

SANTA ANNA NEWS

"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

VOLUME LXIV

SANTA ANNA, COLEMAN COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1949

NUMBER 1

9th Annual Livestock Show January 13 and 14

Bargain Rates Extended On Two Daily Papers

We have received announcements from two daily papers that their annual Bargain Rates would be extended through the month of January.

Bargain Rates on the Fort Worth Star Telegram are still in effect. We will accept NEW and RENEWAL subscriptions for both daily and Sunday. The Bargain Rate on the daily is only \$12.60 per year and the daily with Sunday is only \$13.95 per year. If you are a regular subscriber to the Star Telegram, or if you would like a new subscription to the Star Telegram, we would be glad to send in the subscription for you. Remember, this offer is good only through the month of January.

The Abilene Reporter-News continues their annual Bargain Rates through the month of January at the price of \$9.95, with the subscription to expire January 1, 1950. Both New and RENEWAL subscriptions will be accepted on this basis, and we will be glad to send in your subscription for you.

Remember, The Santa Anna News is your Home Town agent for daily papers all over the State of Texas, and we will be glad to accept your subscriptions.

FOOTBALL BOYS SEE COTTON BOWL GAME

Mayor George M. Johnson took the two co-captains of the Mountaineer football squad, Dewey Dunn and Stanley Cobb, to see the Cotton Bowl football game on New Year's Day. Mr. Bill Griffin accompanied the party to the game.

The party left here early Saturday morning and returned after the game that evening. The trip and game was a gift to the boys, from the Mayor.

Douglas Johnson, student at SMU and son of the Mayor, joined the party in Dallas, and attended the game with them.

LOCAL MEN ATTEND DISTRICT PRESBYTERY

On Sunday, January 2, a group of men from the First Presbyterian Church attended the District Presbytery, for church officials and laymen, which was held in the Austin Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brownwood. They attended a meeting at 3 p. m. The ladies of the church served a dinner between 6 and 7 o'clock, and they remained for the evening service.

Those attending from Santa Anna were: Rev. M. L. Womack, J. T. Oakes, Ted McCaughan, Mark Davis, Homer Vercher, Walter Holt and Bob Garrett.

Livestock Variety Show To Be Here Thurs. Nite, Jan 13

The Santa Anna High School auditorium will be the scene of the "Livestock Variety Show" to be presented on Thursday night, January 13, at 8:00 p. m. Prices of admission will be 60 cents for adults and 30 cents for students.

Proceeds derived from this show will be used to defray the expenses of the annual Santa Anna Livestock Show, which will be held in Thursday and Friday, January 13 and 14.

This show is being put on through the co-operation of the Santa Anna Lions Club and the Coleman Junior Chamber of Commerce. It has already been put on in Coleman, and from the comments received here about the show, it is a good one, and well worth the price of admission. The show will be two hours long and will have 18 different acts.

Tickets are on sale at the present time. Most all members of the Lions Club have the tickets for sale, and some of the store have them.

Time To File Quarter Tax Returns

It's time for employers to file their quarterly social security tax returns again—but the Social Security Administration doesn't want your money! Ralph T. Fisher, manager of the Abilene social security office, says that his office again has received a number of tax returns, with money enclosed, which should have been sent instead to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

When mailed, the quarterly social security tax returns should be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Dallas, Texas. When sent, by error, to the social security office, returns are delayed in reaching Internal Revenue, Fisher explained.

He reminded employers who have not yet completed the return for the quarter ending December 31, 1948, that they should exercise care in reporting the complete name and exact social security account number of each employee who worked, for no matter how short a period, during October, November, and December. The return must be filed not later than January 31, 1949.

All persons wishing to file retirement of death claims, or having social security problems to discuss, should meet the Social Security representative, Ralph T. Fisher, manager of the Abilene office, who will be at the Coleman Department of Public Welfare at 1:00 p. m. on Tuesday, January 11.

ATTEND CHURCH SUNDAY

Ben P. Vinson Elected New Fire Chief

At the regular meeting of the Santa Anna Volunteer Fire Department Monday night, January 3, the annual election of officers was held.

Officers were elected as follows: President, D. H. Moore; Fire Chief, Ben P. Vinson; Ass't Chief, A. D. Pettit; Secretary, Bill Griffin; Captains L. A. Welch and Cliff Stephenson; Chaplin, Rev. E. H. Wylie; Custodian, J. G. Williamson, Jr.; Reporter, Bill McDavid.

Olsen And Johnson At Fat Stock Show In Fort Worth

Fort Worth, Tex. Olsen and Johnson, world-famed comedians who wowed Texans with their zany musical show at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show here last year, will offer a brand-new array of gags and entertainers at the 1949 exposition.

Returning because of the enthusiastic reception given them by Stock Show visitors a year ago, the irrepressible "mad men of mirth" will present the all-new "Laffacade of 1949" each night and at five matinees January 28 through February 6.

The show, loaded to the brim with new acts, new gags and sketches, new comedy ideas and giveaway gimmicks, plus a dancing line of 24 girls, singing chorus of 24 and a large orchestra, will be staged in Will Rogers Memorial Auditorium on the Stock Show grounds.

Ole Olsen and Chic Johnson, stars of the original "Hellzapoppin'" show which ran for 1125 performances on Broadway, will come to Fort Worth from engagements in Kansas City and Miami Beach, Fla. They recently played to 322,000 persons in 14 nights at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, Canada—14,000 more than regular seating capacity.

The giveaway portion of the 1948 show, during which an assortment of prizes were handed out to delighted spectators, will be repeated in an all-new fun form.

In addition to the night performances, matinees are set for January 29 and 30 and February 2, 5 and 6.

Tickets may be purchased by addressing the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, P. O. Box 150, Fort Worth, Tex.

Miss Kathryn Baxter returned to Waco Sunday afternoon, after being here several days. She had spent Christmas with her sister, Mrs. E. E. Polk and family in El Paso.

THE AMERICAN WAY



Don't Let It Fool You, Left!

MRS. J. E. HICKMAN DIES IN OKLAHOMA

Friends here have received word of the death of Mrs. J. E. Hickman, which occurred in Stillwater, Oklahoma, on December 22.

Mrs. Hickman, after her marriage in Kentucky, in 1897, came to Santa Anna, where she lived for 6 years, while her husband was superintendent of the Santa Anna schools during that time. Mr. Hickman will be remembered as the school teacher, who organized the high school in Santa Anna. Two members of the first graduating class still live in Coleman County; Mrs. Anna Gardner Thompson, of Coleman, and Mrs. Beatrice Gay, of Santa Anna. Mr. Hickman lives at Stillwater.

