

# PENASCO VALLEY NEWS AND HOPE PRESS

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Hope, N. M. Friday, Oct. 4, 1946

## Highway 83

With the state election less than two months away, citizens and voters of Southeastern New Mexico should not forget State Highway 83.

If there was ever a time to secure a definite pledge that this highway will be constructed—now is the time.

For many years pleas have been sounded and promises have been made. A former resident of Artesia declares it begins to appear it will take 83 years to get Highway No. 83 constructed or completed.

We are sorry that up to the present time there has not been an outright pledge that this highway will be built. But all that has been promised has been the assertion that it will be built if funds are available. We want the pledge to be a little stronger. We know that highways are going to be constructed during the next two years; we know that funds for building highways are going to be available; we know that federal aid on these projects will be available.

And what the people of Southeastern New Mexico want to know is that the highway will be built.

It not only will serve the people along the route but it will serve many others in this section. It will form a short cut across the mountains; it will provide a farm to market road for the producers in the mountains; and it will provide one of the most beautiful and scenic highways in the entire state of New Mexico.

It should not be forgotten that citizens of Artesia spent thousands of dollars helping to build that part of Highway No. 83, which extends east of the city. It must not be forgotten that federal aid promised and pledged in the construction of this highway has been withdrawn on various occasions without ample or complete explanation.

But what the voters, the taxpayers and the citizens of this section want to know today is that the highway will be built. They want a pledge that this highway will be constructed.

They want a pledge without strings, without "ifs" and without political ties, which are usually attached to such projects.

It shouldn't even be necessary that the promise be made. This part of the state deserves the construction of this highway. But past experience has proven that it will take more than talk.

But talk backed with ballots can get the job done. Now is the time when voters really carry weight.—Artesia Advocate—(O.E.P.)

## A LITTLE ABOUT THIS AND THAT

Joe and Ann are going to be married. This beautiful romance has been watched by just about everybody in the Penasco Valley. No doubt, it will be larger than any wedding ever held in Hope. Last Monday the editor of The News was around buying up all the paper plates he could get. He succeeded in getting 540 of them. When asked what he was going to do with all the plates, he said he was getting tired of washing plates three times a day, believe it or not. The rain which we have been having has done a world of good for the farmer and the stockman; it also made a little trouble for some people, including the editor, who became stuck in the mud Monday morning; if it hadn't been for John Hardin and Lee Madron, he would still 'a' been there.

The editor was thinking of going over to a neighbor and borrowing a horse and pulling the car out, but then he remembered Lee Glascock's experience and decided not to try that scheme. Monday afternoon Rev. E. A. Drew brought the editorial staff a ripe watermelon. Rev. Drew is a Texas man and don't these Texas men know how to raise watermelons? Thanks a lot, Brother Drew. The Town Board held a meeting Thursday night at which time a lot of "weighty" subjects were discussed. Quite a few people from Hope are going to Artesia Saturday to attend the Republican Rally and Barbecue. The barbecue is what will attract quite a few people as meat has been a mighty scarce article 'round these diggings lately. J. P. Menefee, Jess Musgrave and Rush and Charlie Coates went fishing over the week end and returned with a good catch, as a result the editor feasted on fish this week. W. B. Durham is having gravel hauled and scattered around in front of the City Service Station; evidently he is preparing for a rainy season. D. W. Carson is home from the Army on a nine-day leave of absence; he likes Army life and has gained in weight and looks a lot better than when he left. It would be nice if the weather would clear up now and stay dry for about ten days so that highway 83 could be completed. Last Monday we saw one of the storekeepers in Hope handing out chocolate bars to Mrs. Marable and Mrs. Fowler; when we asked how come this act of generosity, we were informed that teachers are on the preferred list. Mr. Buckner has his wagon ready for the fall round-up, all to do now is to rope the horses and away we'll go. A lady that lives in Hope had a dream last week that Hope had a Town Hall, which would be mighty nice. If oil is struck west of Hope

we will have lots of nice things, a Town Hall included.

## SCHOOL NEWS

There are 54 students enrolled in the Hope High School; 31 are boys and 23 are girls. Of this total, 23 are transported by bus. Out of the 54 who are enrolled, we have four students who are enrolled for the first time in Hope schools. Seventeen out of the 54 are transferred to the Hope school from other counties. However, not all of the 17 ride the Bates bus, as some of these students are temporary residents of Hope.

About half of the high school students have joined a students' book club, which furnishes low priced books, both fiction and non-fiction, suitable for high school reading. We are looking forward to receiving our first shipment of these books soon. The girls of Home Ec. II are tailoring wool suits. They are very enthusiastic and work is progressing nicely.

The faculty of the Hope school met Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of hearing a report by Mrs. Anderson Young, who was the faculty representative to a district teachers' meeting in Carlsbad recently. A local teachers' organization was also set up with George Sanders president and Mrs. Ray Williams secretary. The purpose of this local organization is to give the teachers opportunity for group study and discussion of the problems of the profession and for the preparation of opinions to be brought before both district and state teacher groups at a later date.

In the first, second and third grade rooms we have 13 boys and 13 girls. The children in school here for the first time are Benny Schwalbe, Don Harris, Betty Madron, Patsy Young, Phyllis Bush, Melissa Jones, Bobby Parker, Rosen Ellen Madron, Christine Seeley, Exa Ann Teel, Vennie Stegall and Barbara Nell Seeley. Four pupils have moved away. The room mothers for the year are: Mrs. Stegall, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Joe Young, Mrs. Helen Seeley, Mrs. Green and Mrs. Babers. Last Wednesday afternoon we enjoyed a trip to the picture show at Artesia. We saw "Pinocchio." Thursday, we drew pictures of the things of interest in the show. Some of these were quite clever. It is evident that it is easier to tell the truth than to wear such long noses.

## Basketball

Appendicitis has taken some of our good men, several are recuperating and we hope part of these will be ready for the varsity-town game Oct. 10. The grade boys will play the freshmen. Some of the boys have had wind, which we hope will improve. Some of the boys are low on grades and one must pass three subjects. The older boys are very cooperative and work hard, as do the midgets of the seventh and eighth grades. The training of the ball players is a 24-hour job. They must refrain from bad habits and you parents and neighbors can help the boys train and take proper care of themselves. See you Oct. 10, two games. All your boys.

## Seventh and Eighth Grades

The seventh and eighth grades organized with the following officers: Don Kincaid, president; Bernell McGuire, secretary-treasurer; Bertha Lou Babers, reporter. Room mothers chosen were Mrs. T. L. Harrison, Mrs. Felix Cahapt, Mrs. Alvin Kincaid, and Mrs. H. B. Jones. The class has taken one trip this year to see the movie, "Pinocchio." All returned safe and sound with Raleigh's new saddle riding right in front. Thanks to Jesse for the grand treat of ice cream.

## Seventh and Eighth Grade News

Achievement tests were given on Tuesday. It was a test over everything we have had through the past seven or eight years. The results were rather scattered, rank being anywhere from the third to the 12th grade. Scattered thoughts: Wanda Lou's new field jacket is the envy of the girls; Ray and Bobbie Joe look funny with all their books in their laps; we don't know whether to sigh or cry over the new workbooks; some birds flew south yesterday and some

girls wore sweaters and skirts; see Betty Jo's new watch band; could their supply of gum be responsible for Ray's and Don's popularity? Who is having the most grief over the transitive verbs, Mrs. Williams or us? Don't you think Beverly is pretty with her hair down. So it was Wilma Jean's glasses that caused that poor girl to go down the steps that way? Indeed it was.—Class reporter.

## HOPE NEWS

Repairing Injured Eyes. A Revolutionary Scientific Step Which Can Bring Untold Joy To Many Facing Blindness Is Described, With Case Histories in The American Weekly, The Magazine Distributed With Next Sunday's Los Angeles Examiner.

FOR SALE—A Simmons Twin Bed with coil springs, also an electric portable radio. Mrs. Ernest Landruth, Hope, N. M. —adv.

FOR SALE—A Quaker circulating oil heater. Mrs. Sy Bunting, Hope, N. M. —adv.

Rev. Drew and wife returned last week from a visit with relatives in Elida and Portales.

Ernestine Cogburn has accepted a position in the telephone exchange in Artesia. In the meantime, Mr. Musgrave is acting as nurse maid to the children.

Clayton Menefee was taken to the hospital at Carlsbad Saturday and had his appendix removed. We missed his smiling face at the bank Monday.

"Orchid Ladies." Two of Them Went Into The Deepest Jungles in Search of New, Exotic Varieties. This Story Beautifully Illustrated in Four Colors, Appears in The American Weekly, The Magazine Distributed With Next Sunday's Los Angeles Examiner.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonney Altman returned from a week end visit with Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Buckner at Carlsbad.

Mr. and Mrs. George Schneider were shopping in Artesia Monday afternoon. Also Mr. Gutherie, Frank Smith and Mr. Bain.

