

PENASCO VALLEY NEWS

AND HOPE PRESS

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Hope, N. M. Friday, August 10, 1945

Hollis Buckner Writes Home

Following is another interesting letter from Hollis Buckner who is in the South Pacific:

Dear Mamma and Papa:

I hope every one at home is O. K. I am getting fat. We have been on the go much the last two months, our nail can't catch up with us. I hope we get some soon. We were at a place the other day that looked a lot like places I have seen in New Mexico (quite a bit hotter though.) There were two volcanic mountains some distance apart and flat in between and it looked like grass and brush growing on it. Well we heard over the radio last night that the 3rd and 4th fleets were shelling Japan and Tokyo. The Japs have the invasion litters so it seems. I wish you would send me a watch crystal as I broke nine two months ago. We were in I. the other day and traded some with the natives. One guy had a couple of small bars of soap and asked a native what he would give him for them. The native offered him two chickens. The natives carry their chickens around with them in their outriggers. Some have them in coops and some have them loose. I saw a very novel thing the other day, it was a round sort of affair made out of some sort of a vine. The top of the basket (I would call it) sank down about half way to the bottom, like a doughnut, and down in the center was a hole. When the native wanted something out he ran his arm down in there and fished around until he found what he wanted. I traded for some cat eyes. They come out of sea shells. Some are green and some are black, the green ones are the highest priced. I have two green ones and about 15 brown ones. They are a lot like an eye about the size of a nickel or dime. They make pretty bracelets and rings with them. I also have two mother of pearls. Some pearls have spots on them and are not too good. The natives had a lot of knives. I didn't get one although I wished later I had. I have two small hardwood oars, black in color. They go with very small outriggers. I may send my stuff home some day if I can make a box to ship it in. These natives get spoiled pretty bad. The longer they trade the more they ask for the souvenirs. We got some oranges and oranges on board ship the other day, first time since I have been on this ship. Well just about 2 1/2 more months and I will have been overseas a year. It seems like a long time still the time has passed pretty fast. What is D. W. doing? Is he still farming? He will be 19 the 27th of July. How are Jesse's and Margaret's families. How does papa feel? How is the Packard running now? I feel a lot better since we got the mail. First time in over a month. I received 25 letters today. I guess my letters to you have been short and far between for the last two months as I have been traveling so much our mail has had a hard time catching up with us. We have a monkey on board and he is some character. Bora (our dog) chases the monkey and nearly runs himself to death as the monkey gets around so much faster than Bora and can get

places higher than the dog can. Today while we were eating dinner the monkey was eating a section of orange and Bora got jealous and had to have a piece, otherwise I don't think he would have eaten it. Bora likes to swim after sticks and bring them to us. One day a native boat came by and Bora started swimming after it, the natives sure did paddle their boat out of there in a hurry. I got two Life Magazines in the mail today, tell Frank we sure thank him for them as we sure enjoy reading and looking at them. We didn't stay on that island very long. We live on a ship not land. Every place I've been so far there has been lots of coconut trees and banana trees, but I've not seen any bananas growing on trees yet. We trade for bananas from the natives. We stopped at a place the other day and the natives swarmed around us like bees. I bet there was at least 50 outriggers around us. One native woman wanted us to throw some money in the water and she would dive for it. The rest had something to sell from knives to pearls. We spent the 4th of July at sea. I forgot what we had for dinner. The big ships are sure shelling Tokyo and other big cities. Bye for now. Hollis.

LOCALS

D. D. Essex has purchased three school bus routes in Artesia and will move to Artesia this month in time for the opening of school.

Rufus Stinnett moved to Artesia last Saturday. He will teach in the Artesia schools this coming school year.

Ben Babers has purchased the City Service Station from D. D. Essex and Jimmie Briscoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Babers had the misfortune to lose all their furniture and personal effects last Thursday noon when the house in which they were living burned down. The cause of the fire is unknown. The residence was on the Kincaid ranch and belonged to Alvin Kincaid. The Babers family were absent when the fire started.

Mode Stevenson from Deming was here last week visiting his brother John Stevenson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilary White, Sr., have gone to the Sacramento Mountains to spend a few days.

D. W. Carson and sister, Roma June were in Roswell Monday.

Mrs. Robert Parks was a visitor in Roswell Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Riddle and son were Roswell visitors Monday.

Chester Schwalbe and his brother Lowell and Mr. Jess Musgrave were in Roswell Tuesday on business connected with the Hope schools.

D. D. Essex and Jimmie Briscoe have purchased the Penasco Garage from Wayne Deering. Leonard Parrish will look after the mechanical work.

Donald Menefee went to Carlsbad Tuesday to take his physical examination preparatory to being inducted into the Army.

Clayton Memefee arrived home Saturday for a month's furlough.

Rev. Wayne Douglas and wife and daughter have been here this week from Clayton, N. M., visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chester Teague and family.

A miscellaneous shower was held for Mr. and Mrs. Ben Babers Tuesday afternoon at the high school gym.

Madeline Prude who has been working at the Musgrave store resigned the first of the month. She will take a vacation by working on a hay baler

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned wishes to thank the people of Hope and the Penasco Valley for all the donations received on account of the fire which destroyed our furniture and personal belongings.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Babers and family.

Mrs. A. A. Smith who has been taking a vacation at Hot Springs returned to Hope Tuesday morning.

The members of the Church of Christ served dinner on the grounds last Sunday.

Mrs. R. L. Hall of Clebourne, Tex., is here visiting Mr. and Mrs. Joe Young.

The special meetings at the Church of Christ will continue this week with dinner on the grounds next Sunday.

Penn Trimble has received word that his brother, R. L. Trimble, is back in the states. He has been in France and Germany.

DUNKEN NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Watts and children went to Hot Springs last Monday. Mr. Watts returned Thursday, but Mrs. Watts and daughter remained for a while. They have purchased a home in Artesia and will move there this fall to put the children in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Watts and Mrs. Raymond Davenport left Thursday for Ruidoso to attend the rodeo.

Mr. Chas. Cope of Hope spent a few days at the Bill Watts ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Clayton of Mayhill have moved to the Watts farm where Mr. Clayton is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McGuire and Edward McGuire were Roswell visitors Monday.

Ben Babers and family have moved into the residence vacated by Wayne Deering.

Work at the school is progressing nicely. It looks as if it will be completed by the time school will open this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonney Altman were up from Carlsbad over Sunday.

Lee Brantley has finished harvesting his carrots. He hauled them to Mavhill where they were reloaded and taken to El Paso. Mr. Brantley intends to sow this ground to alfalfa this fall.



Backing Up the Boys. Here's ton of equipment, much bought with War Bond funds; food and munitions for victory being unloaded on Yellow Beach, Luzon, P. I.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

We have received a pamphlet giving the results of a hearing of the subcommittee of the committee of irrigation and reclamation of the 78th Congress held at Albuquerque. It contains much useful information about New Mexico Water Resources. There are 139 pages in this little booklet and they devote exactly 23 words to the Hope-Penasco Valley irrigation project. We quote: "Construction of a storage or regulatory reservoir on Rio Penasco in the vicinity of Hope is another possibility to be studied in detail." End quote. Well I guess we ought to be thankful for that much consideration. What we would like to see would be Senator Hatch or Chavez take up the matter of getting the Hope Dam cleaned out and made higher. It would only take about \$10,000 perhaps to do this work and what is \$10,000 to the government, nothing, when compared to other projects where millions have been spent and then the project has been abandoned.

They've been having quite a con-

AAF CELEBRATES ITS 38th BIRTHDAY

The Army Air Forces will mark its 38th birth anniversary August 1 in a world-wide celebration of Air Force Day. The day, designated by General of the Army H. H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces, will be dedicated to giving the public a visual and dramatic report on Air Forces activities and to emphasizing the huge task still ahead in the Pacific.

Plans for observance includes open house at AAF installations, exhibitions of aircraft equipment, dinners throughout the United States at which military and civilian authorities on air power will speak, and overseas radio reports on Air Forces activities in combat theaters.

The Air Forces was born August 1, 1907 when a War Department Signal Corps order created the Division of Aeronautics in the Army. Captain Charles deF. Chandler, Corporal Edward West and Private First Class Joseph Barrett were assigned for duty with this division. Their mission was "to study the flying machine and the possibility of adapting it to military purposes."

An historic document submitted in 1903, seven months after creation of the Aeronautics Division, was the request for the flying machines. The report concludes with these words:

"If the United States Army can secure two flying machines which fulfill the requirements of the specification, military aeronautics in this country will be placed far in advance of the equipment of any European Army."

The Wright Brothers answered this specification and in July of 1909, tests started at Fort Meyer, Virginia. Orville Wright was the pilot and with Lieut. Frank B. Lahm as passenger, kept the plane aloft for one hour, 12 minutes and 40 seconds. It was accepted by the Army.

From that humble start, the Air Forces has progressed until now it has, not two, but approximately 65,000 planes, of which 40,000 are combat types. Instead of three men in numbers more than 2,300,000 expertly trained pilots, bombardiers, radio operators, navigators, aviation engineers, and technicians to make it the most powerful air force the world has ever seen. Powerful, terrifying, and effective when it strikes.

Already in this war more than 2,000,000 tons of bombs have been hurled against the enemy. This is equivalent to dropping one ton of bombs every minute since the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941.

fab down in Carlsbad about the water in the Pecos. The army doctors say that the water is polluted and that the soldiers can't swim in it. Dr. Puckett says the water of the Pecos is O. K. Every time the county health nurse comes to Hope she carries along her own drinking water. We can't say that we blame her much. When a stranger comes here and sees the condition of the ditches through which we run the water to fill the cisterns, it kind of goes against the grain. Of course after you have been here a while you forget about seeing your neighbor's cow or horse or pig bedding down in the ditch through which you run your water. This brings us to the subject that we wanted to start on and that is "Why Not a Water System for the Town of Hope." If ever there was a town that needed a water system it is Hope.

of the rest of the pupils paid 15 cents per meal, to which was added 9 cents per meal matched by the War Food Administration.