CONGRATULATION TO MR. AND MRS. AUBREY BREWER

A daughter, named Debra Marie, and weighing 8 pounds, 4 ounces was born to Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Brewer, of Santa Anna on Wednesday, December 29, 1948 at 2:00 a. m.

Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. Alvie Brewer, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Cox, of Coleman.

Byron McClanahan returned to A and M College, on Sunday, after a two weeks visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McClanahan. Visitors, last week, in the McClanahan home were their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Payne of Austin.

PETTITS HAVE VISITORS

Mrs. Lillian Pettit, and A. D. had all the other members of the family with them as visitors last week-end. Among those attending were two young grandbabies enjoying the New Year holidays for the first time, with their grandmother.

Visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Stevens and family of Dublin; Mrs. Homer Greenlee and sons, from Fort Worth; Mr. and Mrs. Billy Patton and little daughter, from Gustine; Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Spring and children, from Mission; and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smith and little son, from San Angelo.

Guests in the T. M. Gillham home during the Christmas holidays were: Mrs. Gillham's father, W. F. Bankston, from Greenville, and uncle, J. W. Moore, of Kerrville, and a sister and family; Mr. and Mrs. Houston Harvey and son, Jerry, of Austin. Also Mr. and Mrs. Limon Stovall and family, from Pampa.

Billy and Dickie Ferguson returned home on Wednesday of last week, after spending the holidays with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Ferguson at Bryan.

Mr. and Mrs. Gene Deal returned to their home in Houston on Wednesday of last week, after a holiday visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Etoile Cozart.

The ninth annual Santa Anna FFA and 4-H Club Livestock Show will be held at the New Livestock Show Barn, near the high school, on January 13 and 14. This will be the first show to be held in the new barn, and in connection with the show a number of booths will be set up in the gym, for the merchants and others to use to display their merchandise.

Plans are to make this the biggest and the best show yet. In the past, the shows have been held in the Wool Warehouse building, but this year we have a new building to house the animals and room enough to conduct a stock show in the manner it should be.

There will be plenty of other interesting and educational features for the visitors. In the gym there will be about 20 booths, some being sponsored by the merchants of Santa Anna, and others will be sponsored by the Soil Conservation program, the G. I. School, AAA Office, the Santa Anna Home Demonstration Club and the County H. D. C. Council. There will be plenty of seating room in the gym, and if the day is cold, the gym will be heated. At intervals during both days, free pictures will be shown. The names of the shows are not available at this time, but some will be furnished by the State Game Warden, the Soil conservation program and others. The concession stand in the gym will be open on both days, with cold and hot drinks, sandwiches and other items to make the days comfortable for both the men and the ladies and children.

The animals will all be on display all through Thursday and the judging will begin at 10:00 a. m. on Friday. Judges will be James Grote, calf judge, of San Angelo, and Mr. Marshall, supervisor of the San Angelo District of the Extension Service, sheep and hog judge.

The auction sale will be held at 2:30 p. m. Friday. There will be a Grand and Reserve Champion in the calf, sheep and hog divisions.

CORRECTION

Through an oversight in the Newman Christmas dinner write-up last week, the A. O. Newman family, of Brownwood, was not mentioned. They were here, as usual, and no family gathering would be complete without the Judge and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Howington and Ola Mae were holiday visitors with their daughter and sister, Mrs. Charles Hogue and family, at Boerne.

Hospital Notes—

The following patients have been admitted to the Sealy Hospital the past week.

Miss Ruby Jean Aschenbeck, Santa Anna.

Mr. H. J. Powell, San Angelo.

Mrs. J. J. Copeland, Santa Anna.

Mr. L. M. Cole, Bangs.

Mrs. C. O. Ford, Brooksmith.

Mrs. J. C. Horner, Santa Anna.

Mr. W. H. Rush, Valera.

BIRTHS

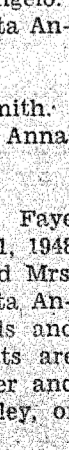
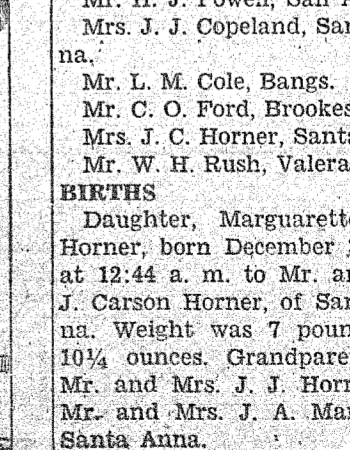
Daughter, Marguerette Faye Horner, born December 31, 1948 at 12:44 a. m. to Mr. and Mrs. J. Carson Horner, of Santa Anna. Weight was 7 pounds and 10 1/4 ounces. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Horner and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Manley, of Santa Anna.

Starting Today

Today the Santa Anna News runs the first of three cartoon strips as a reminder to all to join the 1949 March of Dimes.

Last year was a black one in polio history. So we are anxious to cooperate in the fight against infantile paralysis. These cartoons vividly stress the urgent need of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and its local chapter to replenish funds exhausted in fighting polio last summer.

HERE'S LINDA



The Santa Anna News
ESTABLISHED 1886

J. J. GREGG
Owner and Publisher
JOHN C. GREGG
Editor and Business Manager
MRS. A. L. ODER, Local Reporter

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The publisher is not responsible for copy omissions, typographical errors that may occur, further than to correct it in the next issue. All advertising orders are accepted on this basis only.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
In Coleman County 1 year \$2.00
In Coleman County 6 mo. \$1.25
Outside County 1 year \$2.50
Outside County 6 mo. \$1.50



Rockwood News
By Mrs. John C. Hunter

Rev. R. T. Wallace, pastor, brought the message at both services, Sunday, at the Methodist Church. He and Mrs. Wallace were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bryan and Kenneth, were holiday visitors in Fort Worth with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hornsby.

Mrs. Ola Shelton, of Shield, was a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Richardson.

Mrs. A. S. Hart, of Crowell, came last Wednesday and was overnight guest of Mrs. J. C. Ferguson. Mrs. Hart is a former resident of Rockwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Smith and family, of San Saba, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bostick.

Mrs. Harvey McWilliams, of Hext, was a holiday visitor in the A. S. Hall home and Miss Pearl Castleman accompanied her home for a visit.

Mrs. Rex Cooper and children spent the week-end in Santa Anna, visiting her mother, Mrs.