Stockmen and farmers are wearing smiles that won't rub off. This rain that we have had will put water in the stock tanks and provide for winter feed.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Clements have had as their guests for several days at their Penasco River Ranch, J. F. Joyce, pioneer merchant, banker and ranchman of Eddy county, his son, John R. Joyce II, and his son, John R. III, and Marion Alzgary. While

at the Clements ranch, they selected 100 very fine rams from the Clements flock to use at their extensive National Livestock Ranch, near Carlsbad.

Cattle buyers visited the Bryant Williams farm last week and were looking over a bunch of young milk stock. Mrs. Williams was out helping her husband select the ones that were to be sold.

The time for registering for the November election has been extended to Monday, Oct. 7. Be sure that your name is on the list, so that you will be eligible to vote.

Claberon Buckner was helping out at the City Service Station Wednesday.

R. W. Rouse took a load of hay to Texas points Wednesday.

Dance at the Hope Gym, Saturday night, Oct. 12, 9:00 to 1:00 p. m. Pecos Valley Ramblers. Admission 60c per person. —adv.

Ben Babers was having his trailer repaired Wednesday preparatory to making a trip.

FOR SALE—Kieffer Pears and Apples. Now Picking Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Delicious. Bryant Williams, Hope, New Mex. —tf-31

The New Mexico Magazine and The Penasco Valley News both for \$2.90 for one year.—Adv.

Buzz Taylor and George Olin Teel, champion ropers of the Penasco Valley, were in Hope Wednesday.

While out in California this summer, Lee Madron read in The Penasco Valley News about cleaning up and painting up. He made a special trip back to paint and repair his house, build a new yard fence and grade up the yard. All this was done just on the strength of a small item in The News.

Bryant Williams was in Hope Wednesday. He is beginning to wear a worried look; he doesn't know what he is going to do with all the money he is making.

Dance at the Hope Gym, Saturday night, Oct. 12, 9:00 to 1:00 p. m. Pecos Valley Ramblers. Admission 60c per person. —adv.

Attention — Ranchmen, Lumbermen, Businessmen, I do job book-keeping, Calculations, Accounting, Inventories and Tax Consultations. Strictly confidential. Ben H. Marable, Hope, N. Mex. 4t—Nos. 31-32-33-34.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Olson and son are visiting in Albuquerque this week, attending the fair.

The Hope Extension Club meets Oct. 23 in the Home Ec. room.

## Wacs Play Important Role in Hospitals



Because there is an urgent need for skilled Wacs in hospitals, personnel centers, and headquarters installations, former members of the Corps are being urged to re-enlist. Wac Medical Technician Annabide Dayley, left, of Greencastle, Pa., is assisting Army Nurse Second Lieutenant Donna C. Grachan, right, of Ray Village, Ohio, in giving John S. Lonigan, wounded war veteran, of Sandy Ridge, Pa., an intravenous injection. Upon re-enlistment, former Wacs can volunteer either for the duration of the war plus six months, or until June 30, 1947, unless sooner relieved for the convenience of the Government. They can also retain the rank held at time of discharge.

## KNOTTER MERCANTILE STORE

Hope, N. Mexico

Winter is coming, get **\$39.20 to \$49.50** your oil heaters here

Charin Rugs priced from . . . **\$3.95 to \$10.50**

Heavy Chenile Bed Spreads **\$15.00**

Mason Jars qt size per doz **85c**

**LEE** Work Shirts

**LEE** Riders

Unionalls, (Limited Supply)

Cooking Utensils, Merchandise, Hardware

**STOP AND SHOP**

## THIS IS AMERICA

**FLYING TIGER SQUADRONS FIGHTING ACE**  
**ROBERT W. PRESCOTT**  
EMISIONED HIS OWN BUSINESS FLYING FREIGHT IN PEACETIME...  
WITH 11 OTHER AIR FORCES VETERANS, POOLED SAVINGS, GOT BUSINESSMEN BACKERS AND STARTED OWN FREIGHT LINE...

## By JOHN RANCE

**FLYING CARGO FROM STRAWBERRIES TO MEDICINE—ANYTHING ANYWHERE**

**HARRY R. PLAYFORD**, ST. PETERSBURG, PRES. U.S. AIRLINES.  
**EARL F. SLICK**, PRES. SLICK AIRWAYS, SAN ANTONIO.  
**ROBT. W. PRESCOTT**, LOS ANGELES, PRES. NAT. SKYWAY FREIGHT CORP.

**NOW PRESCOTT AND 2 OTHER AIR FORCES VETERANS — EACH OF WHOM OWNS OWN AIR LINE — FORM AIR FREIGHT ASSOCIATION THROUGH TRADITIONAL AMERICAN INITIATIVE AND ENTERPRISE.**

**Are YOU Registered?**

**So That You Can Vote in November**

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Local Governments Build Up Huge Public Works Program; Develop New Horror Weapon

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.)



Protesting against Russian policy of withholding information of whereabouts of war prisoners, Japanese from all the home islands gathered in Tokyo to demonstrate their disfavor.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:  
Trade Pact

Pres. Juan Peron and his entire cabinet looked on as British Ambassador Reginald Leeper and Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia signed trade accords cementing commercial relations between the two countries. Pleased by the event, Peron announced that he had ordered three shiploads of meat to be sent to Britain before Christmas with the compliments of his government.

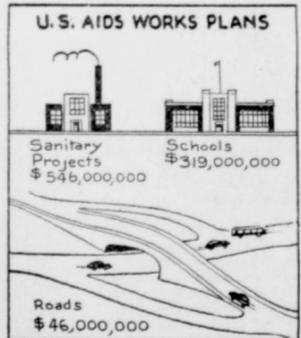
Peron might well have been tickled with the agreement, which calls for Britain's purchase of 83 per cent of Argentina's exportable meat surplus in the first year at prices 25 per cent over prevailing levels. During the second year, Britain will take 78 per cent of Argentine supplies. The latest price boost brings the total increase up to 45 per cent over the 1939 level when Britain first went in for large-scale buying.

In another accord, the British relinquished their control of Argentine railways in exchange for shares in a new company including Argentine government and private capital. Under a third agreement, Argentina will be permitted to utilize blocked wartime trade balances in Britain for retiring sterling debts, buying out British investments, or making cash withdrawals of 25 million dollars annually.

PUBLIC WORKS:  
Huge Backlog

Helped by federal aid in planning, states, cities and counties have drawn up a huge \$4,107,136,000 public works program. Along with federal projects running into the billions, the nation's overall program not only promises to provide necessary public improvements but also a possible source of bolstering employment in the event of a business let-down.

State, city and county programs are broken down into those using federal funds for planning and oth-



ers blue-printed by the various governmental units themselves. In obtaining U. S. money for planning, applicants must show a capacity to build within four years with their own funds and agree to repay federal advances without interest at the start of construction.

Of the 4,630 projects totaling \$1,296,997,051 mapped with federal funds, sewer, water and sanitary improvements costing approximately \$548,000,000 constitute the largest item. Following are school extensions or new buildings, \$319,000,000; public buildings, \$117,000,000; hospitals and clinics, \$73,000,000; highways, roads and streets, \$46,000,000; parks and other recreational facilities, \$30,000,000; bridges, viaducts and railroad overpasses, \$28,000,000; airports, \$20,000,000; and miscellaneous projects, \$116,000,000.

WARFARE:  
New Horror

Add the latest to science's horror weapons:

A new poison so deadly that less than one-seventh millionth of a gram is enough to kill a man and a one-inch cube could wipe out every person in the U. S. and Canada.

Existence of the new terror weapon was revealed by Dr. Gerald Wendt of New York City in a General Electric Science Forum. Describing the latest killer as an innocent looking crystalline toxin, he revealed the poison was invisible, microscopic in size and easily spread. Because of its great destructiveness and cheapness in manufacture, any small nation possessing the toxin could become a formidable world threat.

Wendt declared that the U. S. already has spent 50 million dollars in research on the new weapon, a small sum in comparison to expenditures on radar and the atom bomb.

MEAT:  
Crisis Widens

No less than 36,000 butcher shops throughout the nation were said to have closed and almost 100,000 clerks and packing house employees were reported idle as the crisis in meat continued.

Receipts of cattle and hogs remained far below the high levels established during the suspension of OPA and ran considerably below last year's runs. As packers awaited the large seasonal fall shipments, they were compelled to bid ceiling prices for lean, grass-fed cattle and inferior grades of hogs. Some of the stock received was said to be suitable for by-product purposes only.

Meanwhile, OPA promised to act upon restaurant operators' protests against imposition of June 30 ceilings on meat dishes. With the restaurateurs claiming that the restoration of old prices in the face of increasing costs would force them to close, OPA said it would modify ceilings to assure adequate earnings if evidence of hardship were offered. Whereas restaurants spent 40 cents of each dollar of revenue for food, they now expend 55 cents, it was said.