Trial of the war criminals over in Germany will begin Sept. 1. Army doctors have declared Goering to be suffering from heart trouble and they don't think he will be able to stand the ordeals of a trial. Why should the army doctors worry about that. If he should pass out during the trial that would save the Allies the trouble of shooting or hanging him.

We suggest that the Chamber of Commerce of Artesia get behind the proposition of an ice plant for Artesia. If Artesia had an ice plant perhaps Hope could have all the ice she wanted during the warm summer months.

The news that Russia has declared war against Japan was the best that could have come over the radio for some time. One commentator goes so far as to state that the war may be over this week. Let us hope that he is right.

"If It's Good to Eat We Have It"
—Priced Right—

Horne Food Stores

ARTESIA

Farmers and Ranchers...! Drop in and See Us. Plenty of Parking Space



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

How to Greet a Wounded Soldier

Charlie Jenkins got back from overseas the other day, discharged for wounds... and he was pretty well banged up.

Naturally, our town felt mighty bad about it. We wanted to sympathize with him and help him. But Doc Walters set us straight about that.

He said that what Charlie wanted most was to be accepted as one of the gang again... as if nothing had happened. So we asked him over to pitch horseshoes with his good hand, and enjoy a friendly glass of beer and chew the fat like old times.

And you should have seen him pick up! From being scared of meeting people, Charlie got his confidence back and soon became his own self again.

From where I sit, Doc Walters gave us the right steer. The wounded men coming home don't want our sympathy or our overenthusiastic help. They want to be treated like the rest of us... with a chance to work and lead a normal life. And that's the least we can offer them.

Joe Marsh

U. S. FEWERS FOUNDATION • Rooms 19-20 Wright Bldg., ALBUQUERQUE

AMERICAN HEROES

by WOODY COWAN



DEATH came to Lt. Dale Christensen, Gray, Iowa, 112th Cavalry, after heroic action at New Guinea, which earned him a medal of honor. Finding his platoon badly shot up from short range fire, Lt. Christensen crawled close to the enemy, silenced one machine gun with hand grenades and later led an assault which resulted in the destruction of four mortars and ten machine guns. Our investment in War Bonds encourages such men to offer the supreme sacrifice for freedom for all humanity.

U. S. Treasury Department

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Internal Reform Faces Britain, But Diplomacy to Remain Same; Allies Give Japs Peace Terms

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



With the war in the Pacific in the decisive stage, map shows disposition of Japanese forces throughout Asiatic theater.

GREAT BRITAIN: Future Outlook

Though profoundly affecting Great Britain's internal economy, the sweeping victory of the Laborites in the first general election since 1935 is not expected to appreciably alter the country's foreign policy based on maintenance of the empire to assure comparatively high living standards.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Laborite triumph represented the ascendancy of leftism in the United Kingdom, the fact remains that the country is so dependent upon the empire for raw materials and markets to support its industrial struc-



Laborites Attlee, Morrison, Bevin.

ture that retention of ties abroad, strength on the seas and control over vital bases undoubtedly will remain the substance of its foreign policy.

With Laborites ruling, concessions may be made to Leftist elements in Europe and elsewhere, but in overall policy, Great Britain's historic diplomacy will remain essentially British.

At home, however, tradition-bound old Britain may be in for a radical remodeling, with the Laborites' platform for nationalization of industry tempered by the amount of private management that will be tolerated. Under Prime Minister Clement Attlee, former Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin and ex-Minister of Home Security Herbert Morrison, goals of the Laborites include:

Consolidation of all railroads, commercial carriers on highways and coastal shipping into one transportation unit under government control; nationalization and mechanization of all coal mines and improvement of working conditions by increasing production; socialization of the iron and steel industry and the Bank of England.

SECURITY CHARTER: Fight Ahead

With only a scorching address by Senator Wheeler (Dem., Mont.) marring the even temper of the debate, the United Nations security charter headed for quick senate ratification, with indications that the big battle lies ahead when the upper chamber will consider the power of the U. S. delegate and the contribution of armed forces.

Declaring that like President Wilson the late Mr. Roosevelt had jeopardized the prospects for successful postwar collaboration by concessions to the major European powers, Wheeler himself foreshadowed an impending fight over details of U. S. participation. Though he would vote for ratification, he said, he would do so only on the strength of statements that the senate would later work out operational arrangements.

Prior to Wheeler's speech, Senators Connally (Dem., Texas) and Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.) advocated ratification, stressing that the security pact in no way affected

U. S. sovereignty but did provide the country with an opportunity to exercise its self-determination for effective international co-operation to prevent future warfare.

PACIFIC: Allied Terms

Trembling under the bombardment of Allied air and naval forces, Japan was threatened with even greater catastrophe by U. S., British and Chinese chiefs unless the nation gave up the hopeless fight and set about the establishment of a peaceful and democratic rule.

The Allied answer to rampant peace talk, the U. S., British and Chinese declaration issued in Potsdam where the Big Three met, called upon the enemy to rout its militaristic leadership, relinquish control of conquered territory, and submit to occupation for fulfillment of terms. In return, political and religious thought would be respected, and Japan eventually permitted to resume its place in foreign trade.

Though issued from Potsdam, Russia conspicuously refrained from joining in the declaration, lending credence to reports that the Soviets had acted as middlemen in a Jap peace overture, expressing willingness to comply with major Allied terms, but asking for exemption from occupation of the home islands.

Even as the Allies called upon Japan for unconditional surrender, Admiral "Bull" Halsey's mixed U. S. and British aircraft carrier force continued its heavy attacks on Nippon, with one great 1,200-plane strike further battering the enemy's already stricken navy.

Sweeping in against minor opposition, Halsey's Hellcats ripped up 20 Japanese warships in the Inland sea, with three battleships, six aircraft carriers and five cruisers damaged. As a result of the attack, the enemy reportedly has few warships in commission, with most of these being cruisers and destroyers.

In addition to hammering the Japanese fleet units, Allied carrier pilots continued to whittle down enemy air strength, and also further disrupted coastal shipping linking the home islands by firing cargo vessels and small barges.

FRANCE: Petain Accused

As the dramatic trial of Marshal Henri Petain moved smoothly following a stormy outburst on the opening day over a barb by Prosecutor Andre Mornet that there were too many German-minded spectators present, none of the principal witnesses against the old soldier openly accused him of betraying his country. They charged he failed in his duties as a Frenchman.

Nevertheless, former Premier Paul Reynaud and Eduard Daladier and ex-President Albert Lebrun rapped Petain unmercifully for negotiating an armistice with the Germans while an effort was made to keep up the fight; assuming supreme power and virtually ruling by decree, and acceding to Nazi requests for manpower and material.

In testifying for the state, Daladier declared that France was not as weak materially at the time of her defeat as generally suspected, but fell because of errors in conception on the part of the general staff. Declaring the Germans were amazed to find huge quantities of equipment on hand, he said France possessed 3,600 tanks at the time of the invasion of Holland and Belgium to the enemy's 3,200.

Washington Digest Domestic Problems to Test Truman's Mettle



Harmonious Relations on Foreign Policy Soon To Give Way to Contention Over Difficulties of Reconversion.

By BAUKHAGE News Analyst and Commentator.

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

The political armistice in Washington will end shortly after the President's return from Berlin. The Big Three meeting followed so closely on the heels of the San Francisco conference that foreign affairs have dominated the scene almost to the exclusion of domestic matters, which sooner or later must test the mettle of the new administration.

Another reason, perhaps, why President Truman's honeymoon has been extended is the fact that the main issue before the country, the United Nations charter, has been robbed of its partisan flavor. This is largely due to the long and arduous efforts of former Secretary of State Hull. He built up a working understanding on foreign affairs between the administration and the congress, which resulted in the

only a former senator, but a former Supreme Court justice. Byrnes provides an understanding link with the judicial branch as well as with the legislative. The secretary of the treasury, Fred Vinson, is a former member of congress as well as an ex-judge. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is not only a former member of congress, but was head of the house food committee, which directed some of the most serious criticism against the former administration's handling of the food situation. This committee is now working closely with the new cabinet member.

While Secretary of Commerce Wallace does not bring to his department the close associations of the men over whom he presided as president of the senate, the scope and function of his office has been considerably reduced by the reor-



Vice President Truman shortly before his elevation to the presidency discusses politics and artillery shells with Baukhage.

ganization of the department and so is not a source of friction. In his secretary of labor, President Truman has a man who was exceedingly popular in the senate—another judge—Lewis Schwellenbach.

Fear Influence Of Party Bosses Of course, when it comes to questions like the poll-tax and the fair employment practices act or any other measure in which the race question is involved, the old friction arises with the southern congressmen and any Republicans they can attract to their cause. Also, while there are those who say that the President is steering a course much farther to the right than President Roosevelt did, he nevertheless is committed to a number of the so-called New Deal "reforms," both because of his record in the senate and because of his natural leanings. However, since Truman is known to be a strong party man, it will be easier for him to keep the southern Democrats in line.

Chief Still One of the Boys In the first place, President Truman stepped directly from the upper house to the vice presidency, and ever since he left the legislative branch for the executive, he has been acting as liaison between the two.

Shortly before President Roosevelt's death I had occasion to interview the then vice president. I talked about the forthcoming San Francisco conference with him (as well as the field artillery, of which we are both alumni). He indicated that he was holding aloof from any public participation in the discussions of international affairs but was attempting to carry on and to complement the work of Secretary Hull in promoting a sympathetic discussion of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement with members of the senate foreign relations committee, the house committee on foreign affairs and others.

One of his first unorthodox acts was to take lunch with some of his old colleagues at the Capitol. This was almost as if the king of England were to attempt to enter the City of London without first having a formal parley with the lord mayor. But it was a perfectly natural act on Truman's part—like his spontaneous remark to the effect that there was a certain Chinese restaurant where he would like to eat while he was on the West coast. On second thought he realized that, as President, he couldn't do such a thing and admitted it with a smile.

