin mixture. Pour into baked pie shell. The top may be piled high with whipped cream and sprinkled with semi-sweet chocolate, grated, or just topped with the chocolate.

Note: 1/2 cup of strong coffee may be substituted for 1/2 cup milk, if so desired.

Moderately Easy Dessert: Top simple cupcakes with fruit or berries and setve with plain cream or whipped as a finishing touch to a light meal.



Fecan Pie.
 (Makes 1 8-inch pie)
 1/4 cup butter or substitute
 1/2 cup sugar
 1 cup light corn syrup
 3 eggs
 1 cup shelled pecans
 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream the butter, add the sugar, syrup and beaten eggs. Mix well and add pecans, vanilla. Pour into an unbaked pie shell and bake for 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

These cookies are dark, spicy and sweet. The combination of sugar and molasses will help save the sugar stamp:
 1/2 cup shortening
 1/2 cup sugar
 1 egg
 1/4 cup molasses
 1/4 teaspoon baking soda
 1/4 teaspoon salt
 1/4 teaspoon allspice
 1/4 teaspoon cloves
 1/4 teaspoon mace
 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
 1/2 teaspoon ginger
 2 1/2 cups sifted flour

Cream shortening and sugar, then beat in egg. Mix soda with molasses until the latter foams and add. Sift salt, spices and 2 1/2 cups flour together and add to first mixture. Force through cookie press or drop by spoonfuls on greased cookie sheet. Bake 10 to 12 minutes in a hot (275 to 400-degree) oven.

Released by Western Newspaper Union

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for June 3

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

BETWEEN THE TESTAMENTS

LESSON TEXT—Malachi 3:1-3, 16, 17; Luke 1:68, 72, 77, 78; Galatians 4:4, 5.
 GOLDEN TEXT—I am the way, the truth, and the life.—John 14:6.

Four hundred silent years—such is the period between the Old and the New Testaments. There was no voice from God during those years, and spiritual darkness prevailed largely in the land. But there were those who kept their lamp of faith in God brightly shining even in the darkness.

The political history of Israel during this time is partially known from secular sources. Palestine was successively under the rule of the Gentile powers until at the time of Jesus' birth they were under Roman domination.

Spiritually that age may well be described by the words used in II Timothy 3:5, "having the form of godliness but denying the power thereof," referring to the last days. There is much here that fits our day's decadent churchliness.

I. Looking for the Lord (Mal. 3: 1-3).
 Although they had reached the state of spiritual pride and self-sufficiency where they talked back to God (see the "whereins" of 1:6, 7; 2:14, 17, etc.) Israel still talked about looking for the Lord to come.

They knew from their prophets that He would one day come to judge their enemies, and they longed for that day; but they failed to see that it would be a day of judgment for them (vv. 2, 3).

How much like those of our day who like to talk about the love of God, His mercy and His long-suffering, but who minimize or forget that He hates sin and demands holiness of life from His people.

Christ is coming! Such is the message to Israel, and He will come as a refiner's fire. Christ has come! That is our message to men now, and He has come as a divider of men, a cleanser and refiner of hearts, that we, too, may be ready for that day of judgment which is to come when He appears again in all His glory.

II. Living for the Lord (Mal. 3:16, 17).
 When others forgot or misrepresented the Lord, when they were content with a formal worship without the power of godly living, there were a faithful group who "spoke one to another" about the Lord. How exceedingly precious!

Notice that the Lord "hearkened and heard." He knows when His people so much as talk to one another about Him, and He notes it in His book of remembrance. When men are forgetting Him, He is remembering those who are true to Him. They are His precious jewels!

How vitally important Christian fellowship is in a dark and troubled day. Do not miss the joy and strength which will come into your life as you join others in God's house.

III. Light from the Lord (Luke 1:68, 72, 77, 78).
 The silence of the 400 years was broken, and the spiritual darkness which beclouded the land was pushed back. God, who had in the past spoken through the prophets, now spoke through the coming of His Son (Heb. 1:1-3). Being the Light of the world (John 8:12; 9:5, He shone forth with the "brightness of His glory."

Little wonder that godly Zacharias, the father of the forerunner John, sings, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for he hath visited and redeemed his people" (v. 68). He of whom all the prophets give witness, to whom every one of the sacrifices pointed forward, the Saviour and Redeemer, has come to show forth God's mercy.