YUGOSLAVIA:  
Jail Archbishop

Acting upon the testimony of the voluble secretary to Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac, head of the Roman Catholic church in Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito's communist government arrested the high prelate and prepared to try him for "crimes against the people."

With 12 priests already on trial on the same charge, inclusion of the Archbishop would further tend to discredit religion in the Russian-dominated nation, following the pattern of communist hostility to all creeds. While the powerful Croatian peasant leader, Vladimir Macek, was implicated in the Archbishop's alleged machinations, the government hesitated to move firmly against him for fear of political repercussions.

Talking freely against the Archbishop, his former secretary alleged that the prelate's castle in Zagreb was the center of an anti-Tito movement to set up an independent Croatian state. Charging that the Archbishop worked closely with one of Draza Mincilovitch's ex-aids in promoting anti-government bands, the secretary declared that the high churchman planned to finance a terrorist campaign for separation.

Washington Digest

Life in Soviet Russia Lacks Utopian Promise

By BAUKHAGE

News Analyst and Commentator.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As relations between the western world and Russia grow rapidly no better, many reports are coming in to show that Communism, which reached the peak of its prestige with the end of the war, is losing some of its popularity in Europe. The lack of proof provided in the eating of the Soviet pudding has had its effects, and many a wail of anguish is dimly audible behind the iron curtain which stretches from the Baltic through the Balkans.



Baukhage

This, of course, doesn't prevent our own little family of loyal American "Commies" from screaming the praises of all within the Soviet's gates.

I have been looking over some facts concerning two of the great postwar American problems—housing and union labor demands—with an eye on similar conditions in Russia.

Nobody but an optimist with rose-colored glasses and a five-year lease would say that we have no housing problem in America. But Stalin has one in Russia too. And how, To-varish! (Don't answer me now, there's a plain clothes man behind the samovar.) I know about that letter workers wrote to Uncle Joe, pledging their tireless work and a promise to "liquidate all shortcomings" on the housing industry. That word "liquidate" has an unpleasant sound. And when Russian papers are allowed to criticize production, putting the blame on "local Soviets," it means—the situation needs criticizing!

But what were Russian housing conditions before the war?

According to a recent Library of Congress report, "Communism in Action," even before the devastation of western Russia the average floor space in Moscow was only 45 square feet per head. But the privileged (workers with high records on the speed-up plan) had much more. Hence, the ordinary Russian worker had much less. By way of contrast in Washington, D. C., under the National Capital Housing authority, the smallest housing unit (a one-bedroom apartment) must allot 165 square feet to the living room alone, and the total space must be 250 square feet.

In Russia the usual arrangement is one family per room in a six-room apartment with common use of the kitchen and bathroom.

Figure Out Floor Space Per Person

This was the situation before the war. Today, in the Ukraine, according to an article in Harper's by John Fischer, who spent some months in the Ukraine and Byelo Russia with UNRRA, conditions are such that the Russian press may well be allowed to criticize—if that will do any good:

In Kiev, says Fischer, a person is supposed to have six square meters of living space, which is a strip of floor about ten feet long and six feet wide. Less than that is available in Kharkov.

If you want to know how a typical family in the Ukraine lives, Fischer tells you to imagine you and your wife and children occupying the smallest room in your house, with the clothing, beds, furniture and possessions that are absolutely indispensable. You'll have a brick stove instead of a radiator or cooking range, a bathroom with no hot water shared by several other families — and probably a few relatives to share all that!

Probably you could stand this if you knew it was temporary. But in Russia, according to Fischer, because of the five-year plan for the expansion of heavy industry (said to be a part of Soviet war preparation) Russians are going to have a bitterly hard life as far as consumer goods and facilities go, for another 10 to 15 years.

I can't verify Fischer's views, but I know that authorities agree that Russia cannot possibly do much to raise the standard of living of the less privileged even if she doesn't continue the present military preparation.

And what has Communism done for the laborer as such?

Under the five-year plan industri-

al workers' pay is supposed to go up to 500 rubles a month. Fischer estimates the present rate at between 300 and 350, which he says amounts in terms of American purchasing power to about \$30 to \$35.

Labor Unions Under Government Wing

According to "Communism in Action" (the U. S. government document I mentioned earlier) the Russian labor unions started out under Trotsky as independent, fighting organs of labor. But when Trotsky was ousted and made his very hasty departure from the Utopia he helped found, one lap ahead of the liquidators, things changed. As in the case of Nazi Germany the union became a limb of the party.

And no one would say that American unions, like the Russian variety, "are not organized to conduct strikes." This is reported by "Communism in Action," which says that there hasn't been a strike in Russia since 1921. The document further points out that unions in the United States have as their primary purpose the privilege of their members to deal on equal terms with their employers on all matters of mutual interest.

In the U.S.S.R., on the other hand, the unions are a part of the apparatus of the employer (the government) and since the government is supposed to act in the interests of all, the workers can't complain against any of its decisions.

Tough Sledding For the 'Ins'

There seems to be agreement between some of the political leaders of both parties that the voters are going to indulge in a good deal of indiscriminate hurling of brickbats next month and it is entirely likely that many an innocent, bystander congressman is going to suffer for the sins of his colleagues. Clarence Brown, No. 2 man in the Republican national committee, admitted to me that he was counting heavily on the "throw the rascals out" vote. In other words people are going to take out their various personal grouches on the incumbent, regardless of record or party affiliation. This view was reflected on the Democratic side by that experienced politician, Senator Russell of Georgia. He said to some of us the other day:

"It's always like this after a war. A great many people have complaints of one kind or another. It's a natural thing for many of them to decide to vote against the people who have been in office."

That line of reasoning, when pursued by a good Democrat, might be wishful thinking if he were casting his eyes at the gubernatorial contest in New York state. Many people take for granted that Governor Dewey, if he wins, will try to use re-election as a stepping stone toward the presidential nomination.

In any case, the way the issues are being played now, if Dewey is re-elected, it will strengthen the arguments the Republicans are emphasizing that the next presidential campaign will be "safety and solidity" versus "wild-eyed radicalism."

Issues will be joined on this point by the National Citizens Political Action committee (CIO-PAC's twin) when the latter makes the following statement at the conference of "progressives" in Chicago at the end of the month:

"The November elections will decide the nation's future—the independent voters . . . will determine whether the voice of privilege, of hate and bigotry will dominate the 80th congress, as they did the old, or whether the progressives who fought against great odds in the 79th congress will find new allies."

The Republicans are offering themselves as "new allies" by making the claim that they represent true liberalism, and telling the "progressives" that they must either choose the Republican brand of "liberalism" or support the so-called "radicalism" of the Democrats.

Evidence to support the view that the "ins," whether they are Democrats or Republicans, are going to get the brickbats from disgruntled voters was contained in a letter recently received by two Democrat "ins."

"There just aren't any diapers," an expectant, incensed father wrote to his congressman, "and it's someone's fault. Regardless of where and how you place the blame, you represent us in our government which has allowed this national disgrace to come about and are, therefore, to a greater or a less degree, personally responsible for it"

Ain't It So?

Every agreeable married couple are of one mind. And that is usually the wife's.

The doctor is a man who is familiar with many tongues.

After one has looked on both sides of an argument for a while, one gets to feel mentally cross-eyed.

If college fees for tuition continue to rise, it may really pay to be ignorant.

Burglary as a profession is apt to prove rather confining.

We know our rights, but it's a fatiguing job insisting on them.



The Other Way Around  
Miss Green—I know he's rich, but isn't he too old to be considered eligible?

Miss Brown—My dear, he's too eligible to be considered old.

Surprise!  
"I saw you with a blonde last night, Tom. Where did you meet her?"  
"I don't know. I just opened my wallet and there she was."

From Rear Seat  
"Has your wife learned to drive the car yet?"  
"Yes, in an advisory capacity."

It requires hundreds of nuts to hold an automobile together—and only one can knock it apart.

Her Move  
The scene in the film was a tense one. The audience sat enthralled. Suddenly the hero slapped the heroine in the face, hard.

In the stunned silence that followed, a little voice piped up: "Mummy, why doesn't she hit him back like you do?"



Col. Samuel Weatherby, a Union cavalry officer and a valiant fighter in the war between the states, was a great student of aphorisms and proverbs, favoring his men with a pithy saying to cap every occurrence. One day Colonel Weatherby and his hungry company sought to run down and slaughter four wild hogs with their sabres, but without success.

Into the breach came some equally hungry infantrymen, who devised a rude enclosure out of some loose fence rails, and into it drove and incarcerated the desperately wanted porkers.

"Ah," exclaimed the proverb-minded Colonel Weatherby, "see, gentlemen, the pen is still mightier than the sword!"