The President's informal visits to the Capitol haven't hurt him. Nor his formal ones. After his last appearance, when he delivered the charter, he lingered so long in the senate chamber, shaking hands and patting backs, that an aide had to hint gently that he wasn't a senator any more and must hurry back to his work.

His cabinet appointments are highly significant. Truman's secretary of state, James Byrnes, is not

only a former senator, but a former Supreme Court justice. Byrnes provides an understanding link with the judicial branch as well as with the legislative. The secretary of the treasury, Fred Vinson, is a former member of congress as well as an ex-judge. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson is not only a former member of congress, but was head of the house food committee, which directed some of the most serious criticism against the former administration's handling of the food situation. This committee is now working closely with the new cabinet member.

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ganization of the department and so is not a source of friction. In his secretary of labor, President Truman has a man who was exceedingly popular in the senate—another judge—Lewis Schwellenbach.

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Of course, some of the radical New Dealers are doing a lot of eyebrow raising behind the bushes and a remark (perhaps written with tongue in cheek) which appeared in the Wall Street Journal sent shivers down some spines. That newspaper, which hardly depends on Democratic support for its circulation, said recently: "Not since the short-lived administration of Warren Harding has there been the prospect of teamwork as exists today."

If the results of the Berlin meeting are such that they reveal a marked improvement in Big Three relations and a harmonious settlement of some of the difficult international problems, the President's prestige will be greatly increased. However, by that time domestic discontent will be crystallizing, the honeymoon will be on the wane and the President will need all the "teamwork" he can muster. If the Japanese war should, by any chance, end suddenly—before reconversion, threats of inflation and unemployment and a hundred other problems will be upon us and President Truman will be stripped of his protective authority as Commander-in-Chief. Then the slings and arrows which even Roosevelt's enemies were wont to deflect to congress and other government agencies will be aimed squarely at the man in the White House. Peace will not be too peaceful at 3200 Pennsylvania avenue.

Gems of Thought THE Utopians wonder... Man is his own star... Poor and content is rich... To him that ever fears he shall be poor.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT Persons now engaged in... HELP WANTED—MEN METALMEN... HELP WANTED—WOMEN Power Machine Operator...

Wanted First Class Woman... Needed—Girls with special... Business & Invest. Opp. NET \$500 PER MONTH...

Doctor Retiring... Farm Machinery & Equip... Home Furnishings & Appl... Maytag Washers...

Wanted to Buy Rabbit Growers—Important... Buy War Savings Bonds... Black Leaf 40 KILLS LICE...

Famous to relieve MONTHLY FEMALE MISERY (Also Fine Stomachic Tonic!) Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound...

Grantland... tance in... why it... the reco... been und... to beat... So Chi... makes c... nature h... what th... "I wa... he said... I know... tion. I... race thi... day—the... new wor... seconds... had tha... before... thinking... starter's... "At t... away f... yard m... fastest... distance... the way... yard m... perhaps... tory. T... ligamen... to quiv... loose f... second... contin... probabl... "So I... full pre... then I... where... second... I found... judgme... was so... both le... the st... physical... pace." Gehri... Much... proves... crack c... case... came... one of... written... Up t... in bas... four h... first qu... bat of... May... Deleh... the gr... tered... Lowe... Six... had b... strong... Gehrig... times... terms... with a... appeal... and s... the lo... but in... left or... in dee... It w... kept I... of the... time... been... above... made... ter ch... from... a dee... hate... across... plate... It s... came... direc... stinct... tect... pled... the l... certa... down... so fa... have... back... It i... sport...

"GAY GADGETS"

Associated Newspapers—WNU Features.

BY NANCY PEPPER

THROWING A PARTY

Want to be a smarty and give a party that will really send them? And we don't mean that it will send them home. That's the last place they'll want to go. Well, you have to think up lots of "mixers" to keep things going and to keep the less sensational gals from being mothballs. Double check these winners.

Blind Date—Line up gals on one side of the room; boys on the other. Blindfold each boy in turn, spin him

around in case he's not dizzy enough by nature, and set him loose. He pairs off with the first gal he touches.

Grab Bag—Every gal covers her face with a brown paper bag. She tears holes for her eyes to look through, and with colored crayons draws on the wackiest features she can think of. The boys are then let in to Grab a Bag—we mean, pick a partner. The fact that they seldom recognize who's under the bag proves that they're not too observant of your clothes. And think of all the trouble you went to selecting that date dress!



Cold Wave—This one's called "Freezing" and it's hilarious. Every time the music stops—which it does very unexpectedly—couples must freeze in whatever position they're in at that second. The three or four couples that look the funniest are selected for the finals; other couples dropping out to watch them. Play hot, jivey music for this one.

Mothball Mixer—We call it that because the extra girls (and these days aren't there always more Wolverines than wolves?) are given big rubber balls. They roll the balls out on the dance floor and capture the boy of whatever couple it hits first. The gal who was dancing with the boy gets the ball and the game goes on.

READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT

The next time we hear some pickle puss say, "All the teen-agers read is the comic sheet," we're going to flash this column in her face. And that is definitely a punishment to fit the crime. We've checked up with some of the high-school book worms and here's what they're squirming for:

Nuts About Nursing—That's you. You hunt for books about nurses and nursing—because nursing rates aces high on your dream list of careers.

Seamy Side of Life—"A Tree Grows in Brooklyn" is your number one grown-up novel. You all loved "The Robe" too—and you list Cronin's "Green Years" among your current favorites. And—perish for bid—you're reading "Forever Amber." History is SO fascinating!

Read Reading—First you see the movie; then you read the book. Anyway, that's what you tell us. That goes for "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo." Did you see Van Johnson between every line? And for "To Have and Have Not"—The Hemingway, not the Bogart, version.

TRIXIE TEEN SAYS—

Do you moon over the glamorous interior decorating pictures in the magazines? You're ashamed of your living room, are you? The rugs look threadbare; the couch is lopsided; the tables are scratched; and some of the upholstery is stained. Well—who's been cutting the rugs anyway? Weren't twelve kids jammed on the couch during your last platter party? Did you ever think of putting coasters under your friend's coke glasses? Didn't you almost die laughing when the boys had a snowball fight with ice cream—even when the ammunition hit the chairs instead of them? More care and much less wear-and-tear and your family is more likely to start working on a new Home Front.

Minute Make-Ups

By GABRIELLE



Wear eyeshadow to match your jewels, either real or synthetic. With emeralds use deep green eyeshadow. Use black mascara on the lashes but tip the ends with green mascara. Make of your eyes twin sapphires by using deep blue eyeshadow to match sapphire clips worn at the neckline of your dress. Fringe your lashes in dark blue mascara.

Ledger Syndicate.—WNU Features.

Washington Monument Receives Its 20 Millionth Visitor—A Vet

Soldier Who Lost Hand in Germany Sees Structure Honoring 1st President.

The 20,000,000th visitor to the Washington monument in the nation's capital was Pfc. Peter Taormina of 979 42nd street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a patient at the army's Walter Reed hospital in Washington. A veteran of the fighting in Belgium and France, Private First Class Taormina lost a hand in the battles for Germany and was returned to his homeland in February.

Private First Class Taormina was welcomed by assistant secretary of the interior, Oscar L. Chapman, and given a personally conducted tour.

Completion of the shrine in 1888 concluded more than a century of efforts to establish a suitable memorial to Washington. A monument in honor of General Washington was first considered by the Continental congress in 1783, after his armies had been victorious in the Revolution and prior to the establishment of the United States under the Constitution. Although there was considerable agitation for the erection of a suitable monument to Washington following his death in 1799, congress took no action for three decades. In 1833 private citizens took matters in their own hands, organized the Washington National Monument society and undertook the building of a "great national monument to the memory of Washington at the seat of the federal government."

Delays and difficulties, however, beset the project for more than 40 years. Private donations proved to be inadequate for the construction costs, and work was halted in 1854. It was not until 1880, after the federal government had taken over the partly finished shaft, that building was resumed.

Work proceeded with greater rapidity under the army engineers than ever before and the shrine was dedicated on February 21, 1885, and opened to the public on October 9, 1888.

First visitors had to mount to the top by the iron stairway of 898 steps or use a slow steam hoist elevator. In 1900 the first electric elevator was installed, and the present elevator, which makes the trip to the top in 70 seconds, was placed in operation in 1926.

The monument is 555 feet high and the tallest structure in the city of Washington. It was built at a total cost of \$1,300,000. At the base of the shaft the thickness of the walls is 15 feet, tapering to 18 inches at the top. Although the weight of the monument is 81,120 tons, it has settled only 2 inches since 1885.

During the war the stairway has been closed to the public. When it is reopened visitors with the sufficient hardihood to negotiate the stairs will again be able to see the many memorial stones set into the shaft. These carved stones, contributed by states, territories, foreign nations, and others, include one from the Parthenon at Athens, another from the ancient ruins of Carthage, and still another from the tomb of Napoleon at St. Helena.

Girl Writes Prize-Winning First Novel at 22 About Family Life Over Three Generations



Rene Kuhn, who critics say "Promises to be one of the very bright stars."

Authors of prize-winning first novels keep getting younger and younger. Latest is Rene Kuhn, who at 22 has produced a work that has won high praise from hard-bitten critics. Her book, "34 Charlton," won the Major Hopwood award for fiction in 1944, and went into three printings

before being released to dealers.

This is the second Hopwood award that Miss Kuhn has garnered, however, since she captured the short story prize in 1943. Her poetry also attracted attention during her school years. Way back when she was only 10, she wrote an essay on the old frigate, the U. S. S. Constitution, that won first prize at San Marino Hall, Pasadena, Calif. So writing her way to fame is just a habit for Miss Kuhn.

"34 Charlton" is a three-generation story about a family in New York city. It centers about a girl's self-emancipation from a possessive matriarchal household. Most of the action is placed in the Greenwich village section. Miss Kuhn, who lives in the "village" at present, is the fourth generation of her family to become a part of the famous colony of writers and artists. She knows the background of her story intimately.