IV. Liberty in the Lord (Gal. 4: 4, 5).
 Men who had been servants under the law became sons of God in Jesus Christ. Redemption sets a person free from the bondage of the law and brings him into the family of God as His child (Rom. 8:14-17).

How does one become a child of God? By accepting God's only way of cleansing from sin (Heb. 9:11-14, 22)—the shed blood of Christ. Believing in Him and making confession of Him before the world (Rom. 10:9, 10), we are saved and have the right to call ourselves the sons of God (John 1:12, 13).

That blessed liberty in Christ is for you who read these lines, if you will but turn to Christ now! Will you do it?

ASK ME ? ANOTHER ?

A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

The Questions

1. Was Beau Brummel a real or fictitious character?
2. What is the tactile sense?
3. When Noah sailed in the Ark how many women were aboard?
4. What coat of arms suggested the use of stars and stripes in the American flag?
5. What one thing remained in Pandora's box?
6. What Biblical characters went to heaven without dying?
7. Is the army man of today taller than the army man of World War I?

The Answers

1. Real (George B. Brummel).
2. The sense of touch.
3. Four — Noah's wife, Shem's wife, Japheth's wife, and Ham's wife.
4. The coat of arms of the Washington family.
5. Hope.
6. Elijah and Enoch.
7. Yes, soldiers of this war are two-thirds of an inch taller.

Make These Dainty Hankies for Gifts



5870

Pretty Handkerchiefs
 EVERYONE likes pretty, delicate handkerchiefs — and they're so expensive and hard to find these days! Why not get busy with your crochet hook and some fine thread and turn out these attractive ones. Shown here are four hand-crocheted edgings and designs—the rose design is to be embroidered in color. They make treasured gifts.

To obtain complete crocheting instructions and color chart for five Gift Handkerchiefs (Pattern No. 5870) send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and pattern number.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers. Send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE NEEDLEWORK
 530 South Wells St. Chicago 7, Ill.
 Enclose 16 cents for Pattern
 No. _____
 Name _____
 Address _____

Chinese Wives

So many soldiers' wives in China are in desperate circumstances or have not heard from or about their husbands for such a long time that the national government recently passed a law to keep them from seeking another mate, says Collier's.

The penalties are six months' imprisonment or a \$1,000 fine for a spurious betrothal; three years' imprisonment or a \$3,000 fine for adultery; and seven years' imprisonment or a \$5,000 fine for a bigamous marriage.

HERE'S Today's Baking Powder...
 The Baking Powder with the **BALANCED Double Action**

"For years and years, a favorite, yet modern as tomorrow" ... that describes Clabber Girl Baking Powder ... balanced double action ... tested and proved in both mixing bowl and oven ... the natural choice for the modern baking recipe.

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder

SNAPPY FACTS about RUBBER

The Flemish word for auto tire is "Snelpaardeloosonderspoorweggetrolistuisig."

The 1945 government expansion program for increased production of military truck and bus tires is geared to turn out 21,300 additional tires a day, or 6,000,000 a year. This expansion plus previous expansions should result in the production in 1945 of more than twice as many truck and bus tires as were produced in 1941, and in 1946 about 2 1/2 times the 1941 figure.

A vehicle driven at 50 m.p.h. on average roads wears away 41 per cent more rubber than if it were driven at a steady 30 m.p.h.

Quinn Manning

In war or peace
B.F. Goodrich
 FIRST IN RUBBER

Ready to be Enjoyed!
Kellogg's RICE KRISPIES
 "The Grains Are Great Foods"
 H.A. Kellogg
 Kellogg's Rice Krispies equal the whole ripe grain in nearly all the protective food elements declared essential to human nutrition.

HERE'S Today's Baking Powder...
 The Baking Powder with the **BALANCED Double Action**

"For years and years, a favorite, yet modern as tomorrow" ... that describes Clabber Girl Baking Powder ... balanced double action ... tested and proved in both mixing bowl and oven ... the natural choice for the modern baking recipe.

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder

OCOTILLO THEATER

Sun-Mon-Tues

Don Ameche

Dana Andrews

William Eythe

"Wing and a Prayer"

Penasco Valley News and Hope Press

Entered as second class matter Feb. 22, 1929, at the Post Office at Hope, N. Mex., under the Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

W. E. ROOD, Publisher

To the People of this Community

How long will the war with Japan last?

Everybody has an answer to this question but our best advice is not to base your bond buying on whether you think it will take weeks or years to win in the Pacific. The best war conduct is always to be on an all-out war effort basis.