BUILD UP RED BLOOD TO GET MORE STRENGTH

If your blood LACKS IRON!  
You girls and women who suffer so from simple anemia that you're pale, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood-iron. So try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best home ways to build up red blood—in such cases. Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy! At all drugstores. Worth trying!

Facts of ADVERTISING

• ADVERTISING represents the leadership of a nation. It points the way. We merely follow—follow to new heights of comfort, of convenience, of happiness.

As time goes on advertising is used more and more, and as it is used more we all profit more. It's the way advertising has—

of bringing a profit to everybody concerned, the consumer included

**STOP!**

CARELESSNESS  
RECKLESSNESS  
COST...

Lives, Jobs and Homes

**FIRE PREVENTION WEEK**

OCTOBER 6 - 12

**ANOTHER CASUALTY LIST**

**Annual Observance Seeks Slash in Soaring Fire Toll**

WNU Features.

With America's fire losses soaring to an all-time high, public support in reducing the terrific toll from fire will be sought during Fire Prevention Week, which will be observed throughout the nation October 6-12.

In his annual proclamation setting the dates for the observance, President Truman said that fires threatened this year to exact the greatest toll of lives and the greatest waste of material resources the country ever had experienced.

He observed this was at a time "when the entire world is faced

ber of commerce. "Only through organizations working together can relief be obtained," he adds.

"In today's shortage of housing and building materials it would be in the interests of the American people if they made every week a Fire Prevention Week," declares W. E. Mallalieu, general manager of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

**Waste Increases.**

Pointing out that the number of fires increasing and waste of property in 1946 reaching its highest point in history, Mallalieu contends that "it is time for every individual to ponder the effects of national carelessness, recklessness and preventable destruction on his own life, job and family."

With monthly losses during 1946 ranging from 11 to 37 per cent higher than last year, indications point to a record-breaking toll exceeding 600 million dollars in 1946. This loss, the result of approximately 700,000 fires, will be more than 30 per cent greater than the 455 million dollar toll in 1945.

**Year's Toll Cited.**

During an average year, the toll of fire includes: 10,000 lives lost; non-fatal burns to an additional 40,000 persons; destruction or damage of 350,000 homes, 2,700 churches, 2,600 schools, 9,500 hotels and boarding houses, 10,500 restaurants, 1,000 hospitals and 3,100 amusement places; destruction of 50 million dollars worth of farm property; burning of forest lands equal to an area the size of Kentucky, and devastation of enough timber and lumber to build 200,000 five-room houses.

Chief causes of fire are matches and smoking, which account for 30 per cent of all fires from known

**DO'S**

1. Place plenty of ash trays about the house.
2. Have all worn or frayed electrical cords, or defective electrical appliances, repaired or replaced.
3. Keep a metal screen in front of the fireplace.
4. Clean out all combustible rubbish, old papers and trash from your basement, closets or attic.
5. Keep oily rags, paint rags or oily dust mops in tightly-closed metal cans.
6. Have your furnace cleaned and checked at the end of each heating season. Repair defective flues or pipes.
7. Avoid "forcing" or overheating your furnace in cold weather.
8. If supplementary heaters are necessary, fix them so they can't be moved around or knocked over.

with distressing shortages of food and housing and nearly every commodity essential to speedy reconversion to a peacetime economy."

**Urges Precautions.**

Insisting that the vast majority of destructive fires are preventable by the exercise of great caution, President Truman asked all Americans to do their part "by learning how to detect and eliminate all possible causes of fires in homes and businesses in order to safeguard both life and property."

State and local governments, fire prevention agencies, chambers of commerce, business and labor organizations, churches, schools and civic agencies are co-operating in the annual observance.

Fire Prevention Week was first proclaimed nationally in 1922 by President Harding although in 1920 President Wilson had proclaimed the first Fire Prevention Day. The observance is held annually during the week of October 9, anniversary of the great Chicago fire of 1871.

**Exceeds War Casualties.**

Starting evidence of fire's astounding toll is contained in a report that since 1920 more Americans have lost their lives by fire than were killed in all the devastating battles of World War II. During the last decade fire has claimed 100,000 victims, with another 170,000 burned or disfigured for life.

"The destruction of property in the hundreds of millions of dollars by fire is outrageous," avers Pres. William K. Jackson of the cham-

**SAME OLD GAME**

**Flying Sparks Provide 'Touch,' Roofs of Farm Buildings 'Go'**

WNU Features.

It was "touch and go" with 55,000 roofs last year, according to the National Fire Protection association, sponsors of Fire Prevention Week, October 6-12. The "touch" was provided by chimney or wind-blown sparks or flaming embers landing on flammable roofs, the third major cause of fires annually in the nation.

Property losses in farm and rural areas, according to NFPA's statistics, approach 200 million dollars annually. Included were 25,000 barns, with destruction of stock, feed, machinery and equipment.

"When a farm fire occurs, farm folk face the prospect of having

**BEFORE Fire Strikes**

1. Learn how to notify the fire department. Post the telephone number near your phone.
2. Learn the location of the nearest fire alarm box. Learn how to send an alarm.
3. See that every responsible member of your family knows how to notify the fire department.
4. See that your house is equipped with a garden hose and a water bucket. Sometimes a fire extinguisher may be advisable.
5. Rehearse in your own mind what you would do in event of fire.

their property completely destroyed," NFPA points out. Lack of adequate fire-fighting equipment generally makes it impossible to prevent spread of the flames from one building to another.

**Emphasize Precautions.**

Yet 90 per cent of all fires, it is pointed out both by NFPA and the U. S. department of agriculture, are preventable by the use of simple precautions and "good housekeeping."

Farmers should periodically inspect chimneys and flues, lightning arresters, farm storage of gasoline, storage places of kerosene, barns and other buildings where spontaneous ignition could occur, as well

**AFTER Fire Strikes**

1. Start getting every person out of the house immediately.
2. Notify the fire department as quickly as possible. Don't let the fire get a head start.
3. After the fire department is notified and every occupant is safely evacuated from the house, you can start fighting the fire.
4. If you have given the alarm through a fire alarm box, stay at the box until fire engines arrive so you can direct them to the scene of the fire.

as stoves, furnaces and pipes. Statistics show that a heavy loss of life on farms occurs when kerosene is used to quicken fires.

Hay should be properly cured and stored with ample ventilation, with inspections at frequent intervals for signs of heating. Barn roofs should be examined periodically for signs of leakage, since water dripping into hay can start the heating process. Worn and curled flammable roofs should be re-covered with weather-tight and fire-resistant materials, such as asphalt shingles.

**Bar Smoking in Barns.**

Smoking should be strictly forbidden in barns. Lanterns should never be left where an animal or a careless workman can topple them over, or near accumulations of litter or combustible materials. All old feed bags, rags, paper and accumulations of other trash should be disposed of regularly and systematically.

All main buildings should have lightning rod protection, properly installed and examined for maintenance as a matter of regular routine. Gasoline, kerosene and other combustible liquids should be stored in metal containers, underground, and at least 75 feet from main farm buildings.

Chimneys and heating plants require frequent cleaning for fire safety. Electrical wiring should be tested for adequacy and, when new wiring is installed, it should meet standards of the national electrical code. Worn electrical equipment and frayed cords should be replaced.



**ONE IN FOUR MILLION . . .** This pouting little man is one of more than four million Japanese repatriates who have been transported to the Japanese homeland from Far Eastern ports and Pacific islands.

**"Off We Go" AVIATION NOTES**

**AIRCRAFT CHATTER**

Latest state to join the movement for organizing a state Flying Farmers unit is Michigan, which has called a meeting at Lansing airport under auspices of Michigan State college, Michigan department of aeronautics and the Michigan Farmer. Originated in Oklahoma, Flying Farmers clubs since have been organized in Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and other mid-western states. . . . A "door-step" airport on Lake Michigan near the heart of Milwaukee has made air commuters' dreams a reality there. The port already is being patronized by commuters, transients and business men who have their own planes. . . . Lamar, Colo., is planning an expansion and improvement program for its municipal airport, city officials and the chamber of commerce co-operating in the venture. . . . A tiny baby, born prematurely at the desert town of Inyokern, Calif., is being kept alive through a shuttle air service provided by navy planes and Red Cross workers to keep it constantly supplied with mother's milk. Ice-packed bottles from the mothers' milk bank at a Los Angeles hospital are flown 110 miles to the navy dispensary at Inyokern, the "milk run" taking just an hour from hospital to hospital.

All 48 states, District of Columbia, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have agreed to accept their respective allotments of air national guard units, which will supplement the regular army air forces. Seventy-two fighter squadrons and 12 light bombardment squadrons, manned by 3,000 pilots, 4,900 non-rated officers and 50,000 enlisted men, are planned. Activation of the units already is well underway.

Rounding out her experience in all forms of transportation, Mrs. Ella Waters, 82, of Riverton, Wyo., recently took her first plane ride.