Her birthplace, nevertheless, was far from New York. It was Honolulu. Her father was then editor of the Honolulu Star Bulletin, her mother, a foreign correspondent for a large syndicate. Soon the family journeyed to Shanghai, China, and she spent her early years in that distant land. She learned Chinese before English. In her travels with her mother, after her father died, she saw a good part of the world. Today she speaks French, Spanish and Portuguese as well as English, but her Chinese is getting rusty from disuse.

After attending many schools, Rene matriculated at Swarthmore college. She was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1944. It was during her junior year that she began her novel that has sky-rocketed her to nationwide notice. She is now at work on a second story, which she hopes to finish this year while visiting in Brazil.

Rene, despite her international experiences, is completely American. She hopes to settle in the West, with an apartment in San Francisco and a ranch in Colorado. "I like the West," she says, "because of its spaciousness. Somehow, Western people have time to be gracious."

Katherine Brush, brilliant and whimsical newspaper and magazine writer, says, "Rene has a fine, new talent. The story is unforgettably interesting." Gene Fowler goes even farther, "Rene Kuhn, in her first novel, promises to be one of the very bright stars."



Grantland Rice

A L WESSON'S story on "Charley Paddock, the Fastest Human," in the "Best Sports Stories of 1944," recalls a Paddock yarn I have never seen in print. The marine captain, killed in a plane crash while on war duty, told me some years ago about the most interesting split-second of his long career as a sprinter.

You may recall that Paddock on several occasions had run the hundred in 9 3/4 seconds. Also that he was the first of the extended flock to cover this same distance in 9.5. I asked him one day why it was that being able to tie the record time and again, he had been unable at some high peak spot to beat it.

So Charley told his story, which makes one wonder whether or not nature hasn't set a certain limit on what the human frame can stand. "I was running that afternoon," he said, "against a strong field and I know I was never in better condition. I had the feeling before the race that this was to be my big day—the day where I would set a new world mark, possibly around 9 3/4 seconds, or even a shade faster. I had that record mark in my mind before the race was run. I was thinking of it while waiting for the starter's pistol."

"At the bark of the gun I was away faster than usual. At the 50 yard mark I knew I had made the fastest time of my career for that distance. I increased my speed on the way home and at the 75 or 80 yard mark I could see that 9 3/4 or perhaps 9 1/2 all ready for track history. Then a queer thing happened. At this point I suddenly felt my leg ligaments and leg muscles begin to quiver, as if they were being torn loose from the bone. In that split second I caught the flash that if I continued this same pace I would probably finish as a cripple."

"So I called off any continuance of full pressure and eased down. Even then I again ran the distance in 9 3/4, where I threw away two-fifths of a second in those last 20 or 25 yards. I found later, however, that my judgment had been correct, for I was sore and lame in the calves of both legs for a week. The speed and the stamina were there, but the physical structure wasn't for that pace."

Gehrig's Hard Luck

Much along the same line, which proves again how difficult it is to crack certain marks, is Lou Gehrig's case. Here was another star who came within a half turn of setting one of the greatest records ever written by the ash.

Up to June 3, 1932, only two men in baseball history had ever hit four home runs in one game. The first quadruple blast came from the bat of Bobby Lowe of Boston in May, 1894. Two years later big Ed Delehanty of Philadelphia, one of the great hitters of all time, plastered four out of the park to tie Lowe's record.

Sixteen years later Lou Gehrig had his big chance. Facing the strong Athletic team of that season, Gehrig hit a home run his first four times at bat. He was now on even terms with Lowe and Delehanty, with another chance left. On his final appearance Lou caught one solidly and squarely on the snout. It was the longest of his five hard smashes, but in place of traveling slightly to left or right, the big blow was caught in deep center against the fence.

It was a matter of raw luck that kept Luis Angel Firpo, the Wild Bull of the Pampas, from putting across the greatest ring sensation of all time. Few recall that the ring had been lifted that night at least 2 feet above normal. This move had been made to give the big crowd a better chance to see the fight. The drop from the ring to the press seats was a deep one. I recall saying that I'd hate to have 220-pound Firpo fall across my neck from the lifted plateau.

It so happened that when Dempsey came through the ropes his body fell directly at Jack Lawrence, who instinctively put up both hands to protect himself. If Dempsey had toppled a foot to the right or a foot to the left the champion would almost certainly have gone all the way down to the press rail—or at least so far down that he would never have had the slightest chance to get back through the ropes in time.

It is by such narrow margins that sport history is often written.



Pfc. Peter Taormina, the 20,000,000th visitor, got a personally conducted tour of the monument. With Lt. Eleanor Dowd, his nurse, he is shown about to begin the 70-second ascent to the top. Associate Director of Parks Demaray and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chapman (first two on left) are acting as guides and official hosts.

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STAGE SCREEN RADIO
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

ROBERT WALKER, Keenan Wynn and others on the M-G-M lot were discussing plans for the filming of "What Next, Corporal Hargrove?" when Wynn turned to Walker and remarked "Bob, you've been in the armed forces so long now that you surely must have enough points to become a civilian." The crack was occasioned by the fact that out of eight pictures Walker has made, six have had him in uniforms of the armed forces. In real life he was turned down because of defective eyesight. But Van Johnson beat Walker's record; he's been in uniform for eight pictures; injuries suffered in that motorcycle accident two years ago made him a civilian in private life.

Keenan Wynn was about to be inducted when he, like Johnson, met fate in the form of a motorcycle accident. He's worn uniforms in several pictures. He and Johnson both wear cits in "Early to Bed," Wynn's first since his recovery and return to the studio.

Tommy Dorsey will star in a musical film tentatively called "My Brother Leads a Band," for United Artists. It's scheduled to go before



TOMMY DORSEY

the cameras some time during the 12 weeks Dorsey is on the Coast for his Sunday afternoon radio program.

Kenny Gardner, former singer with Guy Lombardo's orchestra, now with the armed forces, has just received the Bronze Star for bravery on the field of battle. Kenny, who's married to Elaine Lombardo, Guy's sister, is a first lieutenant with Patton's Third army.

There's a myth that all you have to do to break into pictures is sit on a drug-store stool near Hollywood high school and be discovered by a talent scout. Lana Turner was, they say. And Ann Sheridan's sister mailed her picture to the Dallas News and Annie became a star. But—Bette Davis, Ida Lupino, Jennifer Jones, and hosts of others worked like dogs before they ever heard the rattle of a contract.

After a month's search and two weeks of screen tests to find just the right bathing suit for Jane Russell to wear in beach scenes for Hunt Stromberg's "Young Widow," the search ended—in Jane's own clothes closet. Dozens of suits had been bought, a knitting mill in Oregon was commissioned to make special ones. You'll see Jane wearing one she bought last year at a neighborhood store.

While most of her classmates in the graduating class at Westlake School for Girls began their vacations, Shirley Temple went back to work. She headed for the Pacific Northwest and an extended tour of army hospitals. Her latest picture is "I'll Be Seeing You."

Laraine Day is one of Hollywood's most enthusiastic collectors of 16-mm. films—her collection rates with those of Cary Grant, Deanna Durbin, Lou Costello and Alice Faye. While working on "Those Endearing Young Charms" she acquired a print of her first picture, "Border G-Men." She was 16 when she made it, and supported George O'Brien in it. And she was pretty good in it, too.

Twenty different government agencies are providing material for the "Now It Can Be Told" series, broadcast Monday through Friday evenings over Mutual. This is the program produced by Dan Seymour which features dramatizations of material never before revealed.

Uncle Sam Reports on His Real Estate Deals With His Red Children; He Bought 2,600,000 Square Miles at Average of 48 Cents an Acre

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.
RECENTLY the department of the interior issued a new colored map, the first of its kind, which shows how Uncle Sam since 1790 has acquired the nation's public domain from 66 principal Indian tribes by some 389 treaties and numerous acts of congress. A study of this map shows that these cessions by the red man constitute about 95% of the public domain, or something like 2,600,000 square miles. In so far as the aggregate cost of this land was approximately \$800,000,000—that means a little more than \$307 a square mile or approximately 48 cents an acre—it would seem that Uncle Sam certainly got a bargain in these dealings with his red children.

In a statement issued at the time the map was released, Secretary Harold Ickes of the department of the interior declared that "while questions are still frequently raised as to whether the Indians received fair prices for their land, the records show that, except in a very few cases where military duress was present, the prices were such as to satisfy the Indians. Discussions of enhancement of land prices from original costs to the present estimated value of nearly 40 billion dollars only lead to idle speculation. There is no equitable basis of value comparison then and now.

"Some Black Pages."
"While the history of our dealings with the Indians contains some black pages, since the days of the early settlers there has been a fixed policy based upon the principle of free purchase and sale in dealings between the native inhabitants of the land and the white immigrants. In no other continent has any serious attempt ever been made to deal with a weak aboriginal population on these terms.

"While the 15 million dollars that we paid to Napoleon in the Louisiana Purchase was merely in compensation for his cession of political authority, we proceeded to pay the Indian tribes of the ceded territory more than 20 times this sum for such lands as they were willing to sell. Moreover, the Indian tribes were wise enough to reserve from their cessions sufficient land to bring them an income that each year exceeds the amount of our payment to Napoleon."

It is true, as Secretary Ickes says, that in the majority of cases the Indians probably received a fair price for their lands since there is no equitable basis of value comparison, but it is doubtful if the Sioux, the Nez Perces, the Modocs and the Poncas—to name only a few—would agree with Mr. Ickes that the "principle of free purchase and sale" had been observed in their dealings with the Great White Father. Certainly they have reason to regard his treatment of them as some of the "black pages" which the secretary mentions, in which "military duress" was very definitely present.

Louisiana Territory.
Since Mr. Ickes mentions the Louisiana Purchase, it might be well to examine briefly the record of our government's dealings with one of the aboriginal occupants of that region, the Sioux. For generations these Dakotas had occupied a vast empire along the Missouri river, including most of the present states of North and South Dakota and parts of Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana. Gradually their territory had been reduced by a series of treaties until they held only their choicest hunting grounds in the Black Hills, the Powder river country and the Big Horn mountains.