Conner Walters and family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Winslett, of Coleman, were visiting relatives Sunday afternoon.

Rev. and Mrs. R. B. Cooper, of Dallas, were greeting friends Thursday afternoon. Rev. Cooper is a former pastor of the Rockwood Baptist Church.

Mrs. Mary Irick and daughter, of Santa Anna, and Mr. and Mrs. Don Harlow and children, of Ohio, were Thursday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Bryan.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Davis and children were New Year guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Tucker, of Waldrip.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Uistad, of Brady, were Saturday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bryan and girls. Mr. and Mrs. Holton Wise were Sunday guest of the Bryans.

Bobby and Joyce Wise have returned to San Antonio after spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Wise.

Mrs. Miller Box and Jerry have returned from Hobbs, New Mexico, where they spent the New Year holidays with Mr. Box.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brushenhan and daughter, of Bakersfield, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Brushenhan.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Wright, of Van Cover, are visiting his father, Mr. Claud Wright. They, with Mr. and Mrs. Bill Steward, went to McKinney, Sunday, to visit Little Bill, who is in the V. A. Hospital there.

Holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Sluder were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sluder, of Georgetown; Mrs. Roy Collins and children, of Ballinger; Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Slate, of Gouldbusk; Billy McIntire and family; James Sluder and wife; and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Collins and family, all of Brownwood.

Miss Rosa Belle Moore entertained with a New Year dinner Saturday night. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Shuford; Mrs. Octavia Timmons; Mr. and Mrs. Lee McMillan; and Mr. and Mrs. Hwatt Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Caldwell and baby, of Junction, were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Ray Caldwell and spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Steward.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fullbright and son and Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Harmes and children, of Cole-

man, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Heilman, during the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Harmes are moving back to Rockwood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. McMillan, Mrs. Spugel and daughter, of Rochelle, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lee McMillan. Margie McMillan was a guest of Patsy Rehm.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Rehm and family were visiting in Coleman Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Livingston and granddaughter, of Coleman, spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. King.

Mr. and Mrs. Bob Klever, of Oregon, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Rutherford.

Claudia Inman, of Coleman, and Patsy Rehm spent Sunday night with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Buttry.

Mrs. Gussie Wise and Billie were in Fort Worth last Monday, on business.

Mrs. Lily Smith, of Brownwood, visited her daughter, Mrs. Dillard Ellie and Mr. Ellie from Monday to Wednesday.

Holiday guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McIlvain were Mr. and Mrs. Hubert McIlvain and baby, of Lovgview, and Mr. and Mrs. Baum, of Cisco.

Mrs. Linnie Blackwell and Roy ate Turkey dinner in Coleman with Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Blackwell.

Talmadge Caldwell is visiting in Houston with his brother and sister.

Holiday guest in the Cecil Davis home were Joyce Tucker, of Austin, and Kay Bruson, of Killen, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Davis, of Andice, and Janice and Preston Tucker, of Farr.

Sunday guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hodges, Sr., were Mr. and Mrs. William Hodges, of San Angelo; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hodges and Ricky; and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hodges, Jr., and family.

At different times during the Christmas vacation Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Richardson had their children as guest, they are: Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Dudley, Jr., of Ozona; Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Cooper and Arnetta, of Jayton; Loyce, of Abilene; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Richardson and Betty, of Coleman; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Richardson, of Santa Anna; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Richardson; and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Richardson and Max.

Guest in the J. A. Hunter home have been Mr. and Mrs. Tony Glass and children, of Austin; Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Briscoe, of Waldrip; Mr. and Mrs. James

Hunter, of Denver City came by enroute to Virginia to spend Christmas and again enroute home.

Mrs. W. C. Stobaugh and son, Gene, of Big Spring, accompanied by Mrs. Bernice Drake, of Brownwood, spent aturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Uless Maness. All of them went to Brownwood for Sunday.

Mrs. T. E. Timmons, of Marshall, spent last week with her sister, Mrs. Fred Shuford and Mr. Shuford.

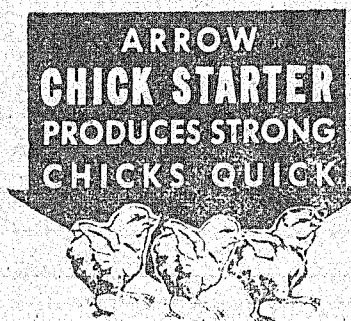
Howard Lee Lovelady returned to John Tarleton last Sunday after spending the Christmas holidays with home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Simpson, Cella Ann and James Leslie, of Goldthwaite, spent last Friday night and Saturday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Lovelady and Howard Lee.

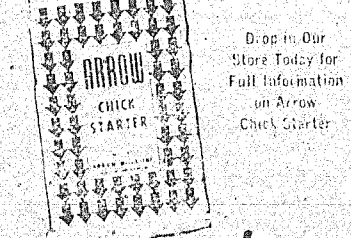
Miss Virginia Sheffield has returned to her home at Fox, Oklahoma, after spending the Christmas and New Year holidays in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor.

Holiday visitors in the Lovell Richardson home were: Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Lee, of Orange; Mr. and Mrs. Elgene Price and son, of San Antonio; Mrs. C. A. Trigg, of Brady; and Mrs. F. E. Elliott, of Fort Worth.

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COME IN TODAY

Specials for Sat. January 8, 1949

- Texan Sweet Feed \$2.60
- Arrow 20% Egg Mash \$4.75
- Arrow 35% Hog Supplement \$5.65

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Mrs. J. C. Price went to Sterling City on Wednesday and visited with her cousin, Mrs. Bernice Haughawaut, who returned with her for a short visit. Mrs. Haughawaut lived here for a while last winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Blanton, of Owens, visited Monday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mace Blanton.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Wallace and children, from Aiken, Texas, were holiday visitors with his mother, Mrs. W. E. Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Taylor are moving back to their farm in the Plainview community this week, after a residence of several years in town.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Wise, Jimmy and Sharon, Mrs. Roy Casey and Sandra, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Leman Lowery and Coy Herring, in Fort Worth.

Mrs. W. J. Key and Mrs. Doug Key, of Abilene, visited Sunday with their daughter and sister, Mrs. W. R. Mu and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ballou Overton, were week-end visitors in the home of her sister, Walter Holt and family.

A. J. Baker was in Lometa for a visit with his wife and their two little daughters, Virginia Estell and Sharon Janell, during the holidays.

BEATS HEATING PAD FOR RHEUMATIC PAIN!