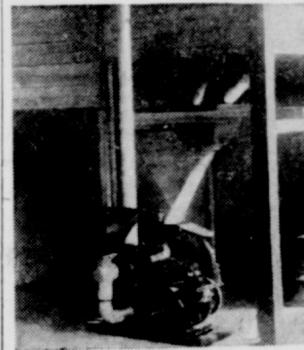
**SCREEN ACTOR TYRONE POWER . . .** Screen Actor Tyrone Power, flying his own twin-engine Beechcraft plane, returns soon from a two-month goodwill flight through South and Central America. Cesar Romero is accompanying him on the tour.



**Production Line Is Adapted to Farms**

Mechanical Age Proves Benefit to Agriculture

The production line generally is considered to exist only in city factories but many farmers today have borrowed a leaf from industry's book by putting their grain handling operations on approximately the same automatic basis. A by-product of the electro-agriculture age, a system of this nature is applicable to both small and large farms. Here's how it works: Grain-laden wagons are driven into the barn or adjacent to a building in which the produce is to be stored. Stationary or portable elevators,



This blower-equipped hammer mill can be fed from overhead bins and later re-elevate the ground feed into adjoining bins, located over the mixer.

powered by electric motors as small as one-third horsepower (although one or, preferably, two horsepower motors are recommended by most agricultural specialists) raise the grain into bins located above the grinder and mixer. Electric hoists often are used to tilt up the front end of the wagon, allowing the grain to pour out of the end gate into the elevator hopper.

Unground grain flows by gravity through chutes to a blower-equipped grinder, which blows the ground grain back into another overhead bin, from which it again gravitates by chute to the mixer. Mixed feed is either fed out immediately, sacked, re-elevated into storage bins or blown directly into the feed lot. Tests show that one man can unload 40 loads of corn per day, or a load of grain in from two to three minutes, with an electrically operated elevator.

**Know Your Breed Brown Swiss**



First importation of Brown Swiss into the United States was in 1869. The breed is well adapted to intensive dairying conditions. Brown Swiss, due to their ruggedness and ability to consume large quantities of coarse roughages as well as their carcass value, are an ideal general farm breed.

The milk is white and the fat globules of medium size. The average test is 4 per cent butterfat.

Brown Swiss are second only to the Holstein in size among the dairy breeds. Mature cows will weigh about 1,850 pounds. They are heavier muscled, blockier and more fleshy and angular than other dairy breeds.

**Inoculate Soybeans To Get Ride of Weeds**

The best way to help soybeans stay ahead of weeds is to inoculate the seed. The presence of large numbers of effective bacteria right from the start enables the young plants to draw nitrogen from the air for faster growth.

They quickly fill the row and shade the ground, preventing weed growth, conserving moisture, and lessening the need for cultivation. The effectiveness of soybean inoculation was demonstrated at an eastern experiment station. The inoculated test plots matured into a highly profitable crop due to better stands, aided by abundant supply of immediately available nitrogen.

# Star Dust

STAGE SCREEN RADIO

By VIRGINIA VALE  
**DENNIS WATERS** was late the morning he reported for work in RKO's "Crack-Up," and lost the part—that of a drunk whose face is never visible to the camera. Two days later the former marine got a better one, when Director Irving Reis learned that Waters had been late because he'd been unable to find a home nearer than Santa Ana, 30 miles from Hollywood, his car was wrecked the night before he was to report, and the bus he was riding on that morning broke an axle. So Reis cast him in a role in which, riding on a train with Pat O'Brien, Claire Trevor and Herbert Marshall, he tries to get acquainted with Miss Trevor. Just good luck disguised as bad!

At NBC they think Christofer Lynch is going to be one of the sensations of radio this year. The Irish tenor after being launched in style on the September 30 broadcast of "Voice of Firestone" at Carnegie hall, no less, will alternate on the



CHRISTOFER LYNCH

program with Eleanor Staber. He's a John McCormack discovery, has sung extensively in concerts in Europe, and will give a series of concerts here.

Robert Mitchum, who quit at Lockheed four years ago to act in a Western film, has been coming along fast; he's now working opposite Teresa Wright in "Pursued," for United States Pictures. But his big break comes with top billing in RKO's "Build My Gallows High," in the principal role, originally intended for John Garfield, then for Dick Powell.

Three cheers for Metro, where they're doing right by that swell mystery, "The Whispering Cup," by Mabel Sealey. Clifford Odets wrote the screen play, and will direct; Pandro S. Berman produces. It's one of our best mysteries, and would make a fine picture.

Have you heard Suzy on "County Fair," Saturday afternoons on CBS? Suzy, 16, was picked out of the audience, given Katy, a six-year-old mongrel, and told to prove that an old dog can be taught new tricks. To the amazement of the radio moguls who spend weeks and thousands of dollars on ideas for radio programs, this simple stunt draws listeners as honey draws flies. Everybody who's heard her loves Suzy, people write in suggesting new tricks, or asking how on earth Suzy's taught Katy the ones she knows.

Peter Donald is landing at the top in radio this season, after some years of showing that, as a story teller and dialectician, he belonged there. He is a star in his own right on the "Pot o' Gold" program over ABC, and is also permanent on the Fred Allen show, since Fred signed him to create a new character to replace Falstaff Openshaw.

It isn't Zuzka Zenta any more, it's Susan Douglas. Susan, who hails from Czechoslovakia, finished her role in "The Private Affairs of Bel Ami" in a hurry so that she could hurry to New York and get her final citizenship papers. She became Susan because that's a literal translation of her first name. She got Douglas out of a telephone directory in a search for a real American name.

Phil Baker's "Take It or Leave It" is a magnet for visiting Hollywood stars and Broadway ditto—an audience sprinkled with Al Jolson, Gene Autry, Bing Crosby and other celebrities is typical. They say Baker is "a performer's performer."

# Settlement House Observes Golden Jubilee of Founding

## Founder Remains As Lone Director For 50-year Span

To the people of Cleveland, Ohio, Hiram House is synonymous with good citizenship. For the past 50 years, Hiram House and its founder, George A. Bellamy, have labored to build for Cleveland the finest kind of citizens possible.

Now the institution, which is supported by the Community Chest, is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding. This year also marks the golden anniversary of Bellamy's connection with the institution. He has the distinction of being not only the founder but also the first and only director.

Bellamy's philosophy was developed in the backwoods of Michigan, where he was born. In bringing his ideas and ideals to one of the country's larger cities he became the first of his family to pioneer in a large community. All previous moves by his family had been back to the land.

### Founded in 1896.

Cleveland's first settlement house founded as such grew out of a chance remark made in 1896 in a Hiram college classroom. Boston's South End House was under discussion and someone said, "Why not a Hiram House for Cleveland?"

That "someone" was George Bellamy. A few months after his graduation he went to Cleveland and



**IN A DAY'S WORK . . .** A game of checkers provides diversion for "young fry" at Hiram House, Cleveland's settlement house. The program isn't all play, however . . .

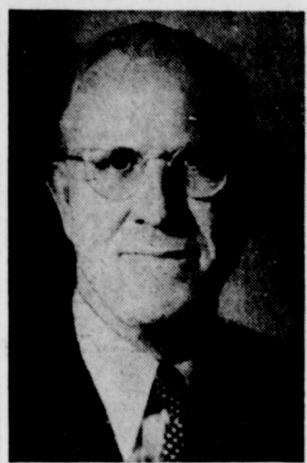
opened his first settlement house at 143 Orange street.

The first few months were hectic. There was very little money; the first furniture—and for a time the only furniture—was a baby crib and table loaned by a neighbor; the purchase of a quarter's worth of soap brought half a dozen metal spoons as a premium; within a few months the landlord gave notice to vacate because too many young people were coming to the house and he feared for its foundations.

The struggling little settlement house was moved to another Orange street location, where it operated for two years. By 1899 there was enough money to start building a new structure. The move to the new quarters at 2723 Orange avenue was made in 1900.

### Teaches Americanism.

Men, women and children came to Hiram House in droves—from its



**GOOD CITIZEN . . .** Just out of college, George Bellamy founded Hiram House in 1896. For half a century he has remained as the first and only director of the institution, known for its promotion of good citizenship in Cleveland.

first day of operation. They came to learn how to be good Americans, for help in burying their dead, marrying the living and counselling the wayward.

Gradually, Hiram House began to build a reputation as a model settlement house, its founder and director a man with extraordinary vision. Foreign countries began to send their representatives to the Cleveland settlement to study its program. More than 200 scientists interested themselves in Bellamy's seven-point program for the growth and development of the child.

When, in 1906, Hiram House opened "Progress City," a model community with its own boy judges,



. . . for children also are taught the rudiments of sewing and other household arts. As summertime comes, the sewing basket is discarded when . . .

policemen, engineers and mayor, various cities studied its program with the thought of incorporating its best ideas in their own planning. Two representatives of the President of Czechoslovakia later lived at Hiram House for months, studying "Progress City." A little model cottage was built on the sand dunes of Cairo, Egypt, patterned after the model cottage at Hiram House. Japan, 20 years ago, studied Hiram House with the view of copying its best points.