That was guaranteed to them, by the Fort Laramie treaty of 1868, as a "permanent reservation" and, besides, they were granted, for as long as there were buffalo on the plains, "the right to hunt on any land north of the Platte." This reservation was to be considered "unceded Indian territory" in which "no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle or occupy any portion of the same or, without the consent of the Indians first had and obtained, to pass through the same." Moreover, it was agreed that no subsequent treaty should be considered valid "unless executed and signed by at least three-fourths of all the adult male Indians occupying and interested in the same."

The government kept its promise

less than a year. Four months after the President had proclaimed the Fort Laramie treaty, General Sherman (noted for his only-good-Indian-is-a-dead-Indian philosophy) issued an order that all Indians not actually on their reservations were to be under the jurisdiction of the army and "as a rule will be considered hostile." Then came the announcement that the Northern Pacific railroad was to be built across the northern part of the Sioux hunting lands and soon afterwards the Great White Father sent surveyors, protected by soldiers, into this region without taking the trouble to ask the Sioux for permission to "pass through the same."

In 1874 Gen. George A. Custer and his Seventh cavalry were sent to explore the Black Hills—again without asking permission of the Sioux to



CALICO IN PERPETUITY—An important provision of the treaty of 1794 whereby the United States acquired lands from the Iroquois Confederacy was that there should be an annual distribution of calico among 5,000 members of the Six Nations. This provision is still carried out each year with appropriate ceremonies in observance of perpetual "peace and friendship" with the Iroquois. Shown here at a typical ceremony is Florence Printup, a descendant of old Iroquois chiefs, who received the rolls of calico for distribution.

whom Pah-sah-pah (the Black Hills) was almost sacred soil. Then a newspaper man who accompanied Custer flashed to the world the electrifying news that gold had been discovered in the Hills and Custer's official report not only confirmed this but it was also an ecstatic description of the beauties of that region. The result was inevitable.

'Justified' Treaty Breach.
Prospectors and miners flocked to the new El Dorado. For a time the government went through the motions of expelling the intruders, then gave it up as a hopeless job. Having failed to keep the whites out of the Black Hills, the government's next step was to find some way to justify this violation of the Laramie treaty. A good excuse came when several bands of the Sioux, notably Sitting Bull's Hunkpapas and Crazy Horse's Oglalas, who were hunting in the Powder river country (as they had a perfect right to do) failed to return to their reservations within the time limit set by the Indian bureau January 31, 1876. (The fact that it was almost physically impossible for the Sioux to obey this order within the time allowed didn't make any difference to the Indian bureau.)

On February 1 the Indian commissioner proclaimed all Sioux who were not on the reservation "hostiles" and called on the army to round them up. Then followed the campaigns of Generals Crook, Terry, Gibbon and Miles against these "hostile" Sioux and Cheyennes in 1876-77 which either compelled the surrender of the Indians or drove them across the border into Canada. Even before the campaign was over, a commission was sent to treat with the Sioux and arrange for the cession of lands which the Fort Laramie treaty had guaranteed to them "forever."

Concerning this commission, which began its work in August, 1876, Doane Robinson in his "History of the Sioux Indians" (South Dakota Historical Collections) writes:
The commission says: "While the Indians received us as friends and listened with kind interest to our proposition, we were painfully impressed with their lack of confidence in the pledges of the government. At times they told their story of wrongs with such impressive earnestness that our cheeks crimsoned with shame. In their speeches and recitals of wrongs which their whites, the arrangement for gross acts of injustice and fraud, the description of treaties made only to be broken, the doubts

and distrusts of our present profession of friendship and good will, were portrayed in colors so vivid and language so terse that admiration and surprise would have kept us silent had not shame and humiliation done more. That which made this arraignment so true telling was that it often came from the lips of men who are our friends and who had hoped against hope that the day might come when their wrongs would be redressed.

Sioux Had to Like It.

Since the Sioux didn't have much choice in the matter, they signed the treaty offered them. Here's what another historian says about it (not an Indian historian, but a white historian). George E. Hyde, author of "Red Cloud's Folk—A History of the Oglala Sioux Indians," writes:

But the object had been attained at last, and under the cloud of war the government had taken the Black Hills, the Powder River lands and the Bighorn country. The pretense of formal agreement and fair payment which congress had devised to veil this act of robbery did not even deceive the Indians. The chiefs knew that they were being robbed and that they were forced to sign away their lands. Here are beef, flour and blankets (said the United States) for your lands in Laramie Plains and between the forks of the Platte, which we took from you before 1865; and here (said the United States) are the same beef, flour and blankets for your lands in Nebraska which we took before 1870; and (said the United States) with an air of vast generosity here are the same beef, flour and blankets for the Black Hills, the Powder River, and the Bighorn lands which we are now taking from you. In all fairness, that is very near the true meaning of the "agreement" of 1876, by means of which these last lands were taken from the Sioux.

So the Sioux were finally settled on a greatly reduced reservation within the present states of North and South Dakota. But even then the Great White Father wasn't through with them. In 1888 another commission went to the Standing Rock reservation to swing the cession of 11 million acres of Sioux lands at a fixed price of 50 cents an acre ("an outrageous robbery," Stanley Vestal, biographer of Sitting Bull, calls it) and break up the great Sioux reservation into smaller ones. Sitting Bull lined up the chiefs against it, then went to Washington where he succeeded in getting the price raised to \$1.25 an acre.

The next year another commission came to Standing Rock to bargain with the Sioux at the new price but found themselves blocked at every turn by Sitting Bull. Finally by making various promises (many of which were never kept, incidentally) they managed to get enough chiefs to agree to the sale. So, in the words of Vestal, "the cession was signed, the great Sioux Reservation was only a memory. It was the death of a nation." Among the promises that were not kept was one about supplying rations to the Sioux, penned up on their reduced reservations, and in the winter of 1890-91 that broken promise bore bitter fruit. For the Sioux, suffering from hunger and disillusionment, became easy victims to the apostles of the Ghost Dance and before that excitement was over the shameful story of the massacre at Wounded Knee had been written on one of the "black pages" which Secretary Ickes mentions.

As indicated previously some of the other "black pages" bear the stories of our dealings with the Nez Perces, the Modocs and the Poncas. That is why it is likely that any member of those tribes, as well as the Sioux, who reads the secretary's statement about "a fixed policy based upon the principle of free purchase and sale in dealings between the native inhabitants of the land and the white immigrants" will probably smile—and there won't be much humor in that smile!

Forty Tribes Celebrate Festival at Gallup, N. M.

Indian drums are sounding in the far places of the Southwest, and the Navajos, Zunis, Hopis, Utes, Apaches, Lagunas, Acomas and a score of other tribesmen and their families are trekking to "the place by the bridge," Gallup, N. M.
Here each year 7,000 Indians from nearly 40 different tribes join forces to produce America's most colorful and spectacular Indian show, the annual Inter-Tribal Indian Ceremonial. For four days they dance, chant, compete in sports and engage in weird pagan rites before capacity audiences made up of their white brothers. The Gallup Ceremonial is the largest and most authentic Indian spectacle of its kind in the country. Usually the Ceremonial is held the last part of August.

A special attraction each year is the unusual display of Indian arts and crafts in the Exhibit Hall where thousands of articles are shown. A score of native craftsmen will be at work showing the technique of Indian handicraft.

Yankee Cussedness Still Strong in Sylvester

Two Yankee brothers, Sylvester, had not spoken to each other for ten years. Sylvester persuaded Sylvester to go to the road. "I'll do it for you," said Sylvester, "I won't answer me."

As the second brother proached, Sylvester said, "I'm going to bring home that you stole from me, you thief?" John walked on without Sylvester turned to the maker, and said triumphantly, "I told you he wouldn't answer me!"

SNAPPY FACTS about RUBBER

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DOAN'S PILLS

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A Bell for Adano

By John Hersey



W. N. U. FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: American troops, taking part in the invasion of Italy, arrived at the seaport town of Adano. Major Victor Joppolo, from Brooklyn, New York, was in charge as the Amgot officer. With him was Sergeant Leonard Borth, to serve as M.P. in charge of security. The Major immediately began to interview the citizens of Adano, in order to determine their needs. He was determined that nothing would be left undone which would improve their conditions and make their lives more pleasant. With Borth, Major Joppolo inspected the former Nazi headquarters, which he was to use as his office. He spent his first hours getting acquainted.

CHAPTER II

Major Joppolo said: "Do not bow. There is no need to grovel here. I am only a Major. Borth here is a Sergeant. Are you a man?"

Little Zito was getting very mixed up. "No sir," he said cautiously. Then he saw by the Major's expression that he should have said yes, and he did.

The Major said: "You may greet me by shaking my hand. You will greet Sergeant Borth in the same way."

Borth said, and his expression showed that he was teasing the Italian: "First I will find out if he's a dangerous Fascist."

Little Zito did not know whether to laugh or cry. He was frightened but he was also flattered by these men. He said: "I will never lie to you, Mister Major. I am anti-Fascist, Mister Sergeant. I will be usher here."

Major Joppolo said: "Be here at seven o'clock each morning."

"Seven o'clock," said Zito.

A brief burst of machine gun and rifle fire echoed from distant streets. Zito cringed.

Borth said: "You are perhaps a man but you are also frightened."

Major Joppolo said: "Has it been bad here?"

Zito started jabbering about the bombardments and the air raids. "We are very hungry," he said when he had cooled down a little. "For three days we have not had bread. All the important ones ran away and left me here to guard the Palazzo. The stink of dead is very bad, especially in the Piazza San Angelo. Some people are sick because the drivers of the water carts have not had the courage to get water for several days, because of the planes along the roads. We do not believe in victory. And our bell is gone."

Major Joppolo said: "Your bell?"

Zito said: "Our bell which was seven hundred years old. Mussolini took it. It rang with a good tone each quarter hour. Mussolini took it to make rifle barrels or something. The town was very angry. Everyone begged the Monsignor, who is the uncle of the Mayor, to offer some church bells instead. But the Monsignor is uncle of the Mayor, he is not the sort to desecrate churches, he says. It meant we lost our bell. And only two weeks before you came. Why did you not come sooner?"