Thousands of sufferers from miserable Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Arthritis, Muscular Cramps or minor aches, are happy over their new discovery of REUMA-RUB, the new Analgesic Alcoholic Rub. REUMA-RUB is really pleasant to use—yet penetrates and stimulates sore muscles and gives welcome relief from pain. Remember: If REUMA-RUB does not give you more relief than any other remedy ever used—purchase price will be promptly refunded. The large bottle costs you only \$1.25 at your Druggist or at **PHILLIPS DRUG 43c**



How will you greet him?

Many will toast this fellow's arrival with champagne and cheers.

And when they shout "Happy New Year"—they know it will be just that... for them.

There'll be others, of course, whose cup will be bitter and cheerless. To them 1959 will promise just one more year of disappointment and failure—another year of "have-not"!

How will you "see in" that year ahead?

Your answer lies in the plans you are making today for the future happiness and security of your family and yourself. It lies in a systematic saving plan—one that builds and builds for the future.

Many are finding the best answer in U.S. Savings Bonds—the wisest, surest of all investments. These Bonds are guaranteed by the U. S. Government—guaranteed to pay you back \$4 for every \$3 you put in, after ten years.

Now is the time to start saving, automatically, this easy, painless way. Enroll today in the Payroll Savings Plan. Or, if you're not on a payroll, ask your bank about the equally convenient, equally profitable Bond-A-Month Plan.

Remember—U. S. Savings Bonds say happy, happy New Year in 1959!

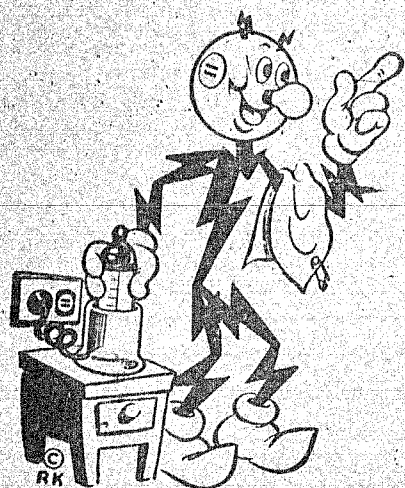
AUTOMATIC SAVING IS SURE SAVING —U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

Santa Anna National Bank

Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and Advertising Council.

We try to keep 5 years ahead of the babies!



THEY'RE being born in record numbers these days; 4 million babies last year—12 million since the war!

They make one very important reason for the gigantic expansion program of the business-managed electric companies. Another reason is that everybody's appetite for electric service is getting bigger—in towns and on farms, in homes and in industry.

Ordinarily, we work and plan about 5 years ahead to meet the anticipated demand for electric service. (It takes a long time to plan, build and equip power plants.)

Today, in addition, we're working hard to catch up with much needed construction we could not do during the war years!

The West Texas Utilities Company is now rushing the work on an \$18,000,000 construction program. This \$18,000,000 construction program is part of the company policy of anticipating future needs... of keeping ahead of the babies.

How is this \$18,000,000 being spent? It is paying for new generating facilities... for improving and enlarging existing equipment... for hundreds of miles of wire, cable and pole lines. It means new jobs... agricultural and industrial development... a more prosperous West Texas for all of us!

West Texas Utilities Company

and Mrs. W. R. Kelley had visitors for the New Year days, their son, Dr. Virgel Kelley, of Waco, and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. V. O. Kelley, of Dallas.

Eureka News

By Mrs. Joe C. Brooke

Visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Elkins Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Thelbert Elkins, of Coleman, and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ferguson, of Concord.

Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Curry visited his sister and family, of Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sartor, on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brinson, of Bangs, visited Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Brinson on Thursday.

Recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Curry were their children: Mr. and Mrs. Zemmerlee, of Lawn; J. V., of Fort Worth; and Mr. and Mrs. Thelbert Elkins, of Coleman.

Mr. J. M. Elkins is visiting in Coleman this week.

Bro. Hal Martin, of Trickham, filled his regular appointment at the church Sunday, and was dinner guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Aschenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Nelson, from Uvalde, Texas, visited Monday in the home of her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Elkins.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Brooke were business visitors at the Martin Dairy Farm at Trickham on Monday, where they purchased one of the Martin's fine registered Jersey bulls. Mr. Martin has one of the finest herd of dairy cows in the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Connie Lowe, of Corpus Christi, visited Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Brinson.

Guests in the home of Mr. and

Mrs. E. G. Terry, Sunday were her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Cupps, of Cleveland.

Sunday visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Joe C. Brooke were Dr. and Mrs. Strozler, of Watts Creek, and Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Curry and Otho.

Guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Elkins last week were their children: Mr. and Mrs. Bob Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Elkins, and Myrl Elkins, of Warren, Arizona; Mr. Elkins' brother and family, Mr. and Mrs. Buren Elkins, also of Warren, visited them.

Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Brinson entertained a large group of friends with a 42 party Saturday night. Refreshments were served at the conclusion of the games.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Aschenbeck took their daughter, Ruby Jean, to Santa Anna Monday, where she is nursing. She has been visiting her parents, while recovering from a recent operation.

Cleveland News

(By Mrs. M. F. Blanton)

Would like to say first, I appreciate the gift from the News Office. Thanks.

Mrs. Duane Williams and Bill, Bobbie and Donnie Rainey, of Pecos, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Blanton and Ann.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud England and daughter, of Abilene, attended church at Cleveland Sunday, and had dinner in the R. W. Cupps home.

Mr. and Mrs. Silas Wagner and family visited last week with

Mrs. Gladys Perry and family, at DeLeon, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rainey, of Pecos, visited over the week-end with Mrs. Rainey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manley Blanton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Williams spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Westly Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Rainey and boys and Mrs. Duane Williams, of Pecos, and Mr. and Mrs. Blanton and Ann visited with Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Blanton Saturday night.

Mr. Sindy F. Blanton, of Santa Anna, had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Manley Blanton Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clesby Starnes, of Brownwood, spent Saturday night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Casey Herring.

Those having dinner New Years with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Radle, were Mr. Lee Stube Phillips and Miss Louise Parks and Junior Radle.

Those visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cupps during the past week were: Mr. and Mrs. Virgie Cupps; Mr. and Mrs. Casey Herring and children; Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Fleming and children; Mr. and Mrs. Harrel Cupps, from Edith, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cupps and family; Mr. and Mrs. Clesby Starnes, from Brownwood, Texas; and Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Terry, from the Buffalo Community.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mathews, from Bangs, visited with Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Radle Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Harris were holiday visitors with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meddlin, in Odessa.