Hiram House and George Bellamy have chalked up many "firsts" in their 50-year association. It was the first settlement in the world having a year-round, lighted playground with trained workers; this settlement inaugurated summer camping for healthy children who had never seen a woods or a farm animal; it had among the first cooking, sewing and manual training classes in Cleveland; studies made by Hiram House workers resulted in public bath houses for the city and improved standards for its public dance halls.

### Aids Other Projects.

Bellamy has become famous for his association with movements designed to make Cleveland a better place in which to live. He was one of the original committee which organized the Babies' dispensary and hospital; he helped organize the Juvenile court, the Legal Aid society, Citizens' bureau and Cleveland Community Chest, the first community fund in the world and since adopted by more than 800 American cities.

Because of the early help he received from them, Bellamy always has cherished a deep affection for country people and small town churches. In his struggling early years at Hiram House, it was the little churches surrounding Cleveland whose pennies, nickels and dimes helped keep the city settlement houses going. The people in the small towns near his camp for well children at Chagrin Falls gave him his original opportunity to introduce poor boys and girls from the city's streets to the joys of country living.

When Hiram House was opened in 1896 Cleveland's population was 300,000. Today the city boasts a population of a million persons. Among that million are many thousands whose lives were influenced during their early years by contact with Hiram House. These include some of Cleveland's outstanding business and professional men. More than 90,000 persons, in all, have been associated with Hiram House clubs and classes during the settlement's half century. Many of these persons made scores of visits to the house, annual registration running as high as 450,000 to 500,000.



. . . the date arrives for the settlement's annual summer camp at Chagrin Falls. Here boys and girls joyfully bid farewell to cohorts leaving in the first bus.

## ENVY OF WOMEN

# Oldest Man Doesn't Look His Age

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Oldest man in the United States—100,035 years old, more or less—doesn't look his age.

The ancient pilgrim, now at Harvard's Peabody museum, where he was shipped from London in packing cases and English cigar boxes, was found in a cave on Mt. Carmel in Palestine, part of the "richest find of Neanderthal man specimens ever made."

One hundred thousand years ago, according to his discoverer, Dr. Theodore McCown, professor of anthropology at University of California, the ancient man lived in the old Stone Age until he reached 35 years. In forgotten forests, he hunted the fallow deer, the wild ox and the wild pig.

Now his are the oldest bones in the United States, says Dr. McCown.

The old hunter is not "a direct ancestor of existing human beings," according to Dr. McCown, who explains that anthropologists set the

origin of modern man at about 25,000 years ago. "He just looks like us," he adds.

He liked beefsteak, rare. Found in the cave with his bones were many bones of wild oxen in condition to indicate they were food, not pets.

Brought to London during war years for study by Dr. McCown and Sir Arthur Keith, anthropologist of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Neanderthal bones were shaken by a direct bomb hit on the college during the Nazi blitz.

The old hunter was unhurt!

## Sleuth Nabs 2,000 Deserting Dads

NEW YORK.—If Hollywood were seeking a movie sleuth, probably the last man the casting directors would look at is George Henry Lamb. Yet Lamb has a spectacular record in the detective field.

For 28 years the nervous, bespectacled little man of 60 has been boss and one-man posse of the Queens County Abandonment bureau. In that role he has tracked down more than 2,000 fathers wanted for deserting their children. He has pursued them in 48 states as well as Cuba, Canada and Mexico.

"Bloodhound" Lamb, wiry and short, looks and talks like a clerk or a Sunday school teacher.

He virtually commutes to California—which seems to attract family deserters like syrup does flies—and recently returned from there with his record one-trip catch of nine straying fathers. Sixteen others settled by handing over enough money to support their children, an arrangement which Lamb prefers over arrest.

"A father in jail is worse than no father at all," is his philosophy.

## Gems of Thought

EVERY fellow is really two men—what he is, and what he might be—and you're never absolutely sure which you're going to bury till he's dead.

Cowards die many times before their deaths:  
 The valiant never taste of death but once.

A pound of pluck is worth a ton of luck.—Garfield.

We can well afford to be tolerant of the opinions of others, because—if we are growing—our own views are certain to change.

Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.—New Testament.

## Classified Department

### BUSINESS & INVEST. OPPOR.

**DEALERS** wanted for the new Da-West Knife Type all purpose feed mills. And the Da-West Hydraulic Loaders for Ford, IHC and John Deere tractors. Write or call R. V. LEHNER, Box 36, Ness City, Kan.

**HOME AND AUTO SUPPLY STORE.** Secure your future. Franchise and merchandise available now for new Associate Stores. Investigate before you invest. Write or wire.

**KENTON AUTO STORES,** Dallas 1, Tex.

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY**—Dry goods and Ready-to-wear business in rich agricultural section of Colorado. Going business. Address inquiries to Box X, WNU, 1830 Curtis Street, Denver, Colorado.

### FARMS AND RANCHES

**250-ACRE DAIRY FARM.** 150 permanent pasture; brick house, large barns, tenant houses; school and mail route, \$40,000. **MORGAN DAVIES**, Louisiana. Penchatoula

**11-ACRE fruit ranch,** good 3-room house, irrigation, 4 miles from town, gravel road. Cash price, \$4,850. **W. W. EAMES,** Grand Valley, Colorado.

**FOR SALE**—640 A., near Dixon, Wyoming. \$5 an acre. Land now under lease to Carter Oil Co., T. C. Allen, Rawlins, Wyo.

### FARM MACHINERY & EQUIP.

**CORAL POLES AND POSTS,** peeled, dipped, creosote, delivery arranged in truck load quantities. LaRue cattle-squeeze chute available. Paints, roofing, Kern-tone. **KEN GARDINER HARDWARE**, 1325 E. 46th St., Denver 10, Col. Maine 8914

**IDABO RED CEDAR POST** maker wants sale, carload lots, low prices. Write Hugh Chisholm, Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

**MECHANICS,** 1st class, on all makes of cars, good working conditions. **Cropper Motor Co.,** Nash dealers, Cheyenne, Wyo.

### HOME FURNISHINGS & APPLI.

**MAYTAG WASHERS**  
 Does your Maytag need a new drain hose? We have them to fit all models. Expert service and a complete stock of genuine Maytag Parts at your local Authorized Maytag Dealer or write Factory Distributor.

**Maytag Rocky Mountain Co.** Colorado Springs - - - - - Colorado.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**HORSEMEN,** buy your saddle direct and save. Grade one saddles only. Steel trees and horns. \$75.00 up. Send for illustrations on seven models. No obligation. Satisfaction money back guarantee. **WESTERN SADDLE CO.,** 2223 South 4th Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

**COYOTE TRAPPERS:** Do the coyotes go just so close to your sets and no closer? These same coyotes will go right up to your sets without fear, no matter how tame they are. Results guaranteed. Write **FRED TYLER,** 1629 4th St., Bremerton, Wash.

### REAL ESTATE—HOUSES

**HOUSES AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY** \$795. Windows compl. weather stripped; first class pine or fir flooring; outside wall covered with double thickness asphalt siding. Interior lined with Celotex for insulation purposes. Electric outlets installed. Easily transported on truck, semi-trailer. Can be shipped knocked down in panels. For information contact **Mr. Leonard, Denver Wood Products Co.,** 1945 W. Third Ave., Denver 9, Colorado.

# Relief At Last For Your Cough

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

## CREOMULSION for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

WNU—M 40—46

# That Nagging Backache

## May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action

Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling—feel constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

Try **Doan's Pills.** Doan's help the kidneys to pass off harmful excess body waste. They have had more than half a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. Ask your neighbor!

# DOAN'S PILLS

# REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS.....



*W. L. White*

## INSTALLMENT THIRTEEN

I told him what I was doing here and that this was Omsk.

They told me they'd been assigned as technical advisers on a big war construction project. "A mine up north," said Tex. "And now we're going out."

Ed said, "At this little burg, they set up a whole Intourist Hotel to take care of us. Brought in wine, cheese, cigarettes, candy, noodles, and dried eggs. For the rest, we were supposed to scavenge off the country. They sent in a cook and an assistant cook, a bookkeeper—in all about ten people taking care of us."

"We really didn't get to know many Russians," said Ed. "Except it was different with the girls. They have some fine girls and nobody seems to mind if you take them out. They might have been assigned to us. Or anyway had to tell the NKVD whatever we said."

"We know they gave the hotel employees a lecture," said Tex. "Said



Lack of highways and motor transportation prove handicap to Russian development.

we were foreigners, and anything we did they must report. Very suspicious.

"At their mines they sure do things different from what we do. Instead of having big construction firms, they call them trusts—and most of them are branches of one big central trust."