The Major went to the desk, pulled out the high-backed chair and sat in it, carefully putting his feet on the scrollwork footstool.

Borth said: "How does it feel, Duce?"

The Major said: "There is so much to do, I hardly know where to begin."

Borth said: "I know what I must do. I've got to find the offices of the Fascist Party, to see if I can find more records. May I take the Mister Usher and look for the Fascio?"

"Go ahead, Borth," the Major said.

When the two had left, Major Joppolo opened his brief case and took out some papers. He put them in a neat pile on the desk in front of him and began to read:

"INSTRUCTIONS TO CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS. First day: Enter the city with the first column. Cooperate with C.I.C. in placing guards and seizing records. Place all food warehouses, enemy food dumps, wholesale food concerns, and other major food stocks under guard. Secure an estimate from local food distributors of the number of days of food supplies which are on hand or available. Make a report through channels on food situation in your area. See that the following establishments are placed under guard or protection: foundries, machine shops, electrical works, chemical plants, flour mills, breweries, cement plants, refrigeration plants, ice plants, warehouses, olive oil refineries, sulphur refineries, tunny oil mills, soap manufacturing plants, and any other important establishments. Locate and

make available to port authorities all known local pilots. . . ."

And he read: "Don't make yourself cheap. Always be accessible to the public. Don't play favorites. Speak Italian whenever possible. Don't lose your temper. When plans fall down, improvise. . . ."

That was the one he wanted. When plans fall down, improvise.

The door opened. A man came in whose appearance was vaguely familiar to Major Joppolo. The Major realized later that he had seen, not this man, but several who looked just like him, in bad American movies. He was the type of the second-rate Italian gangster, the small fellow in the gang who always stood behind the boss and who always took the rap. He had the bald head, the weak mouth. He had a scar across his cheek. His eye was furtive and he had the appearance of being willing but in need of instructions.

He said in English: "You pull up a flag. War's a finish here in Adano, huh?"

The Major said: "Yes, who are you?"

The Italian said: "I'm from a Cleveland, Ohio. I been here a



"I could do a good job for you."

three year. You got a work for me?"

Major Joppolo said: "What's your name?"

The Italian said: "Ribaldo Giuseppe. In a Cleveland, call a me Joe."

Major Joppolo said: "What can you do?"

Ribaldo said: "I'm a good American. I'm a hate these Fascisti. I could do a good a job for you."

Major Joppolo said: "If you're such a good American, why did you leave the States?"

Ribaldo said: "I'm a kick out."

"Why?"

"I'm a no passport."

"How'd you get in, then?"

"I got a plenty friends in a Cleveland and a Buffalo."

"What did you do in the States?"

"Oh, I work a here, work a there."

Major Joppolo was pleased with Ribaldo for not trying to lie about his illegal entry and repatriation. He said: "Okay, I'll hire you. You will be my interpreter."

"You don't speak Italian?"

"Yes, but there'll be other Americans here who don't, and I may need you for other things, too. Do you know these people well, do you know who's for us Americans and who's against us?"

"Sure, a boss, I help a you plenty."

"All right, what did you say your name was?"

"Ribaldo Giuseppe, just a Joe for you."

"No, we're in Italy, I'll call you Giuseppe here. Just two things now, Giuseppe. You've got to be honest with me; if you're not, you'll be in bad trouble. The other is, don't expect me to do any favors I wouldn't do for anyone else, see?"

"Oh sure, a boss. You don't a worry."

"Now tell me, what does this town need the most?"

"I could a go for a movie house, a boss."

"No, Giuseppe, I mean right now."

"Food, a boss. Food is a bad now in Adano. Three days a lot a people no eat a nothing."

"Why is that, because of a shortage of flour?"

"No, everyone been a scared. Baker don't a work, nobody sell a pasta, water don't a come in a carts. That's all, a boss."

"How many bakers are there in town?"

But before Giuseppe could answer this question, there were two simultaneous knocks on the door, one strong, and one weak.

"I open 'em up, a boss?" Giuseppe was at least eager.

"Please, Giuseppe."

Giuseppe hurried down the long room and opened the door. Two men almost tumbled in. Both were well dressed, and had neckties on. One of them was quite old. The other was very fat and looked forty. They hurried down the room, and each seemed anxious not to let the other get ahead of him.

The old one said in English, with a careful British accent: "My name is Cacopardo, at your service, Major. I am eighty-two. I own most of the sulphurs in this place. Here Cacopardo is sulphur and sulphur is Cacopardo. I wish to give you advices whenever you need of it."

The fat one, who seemed annoyed with Cacopardo for speaking first, said in English: "Craxi, my name. I have a telegram."

Major Joppolo said: "What can I do for you gentlemen?"

Cacopardo said: "Advices."

Craxi said: "Telegram."

Cacopardo said: "The Americans coming to Italian countryside need some advices." The old man looked straight at Giuseppe the interpreter and added: "I wish to advise you to be careful, in Adano are many men who were illegal in America, some men too who were condemned to the electrical chair in Brooklyn of New York."

Major Joppolo, seeing Giuseppe's embarrassment, said: "Giuseppe, I want to speak to the priest of the town. Will you get him for me?"

Giuseppe said: "Which priest, a boss?"

Cacopardo said: "In Adano are thirteen churches, Major, and in some, like San Angelo and San Sebastiano, are two or three priests."

Major Joppolo said: "Which church is best?"

Cacopardo said: "In churches ought not to be good and bad, but San Angelo is best, because Father Pensovecchio is best of all."

Major Joppolo said to Giuseppe: "Get him for me, will you?"

"Yes, a boss," Giuseppe said, and left.

When he had left, Major Joppolo said to Cacopardo: "Is this Giuseppe fellow not to be trusted?"

Cacopardo bowed and said: "I mention only the electrical chair, I am not one to name the names."

Major Joppolo spoke sharply: "You said you came to advise me. I must know about this Giuseppe. Is he to be trusted or not?"

The old man bowed again and said: "Giuseppe is a harmless one."

The fat Craxi was growing very annoyed that Cacopardo was getting all the attention. He said: "I have a telegram. Please to deliver."

Major Joppolo said: "This isn't a telegraph office. There's a war going on. Do you think we have nothing better to do than deliver telegrams?"

The Major said: "You say you've come to advise me. Then tell me, what does this town need the most right now?"

Cacopardo said: "It needs a bell more than anything."

Craxi said: "Foolishness, a bell. More than anything, to eat is necessary."

Cacopardo said: "The town needs its bell back. You can always eat."

Craxi, who had been rather slighted in the conversation anyhow, now became quite angry. "You can always eat, you Cacopardo," he said. "You have a million lira, you sulphur. You can eat, but not all the people here can eat." And he turned to the Major: "To eat here is most necessary, more necessary than any bell."

Cacopardo broke into furious Italian: "Fat one, you think only of your stomach. The spirit is more important than the stomach. The bell was of our spirit. It was of our history. It was hung on the tower by Pietro of Aragona. It was designed by the sculptor Lucio de Anj of Modica."

Craxi said in Italian: "People who are very hungry have a ringing in their ears. They have no need of bells."

Cacopardo said: "By this bell the people were warned of the invasion of Roberto King of Naples, and he was driven back."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

AROUND THE HOUSE

Old Turkish towels make fine fillers for potholders.

Never clean a toaster until it's cool and the cord is disconnected.

Rinse milky dishes in clear cold water before washing them in warm soapy water.

Check on your movements in sweeping. How many unnecessary ones? Eliminate them. Make a clean sweep in one spot before moving on to the next and be sure you get every inch within reach.

Lace gloves will have more body when laundered if lightly starched. Press carefully with a warm iron.

To soften up hard, lumpy brown sugar, put it in a brown paper bag, which has been sprinkled with water, and place for 10 minutes in a 250-degree oven.

Hang your bright metal cooking dishes and kitchen utensils with colored handles on the wall to liven up the kitchen. And place attractive dishes in open cupboards.

Old-Fashioned Cookie Jar and Corner Shelf Useful as Well as Ornamental

By Ruth Wyeth Spears



HERE is a cookie jar that may be made at home from odds and ends of wood stenciled with gay peasant figures and quaint lettering. But that is not all. This jar or box sits on an old-fashioned brightly painted corner shelf which may be cut out of thin wood and put together quickly with glue and brads. The combination of cookie box and shelf will lend interest to a corner in your kitchen or dinette and will be extremely useful as well.

Even if you do not have a jig saw or a coping saw to cut out the graceful curves of the shelf pieces, you may mark the design on a piece of plywood or other thin wood and have it cut at your nearest woodworking shop. As for the cookie box, it is all straight cuts.

NOTE—Mrs. Spears has prepared an actual size pattern for this corner shelf and cookie box; also a stencil pattern with complete color guide for the lettering and

peasant figures; all on one large sheet which will be mailed for 15 cents which includes cost and postage. Ask for Pattern 266 and write direct to:

MRS. RUTH WYETH SPEARS
Bedford Hills New York
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Enclose 15 cents for Pattern No. 266.
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DOROTHY LAMOUR

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

CALOX TOOTH POWDER

Pika, 4-Legged Creature, Excellent Ventriloquist

Because it has the power of actually throwing its "voice," the pika holds the honor of being the only mammal in the world able to employ the deceiving art of ventriloquism.

This strange little creature, which resembles a cross between a guinea-pig and a rabbit, makes use of its voice-throwing powers when attacked by eagles and hawks. It will disappear in a thatched mass of vegetation, or in crevices in weathered cliffs, and emit squeaking sounds that are baffling almost beyond description. Each time the shrill cry seems to come from a different point. Its puzzled enemies are usually compelled to go away hungry and disgusted.

As if the wonderfully developed voice-throwing faculty were not enough, Mother Nature has given the pika the added advantage of protective coloration, and it blends so well with its surroundings that it is very difficult to get a good picture of this peculiar creature, nature photographers say.

Tax on Whiskers

Americans who groan under their heavy tax load may be glad they were not living in Russia in the days of Peter the Great. To raise more money he put a tax on whiskers and compelled his subjects to pin their tax receipts to their beards.