H. M. Kemp, of Post, visited Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. D. Kemp. Other visitors in the Kemp home were their daughter, Mrs. Warren Gill, and family, of Whon.

Classified

CEMENT WORK: Sidewalks, curbs, porches, steps, foundations, and also rock, tile, stucco or white coat sand finish, all plastering included. Call Sam Jones, Phone 114, Santa Anna, Texas. 16tf

USED CARS: We buy and sell good used cars. Coleman and Coleman Auto Sales. Coleman Texas. 600 N. Neches. Phone 4456. 50-4p

PULLETS FOR SALE
Heavy laying, long life Austral Whites. 9 to 10 weeks of age. \$1.10 each, 100 and up \$1.05. Griffin Hatchery. Santa Anna, Texas. 48tf

WHEN in need of baby chicks, call us. Barney Lewellen. 1tf

FOR SALE: Pigs and 3 registered Bull yearlings. Chap Eeds. 1p

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETING
Notice is hereby given, that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Anna National Bank of Santa Anna, Texas will be held at the office of said Bank on the 11th day of January, 1949 at 2:00 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
O. L. Cheaney,
Executive Vice President and Cashier. 51-1c

CARD OF THANKS
I want to take this opportunity to thank each one who had a part in electing me Santa Anna's Christmas Queen.
Thanks a million.
Venita Joye Allison

Dorothy Perkins Cleansing Cream half price during January. Phillips and Corner Drug.

4% FARM and RANCH LOANS
No stock to buy, no appraisal fee, no commission, or red tape. Prompt friendly service. Contact L. G. Bobo, P. O. Box 223, Phone 232, Santa Anna, Tex. 1fc

FOR SALE: One O. I. C. male and one O. I. C. gilt, bred; milk cow and a 10 inch hammer mill. W. D. Ashmore. 3 1/2 miles northwest Santa Anna. 53-1

FOR RENT: Nice front bedroom. Kitchen privileges, if desired. Phone or see Mrs. J. E. Bolton. 53-1c

WANTED AT ONCE!
CAPABLE MAN to take over route of established Watkins customers in South Coleman County. Full time position with unlimited opportunity. Representative will help you get started. Well established dealers earning \$50 weekly and more. No money needed. Car essential. Only men between 25 and 55 years considered. Write A. Lewis, The J. R. Watkins Company, Memphis, Tennessee. 52-1c

BABY CHICKS available each Saturday. Popular breeds and crosses. Contact R.F. McSwain, Curtis Field, Brady, Texas. Phone 575. 52tf

TURKEY POULTS available every Saturday beginning Jan. 15. Excellent Broad Breast. Pullorum Passed. Prices reasonable. Contact R.F. McSwain, Curtis Field, Brady, Texas. Phone 575. 52tf

FOR SALE: One 1/3 H.P. 110 Volt Buffer and grinder. Has new rock and new buffer. Ideal for home or farm shop. L. A. Welch

WANTED: Burnt or Wrecked cars. See Fred or Marcel Coleman. 600 N. Neches, Coleman, Texas. Phone 4456. 50-4p



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Dresses, Good, New 1/2 Price

Dresses, One lot, Were 16.98 **Now \$3.98**

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Blouses, One Lot, 1-2 Price

HOSE, Nylon - 51 Gauge - Sheer 95c

HATS, One Lot, Values to 5.98 **NOW \$1.00**

Shower Curtains Were 3.98 **NOW \$1.39**

Mattress Covers, Now 1-2 Price

Come To Coleman Early Friday For Best Selections, And Come To.....

Sturges & Gibbs

MEAL Aunt Jamma 5 Pound Sack	37c	Hominy Van Camps No. 2 1/2 Can	14c
Matches True American, they are a bargain	5c	Syrup Blue Ber Rabbit, Pure Cane. No. 10 Bucket	99c
Syrup Staley Golden No. 5 Bucket	49c	Gloves Jersey knit, they are warm Ladies or men's Pair	.32
PEAS Piet Sweet, large, tender No. 2 Can	15c	Blackberries Star Brand No. 2 Can	25c
Tuna Fish Top Wave - Solid Pack Sea Frene, Reg. Can	47c	Shortening Red & White 3 Pound Tin	99c
Preserves Star Plum Pure Fruit and Sugar Pound Jar	19c	Dog Food Give your dog the best, ask your veterinarian he knows. HILLS Tall Can	15c
SPUDS No. 1 Idaho Russets Pound	5 1/2c	Cherries Red pitted, fine for pies, preserves. No. 2	30c
Veg Al Makes Delicious Soup Mix Vegetables No. 2 Can	17c	Oranges Texas Seedless 8 Pound Sack	42c
BRUIT-VEGETABLES		Bananas Central America Pound	15c
Oranges Texas Seedless 8 Pound Sack	42c	ONIONS Spanish Sweets Pound	5c
Bananas Central America Pound	15c	Rutabagas Northern Waxen Pound	5c
ONIONS Spanish Sweets Pound	5c	Brains Fresh Veal Pound	20c
Rutabagas Northern Waxen Pound	5c	Pork Chops Small and lean Pound	59c
STEAK Home Killed T-Bone. Pound	78c	Spare Ribs Fresh Pound	45c

Hosch Gro. Pho. 56

Hunter Bros. Pho. 48

This Eventful Year

CHRONOLOGY of the YEAR 1948

FLOODS Disaster

January 12-Dominican DC-3 airliner crash between...

February 22-Two truckloads of explosives are blown up...

March 12-Thirty persons killed when Northwest Airlines DC-4 crashes...

April 13-More than 3,000 families are evacuated when Ohio river overflows...

May 3-Tornadoes kill at least 23 persons in midwestern states...

July 1-Series of earthquakes destroy about 70 per cent of industrial city of Fukui...

August 12-Thirteen men killed when B-29 crashes after take-off near Roswell...

September 6-Labor Day holiday deaths from accidents in U. S. over three-day period total 407.

October 5-Hurricane causes 11 deaths and 10 million dollars damage in Cuba...

November 16-Search abandoned for Air Force B-29, missing since Nov. 6 on route from Okinawa to Guam.

December 24-California observes 10th anniversary of discovery of gold by Jas. W. Marshall in Coloma.

January 1-Bing Crosby named top money-making star for 8th consecutive year.

February 3-Eric Johnson re-elected president of Association of Motion Picture Directors.

March 10-Pope grants dispensation to marry Danish Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.