General Douglas C. MacArthur gave you the tipoff on what to expect before your relatives and friends take over a wrecked Tokyo. In the Philippine campaign only 185 Japanese surrendered in a slaughter which cost them 308,180 men.

Buy bonds in the 7th War Loan with a spirit of an American in combat. Give it to the Japs full force and with all your weapons. That's the way to do your part in the vital, mighty 7th War Loan. Now—all together.

THE EDITOR

COLD NIGHTS... MORNING DEW



DEAD LIVESTOCK! Alfalfa and clover, your richest and cheapest feeds, may be utilized now with reasonable safety.

Thousands of sheep and cattle are successfully treated with

BLAKE'S STOP BLOAT

Chemicals mixed in the salt.

One \$3.50 pkg. treats 100 lbs. salt.

\$20.00 pkg. treats 600 lbs. salt.

Only a few cents per head takes stock through danger period. Feeders praise its magic results.

Sold by drug and feed stores everywhere

SHIPPED POSTPAID FREE LITERATURE

HY-LIFE MINERAL CO.

2145 BLAKE STREET DENVER 2, COLORADO

Wilson & Anderson
111 S. 2nd St.
Artesia, New Mexico
Phone 24

Purina Feeds, Baby Chicks. Sherwin-Williams Paints.

Sammie's Repair Shop
Shoes, Harness and Saddles
ARTESIA - N. MEX.

Musgrave's Store
Hope, N. M.
GROCERIES

General Merchandise
Trade at Home & Save Money

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF EDDY COUNTY STATE OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE MATTER OF LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT of MARTHA A. COLE, DECEASED

No. 1217

NOTICE OF HEARING PROOF OF WILL

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Martha A. Cole, Deceased, has been filed for probate in the Probate Court of Eddy County, New Mexico; and that by order by said court the 20th day of June, 1945, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock a. m. at the Court Room of said court in the City of Carlsbad Eddy County, New Mexico, is the day, time and place set for

hearing proof of said Last Will and Testament and Petition of Robert L. Cole to admit the same to probate and for his appointment as Executor.

THEREFORE, any person or persons wishing to enter objections to the probate of said Last Will and Testament, or said Petition, are hereby notified to file their objections in the Office of the County Clerk of Eddy County, New Mexico, on or before the time set for said hearing.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the Probate Court of Eddy County New Mexico, this 16 day of May, 1945.

R. A. Wilcox
[Seal] County Clerk
by Lucy Blanchard
Deputy

1st pub. 5-25 Last pub 6-15-45

Roswell Seed Co.
Roswell, N. M.
SEEDS
of All Kinds
Ask for Our Catalog

Artesia Credit Bureau
DAILY COMMERCIAL REPORTS AND CREDIT INFORMATION
Office 307 1-2 Main St.
Phone 37
ARTESIA, NEW MEX.

Mrs. Ross' Bread
Fresh Every Day

Buy More War Bonds Today

YOUR EYES
—Consult—
Drs. Stone & Stone
Artesia, New Mexico

Buy an Extra War Bond

See Us For--

Garden Hose Shovels
Rakes Diggers
Garden Seed Hoes

L. P. Evans Store
Artesia, New Mexico

El Rancho FEED
Hay, Grain and Lay Mash
Gas and Oil, Hardware and Accessories
City Service Station
Hope, New Mexico

Jess Musgrave Lumber Mill
Yards at Hope, N. M.
ROUGH LUMBER
Wholesale and Retail
Orders Taken For
OIL RIG TIMBERS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROSWELL
Roswell, New Mexico
Serving Southeastern New Mexico Since 1890
Jas. F. Hinkle, President J. E. Moore, V. President
Floyd Childress, Cashier

Bank with a Bank you can Bank On
You will find the going easier with your account in the
First National Bank
Artesia, New Mexico

Gladden Every Day With a Picture of the Baby!
Make an appointment NOW
Leone's Studio - Artesia

E. B. BULLOCK
Feed - Flour - Coal - Seed
We buy Hogs, Cattle, Hides and Wool
Artesia, ON THE CORNER 29 YEARS New Mexico

Attention! Everybody!
We have secured the services of two expert watch repair men, Morris Wood and Ivan Groseclose, and we can give a Week to 10 Days Service on all Watch Repair Work
Mail us your watch and we will send back an estimate of the cost of repairing
Jensen & Son
The Home of Better Values
ARTESIA'S LEADING JEWELERS & GIFT Shop