"Any ten-year-old American child with a Meccano set," said Ed, "will start at the bottom and build up. But these Russians always start at the top, build the roof first and then raise it."

"And work like hell, so they can throw up some kind of framework that they can hang a red flag on the tip of and make speeches," said Tex.

"They've got no respect for materials. They have no conception of how much work has gone into making them. They unload valuable pipe from a flat car by just rolling it down an embankment—smashing hell out of it. And fire brick for smelters the same way. The way they'd heave it off, about 25 per cent would be damaged."

"Political gets the roughest deal," said Ed. "They have NKVD spies in the markets and hanging around the store counters, waiting for someone to pop off. They usually get ten years chopping wood with no correspondence, and 500 grams of bread a day. If you are husky and can work hard, they'll give you more."

"If you miss getting typhus and live out your sentence," said Tex, "they turn you loose, but your passport has a red line through it. That means you can never get a house or a good job—you've got to keep moving."

"Or you may not get sentenced," said Ed, "just arrested and investigated. If things don't look quite right, then you get a passport with letters in front of the numbers. This means that you are under some suspicion, and you can never hold a key job."

"You see a mining engineer gets about 1,800 roubles a month," said Ed. "They get one room for which they pay about 30 roubles. All they can buy on their ration cards amounts to 400 or 500 roubles a month. Then they must go to the free market for enough butter, eggs, meat, or fish."

Now for a note on Russian suspicion of foreigners. Russia does not yet trust the outside world. Diplomats are just as closely imprisoned in Moscow as are correspondents. At the time of our visit, the current British ambassador had been unable

to secure permission to travel outside the capital. One of the Allied countries which has in power a left-wing government adorned its diplomatic staff in Moscow with a special labor attache, and appointed to this post an important union official. He came to extend the hand of fellowship from the toilers of the West to their fellow workers in Russia. The Soviets gave him countless banquets but let him see nothing. This lack of freedom has so warped his viewpoint that he now insists that the Soviet system of unions is only a scheme to get the last ounce of work out of labor.

After the Revolution, Lenin invited foreign concessionaires to help get Russian industry back on its feet. Later they were thrown out. Stalin invited foreign engineers to build the great factories and dam rivers, but later put some on trial for espionage.

Of course, Bolshevik hostility aroused bitter counter-hostility. A cordon sanitaire was built around Russia. France supported Poland in a war against the Bolsheviks in 1921, and Russia was for over a decade excluded from the League and denied diplomatic recognition. So their suspicion of foreigners came to have some basis in fact.

This warped view of the world held by the Kremlin is slowly yielding to reality. After Lenin's death, Stalin won power and supported the thesis—gingerly at first—that socialism in one country was possible and Russia could dare to devote her energies to building up her own economic structure. World revolution, he explained, was desirable, and he pledged himself to bend all efforts to bring it about. But for the immediate future, it was not indispensable to the Russian Bolsheviks.

In recent years there has been a further change. For publication the Kremlin has announced that world revolution is neither necessary nor desirable from the standpoint of the Soviet Union. And the ablest foreign observers in Moscow agree that these protestations are sincere. They point out that Russia has been terribly weakened by war and needs desperately a few decades of peace. They say she now realizes that Europe does not want to be "liberated" from capitalist democracy, and that this could be accomplished only by a further bloody struggle involving sacrifices which the Russians are both unwilling and unable to make. Russia wants, they insist, only a stable and friendly Europe.

Novosibirsk, Siberia's capital, lies in the center of this chill roof of the world, about midway between Berlin and Tokyo.

The feeling of this big, sprawling boom-town was like that of the West where the robust town-builders are proud of their city. West of the Urals, Bolshevik civilization has taken over the ancient towns and palaces and their new structures rise on the ruins of things they destroyed. Here in Siberia, they have chopped and blasted and dug their cities out of a virgin continent. And they have something to be proud of. Novosibirsk has almost a million people.

We are whisked across the town to our quarters. Tiny potato patches are along the highway shoulders and back in forest clearings. Big handsome girls, often barefoot, walk erect down the road with scarves around their hair and farm tools over their shoulders.

The patches have been assigned to workers in the city. Some factories maintain busses to take the workers out on week-ends to hoe the patches. But most trudge out from town, as we see them doing now.

Presently we ride along the banks of a river as wide as the Ohio at its mouth, but as yellow as the Missouri. We are told that it is the Ob, of which none of us have ever heard, and that it is the fourth longest river in the world.

We come to the dacha—a Russian word meaning country residence for someone who normally lives in the city. It gleams new and white against the great trees which surround it and overlooks the Ob. The house would be indistinguishable from the great estates of the wealthy New York families along the Hudson. It has an equally large staff of servants. The rooms are as large, as clean and as luxurious.

Whenever the convenience of a high Communist is involved, these people can be as clean and tidy as the Dutch or the Swedes. So it is in this dacha.

Below the dacha a private bathing pier extends out into the Ob. Down the hill we see a well-kept tennis court, with flood lights for night games. To the right is a volley-ball court. We have a volley-ball game—Russians versus Americans.

There is considerable shouting. On the Russian side only one man does any shouting; the others play in grim Slavic silence. He is an undersized man in his forties, with wide cheekbones and a shock of curly hair—quick as a fox terrier—who keeps up a running fire of command and encouragement to the Russian team.

He is strikingly un-Russian. Some odd combination of chromosomes has produced out here on the steppes a quick-minded, tough little Irishman—complete with wiry hair and jutting jaw. He even talks out of the corner of his mouth.

His name was Michael Kalugin, and although he turned out to hold no local office, it was easy to see how he had acquired the habit of command. He was Secretary of the Communist Party for Siberia.

Novosibirsk has a shopping district about the size of Wichita's. There is a beautiful new theater, for the ballet, but Moscow artists also occasionally perform there. Near by, a smaller theater is devoted to operettas, and plays are given at a third.

The post office is the usual Soviet shabbiness. The building is pretentious but the linoleum is worn through. In the halls, tiles are chipped and missing.

The railway station is from the outside, an impressive modern building. The architecture is dramatic—high ceilings with sweeping vistas, but the materials are second-rate. It is shopworn already, but the effect is beautiful.

The crowd is fascinating. One great hall is roped off for women with babies and small children. There are no seats. Their mothers sit on the clean-swept terrazzo floor. There are polished wood benches in the spacious main waiting room—only this is reserved for wounded soldiers who sprawl on every inch of the space, their crutches leaning on the benches beside them or lying on the floor.

There must be between 500 and 1,000 of these weary men, most of them with an arm or leg missing. This is a normal hour of a normal day in Novosibirsk station.

In the main hall they even have Indians—copper-yellow faces with high cheekbones and straight, black Mongolian hair. These, of course, are from Kazakstan down on the Chinese border. But I see no racial difference between Uzbeks or Kazaks and our Osages or Navajos, except that these Soviet Indians are



Omsk, one of the industrial centers visited by Johnston and White.

not so well-dressed as ours. Like ours, they were fighting nomad Mongolian tribes until the Russians tamed them.

At the dacha a Red Army band is tuning its instruments down by the water front. As it strikes up a military march a second band appears, in even smarter uniforms, and begins tuning up.

As we go in to dinner, a gleaming white river steamer ties up at the wharf. We are told that after dinner we will go for a ride on the Ob.

Mike Kalugin ushered us down the river bank and aboard the steamer. Mike waved us expansively to a row of deck chairs just forward of the bridge. The better of the two bands, lined up on the bow facing us, struck up as the boat moved out into the current.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## ASK ME ? ANOTHER ?

A quiz with answers offering information on various subjects

### The Questions

1. The Chinese are believed to have been the first to discover gunpowder. Was that gunpowder explosive?
2. What was the seating capacity of the Roman Circus Maximus?
3. What is the outlet for the Great Salt lake?
4. The Constitution of the United States requires congress to assemble how often?
5. How has the United States spent on wars since 1776?
6. How many persons are normally employed by the motor car industry?

### The Answers

1. No, but it was incendiary.
2. Estimated at 250,000 people.
3. It has no outlet.
4. At least once in every year.
5. Close to \$414,000,000,000, or more than all the wealth the United States has piled up since the Declaration of Independence.
6. About 7,000,000. Only 700,000 are employed in the production of cars and parts. The rest are employed in the operation, maintenance and servicing of cars.

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## HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Fried or stewed chicken goes far when it is cooked, diced, and mixed with sauce or gravy to serve on top of biscuits or toast.

When cleaning the floor use a mop instead of a broom and you get the dust and dirt all at once.

To remove decalcomanias from your walls before painting, soften them a bit with denatured alcohol. Then sandpaper the surface carefully for its coat of paint.

Ever think of keeping strands of embroidery floss straight between pages of a book? Lay strands of one color across one page, strands of another color across another page, and so on. Leave ends peek out the top to find the color you want.