April 10-Three railroad brotherhoods call off threatened nation-wide strike after President Truman orders army to seize roads.

May 2-Gen. Dwight Eisenhower retires from the army.

June 25-Dr. Robert Ernest Hume, internationalist known for his views on living relations.

24-Commission of the Churches of International Affairs is established in New York City.

May 3-Columbia breaks off diplomatic relations with Russia.

June 2-Senator Taft of Ohio tours North Carolina election campaign.

July 5-Geo. I. Hall, of New York, elected Grand Ruler of BPOE in Philadelphia.

August 6-First round of the world flight by B-29's is completed when two of the bombers land at Davis-Monthan base near Tucson, Ariz.

September 11-Miss America of 1948 chosen in Atlantic City; Beatrice Vella Stepp, 18, Hopkins, Minn., wins.

October 8-UMW announces beginning of a program to guarantee all 400,000 members and families free medical and hospital services.

November 4-Auguste Piccard and Max Cosyns abandoned plans to make first mechanical descent dives after their special bathyscaphe was damaged off the Cape Verde islands.

December 7-Secretary of State George Marshall undertakes appointment of a new ambassador to Mexico.

January 6-Both congress convene.

February 3-National Airlines' 145 pilots strike before midnight over dismissal of pilot two years ago.

March 1-House un-American activities committee accuses Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the national bureau of standards, of being "one of the weakest links in our atomic security."

April 2-Both houses of congress override tax cut veto, pass omnibus foreign aid bill and adjourn for week.

May 2-Gen. Dwight Eisenhower retires from the army.

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Top Ten Spot News Stories of 1948

Russians blockade Berlin, causing inauguration of airlift, heightening the "cold war."

War in China gears climax with Communist troops marching to apparent victory and U. S. officials refusing to grant additional aid to Chiang Kai-shek.

Mohandas Gandhi assassinated by Hindu extremist, terminating life of service to India and cause of freedom.

United Nations proceedings bring into open many international problems and emphasize conflict between East and West.

President Truman signs second peacetime selective service bill.

Whittaker Chambers, confessed for...

Deaths

January 25-Dr. Robert Ernest Hume, internationalist known for his views on living relations.

February 25-Adm. Jose Reeves, 76, commander-in-chief of U. S. fleet, 1934-36.

March 27-Charles Evans Hughes, 86, former chief justice of U. S.

April 24-Mrs. Eleanor Medill Patterson, 63, editor-publisher of Washington Times-Herald.

May 13-George Herman (Babe) Ruth, 53, the "Sultan of Swat," who set or tied 76 baseball records.

June 23-Joe Louis signs with 20th Century Sporting club to defend his heavy-weight title in New York bout June 23 against Joe Walcott.

U. N. SESSION

6-Britain, France and U. S. demand in Britain identical notes that Russia lift its blockade of Berlin.

9-Holy Land truce, which began June 11, expires, and all three principal fronts again flame into action.

12-British lend-lease account with the U. S. is closed out.

27-Maj. Gen. Hershey announces that the new draft will take 25-year olds first and youngest men last.

29-Yugoslav Communists re-elect Marshal Tito as head of the politburo.

31-Another U. S. tribunal in Nuremberg sentences 11 of 12 Krupp munitions directors to prison.

THE VICTORS

10-Tony Zale, 34, regains world middle-weight title by knocking out Rocky Graziano, 28.

11-Lloyd Mangrum wins the \$10,000 Columbus open golf championship.

13-Rolland R. Free of Hollywood sets world's motorcycle speed record of 150.885 MPH on Bonneville salt flats, Utah.

14-Summer games of the 14th modern Olympiad end in London after a 10-day program.

15-Home pro Lloyd Mangrum wins \$2,500 in prizes in winning the All-American tourney Aug. 6, a world championship event Aug. 7 and Tam O'Shanter professional tournament Aug. 9 in Chicago.

27-Undeclared Army and consistently defeated Navy fought to 21-21 tie in annual football classic.

Foreign

January 3-522 million-dollar aid program for France and Italy gets under way.

February 1-Russia protests that low-flying B-17's are making inspections of Soviet ships in the Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan.

March 19-U. S. abandons its support of partition of the Holy Land.

April 1-Secretary Marshall tells ninth international conference of American states in Bogota that ERP must take precedence over aid to Latin America.

Domestic

January 6-Both congress convene.

February 3-National Airlines' 145 pilots strike before midnight over dismissal of pilot two years ago.

March 1-House un-American activities committee accuses Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the national bureau of standards, of being "one of the weakest links in our atomic security."

Sports

January 1-Bowl football games

February 7-Gilbert Dodds runs fastest indoor mile ever timed in Boston (4:08.1).

Panorama

1-Bing Crosby named top money-making star for 8th consecutive year.

2-Both houses of congress override tax cut veto, pass omnibus foreign aid bill and adjourn for week.

3-Eric Johnson re-elected president of Association of Motion Picture Directors.

4-California observes 10th anniversary of discovery of gold by Jas. W. Marshall in Coloma.

**National Guard Unit
by Heavy Tank Co.**
Effective November 1, 1948 the Heavy Tank Co., 142nd Infantry, TGN, Santa Anna, Texas was redesignated as the Heavy Tank Co., 142nd Infantry, TGN. This gives this unit a Table of Organization of more property and increases the strength to 5 officers and 93 enlisted men, which will make it a still better and interesting organization.

The unit has recently completed the annual Ordnance, Quartermaster, Chemical and Signal Property State inspections. The official inspection reports have not been received, but the unit was assured that the inspections were satisfactory and better. The Federal Inspection will be May 6, and that is the inspection the boys are really going to bear down on.

The Heavy Tank Co. still needs men, veterans and young men. Young men between the ages of 17 and 18½ years old will be deferred as long as they serve satisfactorily in the Guard, which means, until they pass the draft age, according to Department of the Army Circular No. 247.

Texas Schools allow scholastic credit for membership in the National Guard, in lieu of Physical Education.

Veterans with more than 90 days, but less than 12 months Federal Service may also be exempt from the draft by joining the Guard.

Members of the Senior ROTC, who are also members of the Guard do not have to attend National Guard armory drills.

Boys attending school and colleges, within the ages of 17 to 18½ may see Captain Jesse K. Barton or M/Sgt. Virgil Fulton,

and arrangements can be made for them to enlist in the Heavy Tank Co., 142nd Infantry and drill with Texas National Guard units near their schools.

Applications will be carefully selected under this quota, largely based in ability to attend weekly training periods and summer camp. Absences may not exceed 10 percent of schedule drills, days of field training, or a combination thereof.