Everybody Loves Them!

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"The Grains Are Great Foods" — K.A. Kellogg

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Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

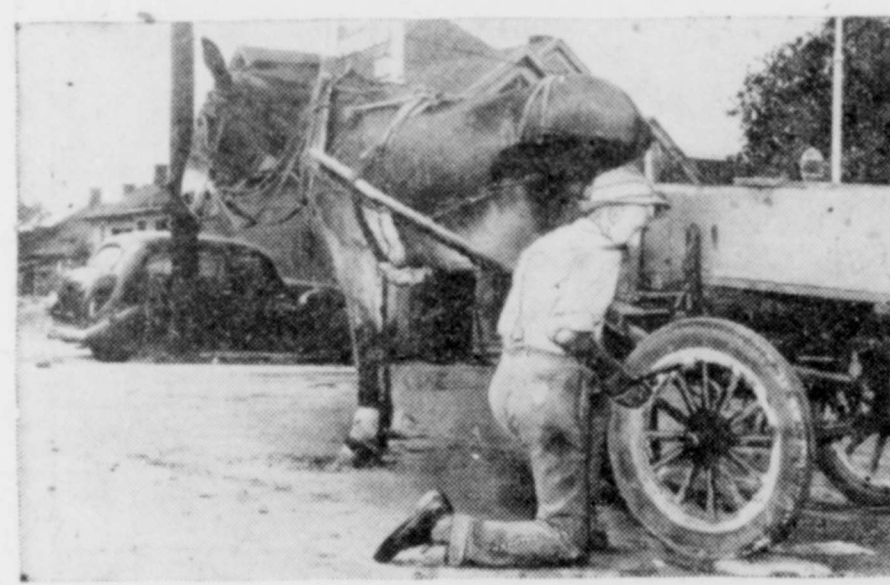
PASSING SHOW

Lighter Moments for 2 of 'Big 3'



Just a couple of the boys enjoying a good laugh, President Harry S. Truman and Marshal Joseph Stalin are pictured during an informal moment preceding one of the Big Three meetings in Berlin's Potsdam suburb.

If It Isn't One Thing It's Another



Robert Lee of Atlanta thought he had solved his transportation problem by dismantling the family flivver and using the wheels on a mule-drawn wagon. But using hay instead of gas wasn't enough. Tires still wear out and give trouble. Here is improviser Lee replacing a wheel after he had fixed a flat. The mule says nothing—just looks wise.

Navy's Floating Ice Cream Parlor



This may look just like an ugly barge to you, but it is the corner drugstore to thousands of men of the Pacific fleet. The barge has a plant that can turn out ten quarts of ice cream every seven minutes. It can also produce five tons of ice daily. Below: A chief storekeeper is handing out a container of ice cream to a "customer" who came for it in a small boat.

'Mighty I' Will Make Japs Pay

Destroyer, Victim of Direct Suicide Hit, Is Ready to Add to Heavy Toll.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A great rent gap in her hull, 15 of her enlisted men are dead and 30 wounded, but the destroyer USS Ingraham will split the seas again with her trim nose for another crack at the Japanese.

The 2,200-ton "tin can," now in dry-dock for repairs at Hunter's Point, San Francisco, survived a direct hit by a Japanese suicide plane early in May north of Okinawa, and came home under her own power, the 12th naval district announced, according to the Associated Press.

Before receiving this nearly mortal wound the Ingraham had taken a heavy toll. She was instrumental in sinking three enemy vessels, and destroyed six of the seven suicide planes which chose her as their target in the flaming fury of a dawn attack by 70 to 80 Japanese aircraft of all types.

Nicknamed the "Mighty I" by her crew, the Ingraham was operating on the edge of the East China sea with another battle famed destroyer, the Morrison, when she was hit.

Moved in for Kill.

Enemy scout planes sighted the two craft during the night. As daylight came the big suicide squadron moved in for the kill, diving from all directions at the destroyers and their smaller support craft.

Lt. John D. Brink, USNR, San Diego, Calif., Ingraham gunnery officer, said the Japanese threw all available planes from modern fighters to old twin-engined float craft into the battle.

The Morrison was struck and badly damaged. The Mighty I steamed to her aid firing "at everything in sight." Then seven Jap suicide pilots peeled off toward the Ingraham. The ship's gunners knocked down six of them in two furious, action packed minutes.

The seventh bored through the barrage of steel from all available ack-ack guns and crashed into the vessel's side at the water line, ramming into the crew's mess hall with its bomb exploding in the generator room.

Flames swept through the stricken ship, and she settled in the water until her decks were within five feet of being awash. Overhead other Japanese fliers poised to deal the death blow, but American combat air patrolmen sent them plunging into the sea by the score and none reached the Ingraham.

Helps Protect Carriers.

Forty minutes later rescue tugs took the crippled destroyer in tow and pulled her to safety.

The Ingraham, one of the Barton class of big destroyers, participated in the Leyte island, Philippines, and other Southwest Pacific engagements before reaching the high mark of her 14-month career while escorting American carriers in strikes at the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

In late February she was off Iwo island pounding enemy shore installations with her 5-inch guns. A short time later she joined the destroyer pack in protecting United States carriers softening up Okinawa for invasion.



Twelve-year-old Joseph Paremba, a Polish orphan, was taken aboard the army transport "Marine Panther" with returning G.I.s. Dressed in miniature uniform he is pictured here with Cpl. Lee Ritchey of Tulsa, Okla., who hopes to adopt him.

'Unconditional'



Capt. E. M. Zacharias of the U. S. navy, who learned to speak Japanese while attached to the U. S. embassy in Tokyo, speaking through OWI facilities to Jap leaders. He told them an unconditional surrender can save Japan from complete extinction.

U. S. Flag in Berlin



Standing in a group which includes Generals George Patton and Omar Bradley, Secretary of War Stimson and President Truman see Old Glory raised over the Group Control Council of the U. S. in Berlin. This flag was flown over Rome following Italy's surrender.

Idle British Workmen Shout 'We Want Work'

LONDON.—Eight thousand employees of the Napier engineering factories in suburban Acton marched into Hyde Park shouting: "We want work!"

About 2,000 of the workers had been declared "redundant"—no longer needed on war work—and the remainder declared a strike in sympathy. Demonstrators carried banners bearing the slogans "We produced for war; we can produce for peace" and "Unemployment appeared in 1918, has this war been in vain?"

Pilot Escapes When Chute Tangles on Burning Plane

MANILA.—Lt. Dan Bradley, Detroit, escaped death spectacularly when 100 doughboys watched.

Jap fire set his dive-bomber ablaze. He zoomed and jumped but his parachute caught and the flier was yanked behind the burning ship. About 100 feet from the ground the plane rolled and the chute slipped free.

It opened and the pilot landed unhurt, near gaping Japs. Americans hustled him through to safety.

GRASSROOTS
by
WRIGHT A. PATTERSON
Released by Western Newspaper Union

LABOR MONOPOLY MAY BECOME DANGEROUS
WE, AS A PEOPLE, do not prove, or long countenance, monopoly in any line that interferes with the rights of that group of us, the general public, to monopolies, usually in lines that are so controlled and managed as to guarantee their operation for the public good. Monopolies in commodity production have been outlawed.

A monopoly that is a dangerous head instead of a best interests of the public is concerned, is labor. It is an irresponsible monopoly that, all too frequently, recognizes no rights other than its own. It is arrogantly to no authority other than the particular group of workers involved in any controversy.

Labor is a service, not a commodity. It is a partner in production. As such it should be able to share the other parts of production, capital and management. Capital and management are not permitted to encroach on the rights of the general public. Labor should be in the same category.

The contracts organized labor makes with its production management and capital are enforceable because organized labor is not responsible under the law for it should be. It is guaranteed rights to make that contract enforce the observance of the law on the part of management and capital. Organized labor, to be placed in a position where it can recognize the validity of a contract it has made, failure to by the provisions agreed to mean paying a penalty.

LABOR SHOULD BECOME PARTNER OF CAPITAL
THE LABOR ORGANIZATION that are partners with management and capital in the operation of railroads recognize the rights of the general public. Under the law accept, and meet, responsibility for the performance of contract obligations. They do not walk off over fancied or trivial grievances.

Unless organized labor in other lines accepts responsibility for the contracts it makes, it recognizes the rights of the general public, that general public will rise up in its might and demand of congress such legislation as will curb the situation caused by internal quarrels in violation of contracts. Strikes jeopardize the rights of the general public, and accomplish nothing of value to labor.

Collective bargaining cannot continue to be only a one-way proposition. The placing of direct financial responsibility on the union for breaking of contracts over which incidents would help guard the interests of the general public. Politically that general public majority. It is of greater importance to the vote seeker than a minority represented by organized labor. Leaders of organized labor should realize they cannot long maintain an arbitrary monopoly in the labor field.

ADVERTISING DECREASES COST OF PRODUCTION
REXFORD GUY TUGWELL, assistant secretary of Puerto Rico, now governor of Puerto Rico, I believe, the first to denounce advertising as an "economic waste." In doing so he spoke for a collection of impractical theorists who had attributed to themselves the job of making America. No one had attempted to prove the truth or falsity of that statement.

They made even the most superficial investigation they would have demonstrated that advertising is both a price reducer for the consumer, and a profit maker for the manufacturer and distributor.

Advertising has done that making two or more sales places where only one grew before. It has divided the overhead, the rents, management, light, heat and other items, between a larger number of purchasers, and so resulted in lower prices for each as well as leaving a larger net profit on each sale. It has made larger, and consequently more economical, production possible. It has reduced, not increased, the per dollar cost. It has paid for itself and passed along a saving in price to every purchaser of an advertised product. A striking example is the automobile. Advertising made possible a far better car at but a fraction of the cost.