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By CARL HELM

NEW YORK—The thing a home-town man misses most in this biggest burg in the world is a real old hometown barbershop.

Here the tonsorial parlors, with their glaring white tile walls and fluorescent lights, their chromium trimmings and speckless floors, are about as warm and cheery as a hospital ward. The barbers are white-smocked like surgeons; you expect an appendectomy instead of a trim.

They're about as friendly and informal as a levee in Buckingham Palace. A butler-like flunkey nails you at the door, frisks you of your coat and hat, briskly brushes them off as if you'd brought contamination into the operating room, and hands you a ticket bearing your waiting number. (He repeats this rite in reverse as you leave, and it's a two-bit tip or he'll make you feel like a heel.)

Instead of a folksy "You're next!" you respond to your called number, and the barber immediately starts treating you like a charity patient from the other side of the tracks—if you don't order up, at once, a \$7.50 blue-tips job that includes a massage, violet-ray for your dandruff, a sun-lamp, shampoo and tonic, manicure and shine, when all you want is a shave. If you don't play the snob, they make you feel like a snob. Personally I'm growing a beard, and getting a violin!

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# HOUSEHOLD MEMOS

by Lynn Chambers



Invite the Neighbors for a Harvest Special!  
(See Recipes Below)

## Harvest Party

If you're planning to ask some of the neighbors to drop in and help you with that last batch of harvesting, wedding, gardening or what-have-you, then be sure you have plenty of good food that can be served to them, family style.

Should the weather be warm and lovely, plan to eat under the shade of the old tree, or on the porch, as you'll find the outdoors makes even ordinary food taste pretty special. Set the table with your checked gingham and have plenty of paper napkins for buttery fingers and hands still wet from the succulent fruit.



Everything in the way of food should be simple, but good, and make sure there's plenty of it. This will be the reaping in of everything that's edible from your season's produce and the table should be as bountiful as you can possibly make it.

### Tomato Soup.

(Serves 6)

- 12 fresh tomatoes
  - 8 scallions
  - 1 teaspoon salt
  - 1/4 teaspoon pepper, freshly ground
  - 1 teaspoon sugar
  - 1/4 teaspoon sweet marjoram
  - 1/4 teaspoon thyme
  - Juice of 1 lemon
  - 2 teaspoons grated lemon peel
  - 3/4 cup sour cream
  - 1 teaspoon curry powder to taste
- Dash of salt

Peel tomatoes and press through a coarse sieve. Add minced scallions, salt and pepper, sugar, herbs, lemon juice and peel. Chill for 2 hours or longer. Heat until just hot, then serve in soup plates with sour cream and minced parsley, if desired.

### Baked Beans.

(Serves 4 to 6)

- 3/4 cup minced onion
- 1 1/2 cups minced green pepper
- 4 tablespoons butter or substitute
- 4 cups canned baked beans
- 3/4 cup diced dill pickle
- 3/4 cup grated American cheese
- 1/2 cup soft bread crumbs

Saute the onion and green pepper in 2 tablespoons butter. Add beans and arrange in alternate layers with cheese and pickle in a buttered casserole. Top with crumbs mixed with remaining butter. Bake in a hot (400-degree) oven for 25 minutes.

### Red Cabbage With Apples.

(Serves 6)

- 1 2 1/2 pound head of red cabbage
- 1/4 cup boiling water
- 3 large cooking apples
- 3 tablespoons melted butter or substitute
- 1/4 cup vinegar

### LYNN CHAMBERS' MENU

- Pan Fried Pork Chops
- Apple Rings
- Candied Sweet Potatoes
- Carrots and Celery
- \*Frozen Pear-Grape Salad
- Muffins
- Peach Pie
- \*Recipe given.
- Beverage

## 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 October 6

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

### PAUL'S BACKGROUND AND EARLY LIFE

LESSON TEXT: Acts 21:39; 22:3, 27, 29; 26:4, 5; Philippians 3:5, 6.  
MEMORY SELECTION: Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth.—Ecclesiastes 12:1.

God works through men. When we study his work we study the lives of men—all types of men—but all yielded to him, and used by him.

Paul stands out as one of the most influential characters in all history. His life and letters, which we are to study the next three months, have had a tremendous effect on the human race. Especially is this true of his position and influence in the Christian church.

Under God he was the one who carried the gospel to the Gentile world, and then began the great missionary program of the church, which goes on to this very day. His writings are the steady and extensive foundation of much of our study and teaching of Christian doctrine.

#### I. Birthplace (Acts 21:39).

The place of a man's birth has a definite influence on his personality and usefulness. Tarsus, where Paul was born, was one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world of that day. It was a Roman province, where men proudly held their citizenship in the great empire. Greek, the language of world culture, was spoken there.

Tarsus was a great educational and university center. It was in a rich and fertile area. It was at the head of navigation on the river Cydnus and on a great Roman highway. It was the capital of the province.

#### II. Education (Acts 22:3).

After his early training in the home and under rabbis in Tarsus, he went to Jerusalem to study in what was probably the best-equipped Hebrew college of that day, under one of the greatest teachers, Gamaliel.

Somewhere in his rearing he was taught a trade, for every Jewish boy learned to support himself with his own hands (see Acts 18:3).

He was instructed in the Word of God, and had a consuming zeal for religious things. Until he was converted, it counted against Christianity, but afterward it became a flaming fire to spread the truth in all the world.

#### III. Citizenship (Acts 22:27, 28).

The mighty power and prestige of Rome stood behind every Roman citizen. Paul used his citizenship for protection. It helped him in his service for the Lord. Its prestige was used for God's glory.

It is a good sign when a man is proud of his national background, and it speaks well for the nation to which he belongs. But Paul came (as every Christian does) to know and appreciate a higher citizenship.

#### IV. Religion (Acts 26:4, 5).

Though a free-born Roman citizen, Paul was a Jew, and loyal to the religion of his people. He was a member of the strictest sect, the Pharisees, in which his family had held membership for generations.

When he became a follower of Christ, there was no ground on which anyone could dismiss his conversion and his witness as the outbreak of a new viewpoint on the part of a renegade Jew.

#### V. Race (Phil. 3:5, 6).

Paul counted it to be an honor to be known as a Hebrew and gloried in the fact that he was born, trained and lived within that racial as well as religious circle.

No one need ever be ashamed of his race, although he may be ashamed of things which members of his race have done. But there are even more things of which to be proud, and a man may add to the standing of his race by living his own life in cleanness of character and nobility of purpose. It is never a commendable thing to be ashamed of the race of one's fathers.

We must remember, however, that all the things in which Paul gloried, he found to be but refuse when he compared them with Christ (see Phil. 3:7, 8).

Everything worthwhile in a man's life God can glorify and use. But none of them, no matter how precious they may seem to be, compares with fellowship with and service for the Lord.

## AROUND THE HOUSE

Before stringing small beads dip the end of the thread in glue which will dry quickly. The beads will thread easily without the use of a needle.

Glue thin sections of cork to the back lower corners of picture frames to prevent a dust line on the wall.

For a change, paint your ordinary flower pots with black enamel. You will be surprised how well they set off bright flowering plants such as pink petunias.

For a door or opening which appears too small, the eye can be deceived with a wallpaper border of the right width around the door.

Nylon jabots make you a pretty frill and have the added advantage of being easy to launder. No ironing is necessary. Just finger press the folds so they will fall in graceful lines.

A large paper bag slipped over the end of a furnace pipe will save a lot of dirt when cleaning the pipes.

## Here's Closet That Fits Into Waste Space; Has a Zipper Laundry Bag

By Ruth Wyeth Spears



A handy laundry bag matches the striped material used for the door, which rolls up in back of the attractive frame of wooden scallops used to finish the front.

Pattern 256 gives an actual-size cutting guide for the scalloped frame and step-by-step illustrated directions for making the entire closet and the laundry bag. This pattern may be obtained by sending 15c with name and address direct to:

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THIS closet will fit into any waste space because it has a shade-roller door that does not swing out to conflict with other doors and furnishings. Here, a space only nine inches deep is used for a linen closet with shelves.

## Complete Obedience

Johnny on his ninth birthday had had a party. It was all over and he was now gazing wistfully at the remains of the cake.

"Mother," he said, "may I have a piece of cake—only a small piece, please?"

"No," replied his mother. "You've had quite enough."

"Well, may I sleep with a bit under my pillow?" asked the boy.

"Very well, here you are, and remember to keep it under your pillow. Now run along to bed and go to sleep."

On going up to Johnnie's room some time later his mother was amazed to see Johnnie sleeping peacefully with the pillow over his stomach.

## Sandburg on Washington

Poet Carl Sandburg spent a week in Washington, D. C., as the guest of a friend. When he was ready to depart after seven days of intensive sightseeing, his host asked:

"How did you like Washington?"  
"It is the only asylum I have ever seen," commented Sandburg, "that is run by the inmates."

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