Veterans who wish to make applications to enlist in grade held in Federal Service must not let the new title conversation order confuse them. The Title conversation does not affect the pay grade. Pay Grades are the same as before.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Blair and children, Hugh Lee and Beverly, of Wichita Falls, and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Blair and daughters, Mary Louise and Betty Carol, of Goldthwaite, were holiday visitors with their mother and grandmother, Mrs. H. O. Blair.

Mrs. William Yates and David, of Fort Worth, spent Friday with her father, Preston West.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Jones spent the holidays in Austin, with their daughters, Allene Jones and Mrs. Nye Ried and family.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Sides have moved to Mozelle, where they have leased a farm.

Last week Rev. and Mrs. T. M. Gillham and family spent a few days visiting Mrs. Gillham's mother at Littlefield.

Dorothy Perkins Cleansing Cream half price during January. Phillips and Corner Drug.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bible and her daughter, Marianne left Monday for Lockhart, to attend funeral services on Wednesday for George Richard Bible, who was killed on Guam, in 1944. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Bible. The visitors will get

to be with Jimmie Lee Wilson, who lives with the Raleigh Bibles.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Emmet Smith and sons, of Monument, New Mexico, visited from Friday until Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Turney Smith. The Emmet Smith's also visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Horner.

Danny Wylie visited last weekend with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Gober and Vada Dell.

Hampshire Tops At International Show



CROPSY, ILL.—Here is the grand champion barrow over all breeds at the 1948 International Livestock Show Junior Feeding Contest. At six months of age he weighed 210 pounds and is a lean, meaty, trim, nicely balanced Hampshire carrying a high per cent of the high-priced lean meat cuts of ham, loin and bacon. He was shown by 4-H club exhibitor Morris Pruitt whose record is typical of the records made by Hampshires in the hands of the Junior livestock enthusiasts of the nation. This barrow could well be considered an economy type in that he can be produced economically by the farmer and will yield a carcass worth a premium in dollars and cents—all in the same animal!

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BUY THEM TODAY AT THE
Santa Anns News

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Campbell and Carol visited with relatives in Belton a part of last week.

Maurice Curry has gone to Lubbock, where he has accepted employment.

**QUICK RELIEF FROM
Symptoms of Distress Arising from
STOMACH ULCERS
DUE TO EXCESS ACID**
Free Book Tells of Home Treatment that Must Help or it Will Cost You Nothing

Over three million bottles of the WILLARD TREATMENT have been sold for relief of symptoms of distress arising from Stomach and Duodenal Ulcers due to Excess Acid—Poor Digestion, Sour or Upset Stomach, Gasiness, Heartburn, Sleeplessness, etc., due to Excess Acid. Sold on 15 days' trial! Ask for "Willard's Message" which fully explains this treatment—free—at

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Rectal, Hernia, Skin and Colon Specialist

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I have recently installed a new X-ray and Colon Therapy machine with Oxygen. If you have any of the above troubles I would be glad to see you.

EXAMINATION FREE

In Coleman At The Coleman Hotel
Sunday, January 9, From 12 to 4 P.M.

\$2.00

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Cleansing
Cream**

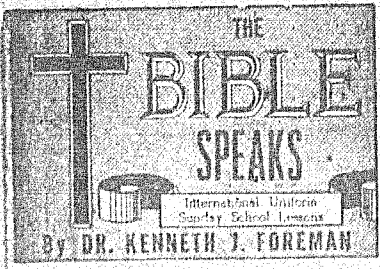
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Of RADIATORS
And Also Do
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Bob Leavell
Coleman, Texas



SCRIPTURE: Mark 2:13-14; Luke 1:1-4; John 20:30-31; 21:25; Acts 1:1; 20:35; Corinthians 11:23-25; 15:3-8; Colossians 1:1; 2 John 1:1-4.
DEVOTIONAL READING: Hebrews 1:1-19.

In Remembrance
Lesson for January 9, 1949.

JESUS OF NAZARETH was the Unforgettable Man. All our information about him as he lived in Galilee comes from four small booklets known as the Gospels. There was a little more about him in the letters of Paul, and a few additional sayings of his have been preserved in papyrus fragments in Egypt. But the main source of our historical knowledge of Jesus is in these four Gospels. All put together they do not make a big book, but any one of them by itself is a great book.



Dr. Foreman
These four Gospels. All put together they do not make a big book, but any one of them by itself is a great book.

Who Remembered Him?

IT BOTHERS some people to discover what scholars have always known, that our Gospels as we have them are based on earlier writings and spoken traditions. But this gives us an even better reason for trusting the reliability of these records. They were not made up for the first time a generation or more after Jesus' resurrection. They go back to the lifetime of thousands who personally knew Jesus.

The farther back scholars can trace the origins of the Gospels, the more historically reliable they are proved to be. Some of the information worked into our Gospels came from personal reminiscences; this is the case with large parts of Matthew and John. In the case of Mark, the early story in the church was that as a young companion of Peter on missionary journeys, Mark jotted down the stories which Peter told about Jesus.

At any rate the Gospel of Mark contains just the sort of things that a man like Peter would be likely to remember. Luke himself, a missionary doctor and great friend of Paul, never knew Jesus personally, but lived for two years in Palestine and gathered the materials for his Gospel while there were still hundreds of people there who remembered Jesus well.

What They Remembered

JOHN tells us that it would be impossible to write down all that was then known of Jesus' life. Out of the 400 days (at least) during which Jesus' public ministry lasted, not over 40 are recorded, even in part.

Yet what these men did recall and record is enough to reveal a matchless Person. A fifth Gospel might enlarge our knowledge of Jesus; but it would not greatly change it. Jesus never wrote a book, not even a letter so far as we know; yet such words of his as were remembered have influenced the world.

Jesus' entire public ministry lasted a shorter time than it takes to go through college; yet what he did has had a deeper effect on the world than the work of any university graduate in history. Jesus started no corporation, no formal organization; yet out of his fellowship have grown the greatest institutions in the world.

Why They Remembered

THE STORY of Jesus was remembered and recorded by his followers partly because they could not help it. They could not forget him and did not want to forget him. One thing is true of all those who lovingly cherished these memories of the Master: they loved and adored him.

No unbeliever ever wrote a Gospel. Pilate wrote no life of Christ. Even if Judas had lived, he could not have written one. Our Gospels were written by men of faith, for the purpose of calling out faith in others. These things were written that ye may believe that Jesus is the Son of God" (John 20:31).