I ha us w learn instead recipe to do set these there use to ferent One admit she c "right to be pecan will late comb season delic apple 1 env 1/4 egg 2 egg 1/2 cu 1/4 tea 1 tea 1 cup 2 egg Soft milk then egg 3 to the custard from until cream gins t rotary beate molds water B. Ma recipe place marsh 1/2 cu But Cook table hot c Che spoon and f Fru fruit starts 2 2 3 Ho prof 1 cu cup T ingr nev flow "ju pea W thot it "ier

HOUSEHOLD MEMOS

by Lynn Chambers



One Dessert—Many Variations
(See Recipes Below)

Variations on a Theme

I have often thought that most of us would be better cooks if we learned to make a few dishes well instead of gathering hundreds of recipes without ever learning how to do any one of them well enough to set in front of company. Then, if these few dishes get monotonous, there are always good variations to use to make them seem entirely different than the basic recipe.

One woman whom I know frankly admits that the only dessert which she can be certain of turning out "right and proper" is a bavarian cream. But is it monotonous to have bavarian cream whenever we go to have dinner with her? No, indeed. Sometimes it turns out to be maple flavored, garnished with pecan nutmeats. Another time she will cleverly flavor it with chocolate and coffee, a most intriguing combination. Then during the fruit season, she has a spree by adding delicious combinations such as pineapple and apricots.

Basic Bavarian Cream. (Serves 6)
1 envelope plain, unflavored gelatin
1/4 cup cold water
2 egg yolks
1/2 cup sugar
1/4 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup thin cream
2 egg whites

Soften gelatin in cold water. Scald milk in top part of double boiler, then gradually add the combined egg yolks, sugar and salt. Return to the double boiler and cook until custard-like in consistency. Remove from heat, add gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add vanilla and cream. Chill, and when mixture begins to thicken, beat until fluffy with rotary egg beater. Fold in stiffly beaten whites. Pour into mold or molds that have been rinsed in cold water. Chill until firm.

Bavarian Cream Variations.
Maple Bavarian: Make above recipe using shaved maple sugar in place of white sugar. One dozen cut marshmallows may be added or 1/2 cup chopped pecans or walnuts.
Butterscotch: Omit white sugar. Cook 3/4 cup brown sugar with 2 tablespoons butter and add this to hot custard.
Chocolate Rice: Beat 3 tablespoons cocoa into 1 cup cooked rice and fold into bavarian mixture.
Fruit Bavarian: Fold 1 cup diced fruit into bavarian cream after it starts to thicken.

Custard Base Ice Cream.
2 cups milk
3/4 cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
3 eggs

Lynn Says
How to make good pastry: The proper proportion for pastry is 1 cup flour, salt to taste and 1/2 cup shortening or substitute.

The important points are: have ingredients as cold as possible; never over-mix shortening and flour. The mixture should be "lumpy" about the size of giant peas.

When the shortening is not thoroughly mixed with the flour, it "streaks" and makes for flakier crust.

Lynn Chambers' Point-Easy Menus

- Lima Beans with Ham Chunks
- Seven-Minute Cabbage
- Fried Tomatoes
- Jellied Pear Salad
- Bran Muffins
- Jelly
- Orange Chiffon Pie
- Beverage

1 cup heavy cream
1 teaspoon vanilla

Scald 1 1/2 cups milk and add all but 2 tablespoons of the sugar to it. Add cornstarch and salt to remaining 1/2 cup milk. Add to milk which has been heated in top part of double boiler, stirring occasionally. Beat 3 egg yolks and 1 white, add the hot custard and return to double boiler to cook for 5 minutes. Chill. Beat 2 egg whites with the remaining sugar until stiff and add to chilled custard with vanilla. Finally add cream which has been beaten until thick but not stiff. Freeze without stirring.

Ice Cream Variations.

Banana: Crush three bananas through potato ricer, adding 2 tablespoons lemon juice. Add to custard before adding egg white.

Caramel: Heat the sugar of the above recipe in heavy skillet stirring until melted and light brown in color. Add 1/4 cup water and stir until smooth. Cook the cornstarch with the milk and salt and add the caramel plus 1 tablespoon of sugar. Proceed as directed above.

Chocolate: Melt 1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons of chocolate over hot water adding to custard while hot.

Coffee: Scald 1/2 cup finely ground coffee in the milk, then strain through three thicknesses of cheesecloth. Proceed as above, adding 1/2 teaspoon almond flavoring.

Peach: Add 1 cup crushed peaches, 1/2 cup sugar and 1/4 teaspoon almond extract. Omit vanilla.

Now we come to an interesting variation in the meat department. When you want to dress up pork chops for company, here are two excellent suggestions. They are stuffed to stretch the meat.

Pork Chops I.

- 6 thick pork chops (cut pocket alongside bone)
- 2 cups toasted bread cubes
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 2 tablespoons parsley
- 4 tablespoons fat
- 1 can tomato soup

Stuff pork chops with toasted bread cubes and parsley. Pin together with a toothpick. Sear chops on both sides in skillet. Season with salt and pepper, add tomato soup, cover and cook over low heat for 45 to 60 minutes.

Pork Chops II.

- 6 thick pork chops, cut for stuffing
 - 1 1/2 cups cooked rice
 - 2 pimientos, shredded
 - Salt and pepper to taste
 - 2 tablespoons lard or substitute
- Stuff pork chops with a well seasoned mixture of rice and pimientos. Pin with toothpick. Sear chops until golden brown. Season with salt and pepper, and add 1/2 cup water, cover tightly, and cook until tender.

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 August 12

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ISAAC'S TESTIMONY TO GOD

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 26:19-33.
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things.—Psalm 118.

Our world has seen anew a demonstration of the awful results of the philosophy that might makes right. Violence and bloodshed have been man's way of asserting his supposed or assumed rights. One could hope that we are now ready to recognize that we need a new viewpoint, that patience and meekness are not weakness, that kindness and love are Christian virtues worth emulating and cultivating.

That result can come only if men will recognize Christ as the King of their lives and nations will receive His Word as their law. Let us proclaim His truth and the gospel of His grace anew, and win all we can to Him.

Isaac was a man of peace. He had come through varied experiences of victory and defeat before the time of our lesson. Fearing a famine, and apparently not trusting God at the moment, he had gone down from the promised land to the country of the Philistines, there re-digging the wells which his father Abraham had dug. The result was that he prospered. Ere long, however, envy on the part of his enemies taught Isaac that one may expect

I. Strife in the World (vv. 19-21). We are in the world. We long for peace, and would throw all our influence and service into the cause of bringing a righteous peace to the troubled peoples of the world. But let us not be misled by that desire into the support of unscriptural and impossible peace programs. This world is a sinful world, and as long as that is true, there will be strife and war.

Our business in such a world is to preach the gospel of grace, winning men to Christ, that they may become men of good will. Isaac was such a man, willing to yield even what seemed to be his right, rather than cause contention.

Undoubtedly there are times when one must defend his name and his possessions, but all too often those who do "stand for their rights" have wrecked homes, churches, and nations, and have gained nothing but an empty victory.

II. Joy in God's Fellowship (vv. 22-25).

When Isaac came up into Canaan, the land which God had promised to him, he found real peace and an abiding joy in renewed fellowship with God. Even so, the Christian man and woman who will step out of a spiritually destructive fellowship with the ungodly world and come over wholeheartedly into the spiritual Canaan of full consecration and separate living, will find true peace and satisfying communion with God.

III. Testimony in Right Living (vv. 26-31).

These men were wicked men, even speaking falsehood in their claim of friendship toward Isaac (v. 29). Now that they perceived that God was continually blessing Isaac in spite of their repeated injustice toward him, they decided it would be well to make a covenant of friendship with him. Even those who follow the way of war and aggression cannot deny the effectiveness of true Christian testimony.

Observe also that by his patience and kindness, Isaac ultimately made friends out of his enemies. "It is better to turn enemies into friends than to beat them, and have them enemies still." And so this man with the patient, self-sacrificing spirit brought peace not only to himself, but to those about him, because he believed and trusted God. "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him" (Prov. 16:7).

IV. Blessing in Service (vv. 32, 33).

The thing to do when the selfishness of others is about to cause strife is to go and "dig another well." If we will do that, we will find that God has been there ahead of us and prepared a rich flow of fresh water with which we may refresh and encourage ourselves.

Isaac's men said, "We have found water," and he then named the place Beersheba, which means "the well of the oath," referring undoubtedly to God's fulfilled promise to bless him. He had found the way of peace, fellowship and blessing, because he had gone God's way,

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

The Questions

1. The Danube river flows through how many capitals?
2. With what state is the name of John A. Sutter associated?
3. What is the weight limit of first-class mail?
4. During the Revolutionary war how many Americans were killed or died of battle wounds?
5. When was the National league in baseball organized?
6. What was the relationship between Presidents William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison?

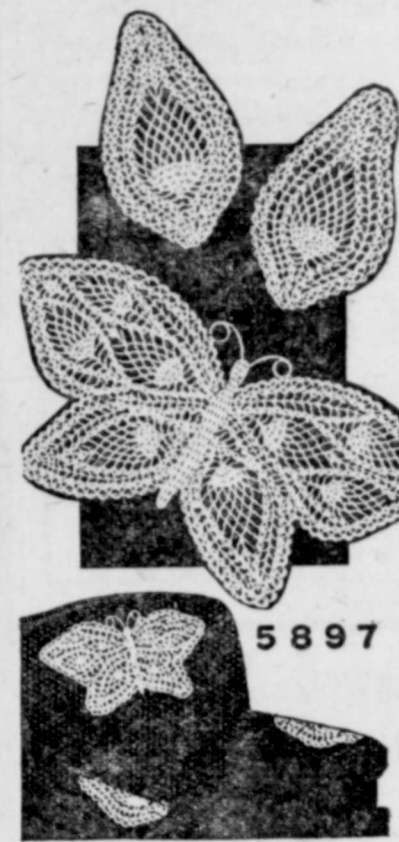
7. With what musical instrument did Orpheus charm the beasts, rocks and trees?

The Answers

1. Three — Vienna, Austria; Budapest, Hungary, and Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
2. California (discovery of gold in 1848).
3. Seventy pounds.
4. A total of 7,184.
5. In 1876.
6. William Henry was grandfather to Benjamin.
7. The lyre.

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