In one sense of the word we could write a better Gospel now, for today 19 centuries of Christian experience are behind us, and those 19 centuries are full of the doings of Christ through his church. The

Whom News
Mrs. Tom Rutherford

Our community was deeply saddened Saturday afternoon, when Mrs. Gus Fivcash was stricken with a complete stroke of paralysis. She is in Dr. Jane L. Johnson's Clinic in Coleman, where she remains seriously ill at this writing. All her family, and many friends and relatives remain at her bedside, trusting for improvement in her serious condition.

A large crowd enjoyed the hobo party at the Buster Wallace Hutment Friday night. All reported an enjoyable time. Dar-

Church Notices

Buffalo Methodist Church
Preaching services 1st and 3rd Sundays.
Sunday School 10:00 A. M. every Sunday.
Preaching service 11:00 A. M. Evening service 7:30 P. M.
Rev. Archie McCloskey, Pastor

CHURCH OF CHRIST
"We Welcome All"
Services each Lord's Day morning at 10:30. Evening 7:00. Mr. George Hughes of Blanket will preach each second and fourth Lord's Days.
Bible Study, each Wednesday evening at 7:00 p. m.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Bible School 10 A. M. Geo. P. Richardson, Supt.
Communion and Preaching service 11 A. M.
Ernest H. Wylie, Pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Sunday School at 10: a.m.
Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.
Preaching services, second Sunday evenings and fourth Sunday morning and evening.
O. N. Baucum, Pastor

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Church School, 10:00 a.m., Mr. Hardy Blue, Supt.
Morning Worship, 11:00 a.m.
Evening worship 7:00 p. m.
Methodist Youth Fellowship, 6:00 p. m.
"I was glad when they said unto me, 'Let us go into the house of the Lord'".
Clyde W. Pittman, Pastor

PREBYTERIAN CHURCH
Sunday School, 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship, 11 a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays.
Ladies Auxillary, Mondays following each 2nd Sunday.
Choir Practice, 6 p.m. each Friday.
Ben H. Moore, pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Preaching Services 11:00 a.m.
Training Union, 7:00 p.m.
Preaching Service, 8:00 p.m.
Prayer Service, 8:00 p.m.
T. M. Gillham, pastor

ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH
Sunday.
Sunday School 10:00 a.m.
Morning Worship 11:00 a.m.
Evangelistic Service 7:00 p. m.
Young People's Service, Thursday night, 7:00 p. m.
Evangelistic Services, Saturday night, 7:30 p. m.
You are cordially invited to attend.
C. A. Oliver, Pastor

LIBERTY BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.
Morning Worship, 11:00 A. M.
Evening Worship, 6:30 P.M.
Wednesday night Prayer Service, 6:30 P.M.
A. J. Kennemer, Pastor.

ROCKWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH
2nd and 4th Sundays
Sunday School, 10:15 a.m.
Worship Service, 11:00 a.m.
Young People's Fellowship 6:30 p.m.
Sermon, 7:15 p.m.

BUFFALO BAPTIST CHURCH
Sunday School, 10:00 A. M.
Preaching Hour, 11:00 A. M.
Training union 7:00 p. m.
Preaching hour 8:00 p. m.
Wednesday night prayer service 8:00 p. m.
Rev. G. W. Childers, pastor

four Gospels tell us of what Jesus did in Galilee. But now we can tell the story of what Christ has done in Africa and Greenland and Australia and America. Reading the Gospels is interesting, it is important; but the reading has not hit the bull's-eye if it leave you, the reader, merely better informed than you were.

(Copyright by the International Council of Religious Education on behalf of 30 Protestant denominations. Released by WNU Features.)

win Lovelady won the prize for being the best dressed hobo. Rev. and Mrs. Cloud and son, of Brownwood, were week-end guests with Mr. and Mrs. Buster Wallace and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Morris and boys attended the funeral of Uncle Bill Poe, of Brady, Thursday, who was the great uncle of Mr. Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Perry and children, of Sherman; Mr. and Mrs. Roy Plunk and children, and Mrs. Kindle, of Fort Worth; were last week visitors with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Adkins and daughter, Mrs. Kindle is Mrs. Adkin's mother, and she remained for a longer visit with her daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Perry and children returned home Sunday. The others went to San Angelo Monday. The Plunk family returned to Fort Worth Tuesday.

Visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bengé Sunday night of last week were: his sisters, Mrs. Ray Hargis and boys, of Van Horn and Mrs. Smythia Tomerlin, of San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutherford and Mrs. Montgomery and son spent New Years with Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Morris and boys.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutherford and Mrs. Montgomery and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Tom Rutherford went to Brownwood Monday. Mrs. Tom Rutherford visited her grandmother, who she found seriously ill. The others visited Mr. and Mrs. Jack Haney.

Mrs. Mary Hext and Deanne are in Brady with her mother, who has been ill. Friends wish for her mother a speedy recovery. Mrs. Hext was to return home Monday night.

John Henry Rutherford and Fern Bengé returned to Fort Worth Sunday, after spending the Christmas-Holidays with their parents here.

Mrs. Alma Forehand, of San Antonio, Mrs. Clyde Banstutter, of Bangs, spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cozart and greeted friends here Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith went to Hamblin Thursday for their daughter, Ima, who was visiting in the Rev. Howard Smith home. Vermitta Mae Smith returned home with them for a short visit.

Mrs. Vada Wallace and son

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are here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elgin Talley. She will leave the last of the week for Odessa, to join her husband, who is being transferred from Ft. Worth.

Shield News
(Mrs. J. B. Weathers)

Quite a lot of people in the community are sick, mostly with colds, and some with the flu. Hope everyone feels better soon.

Mrs. Glenn is sick and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones have been staying with her in Santa Anna. Mary Tatum, of Albany, visited her grandmother, Mrs. Lee Tatum, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. Jesse Hinds and niece, Gloria Elliott, visited on Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Elton Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Audry Eppler and children went to Sheffield on Wednesday for a visit with her sister and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill McSwain, of San Angelo, visited on Wednesday night with his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Williams and Winniford.

Mrs. Mollie Dillingham and son, Joe, of Albany, also Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jones and girls, Doris and Joyce, of San Angelo, were guests in the E. S. Jones home during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Weathers visited a few days last week in Cisco.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. McDonald spent the week-end with his mother in San Antonio.

Mr. and Mrs. Grady Williams

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spent the week-end in San Angelo with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lowe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Weathers visited on Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Weathers, of Santa Anna.

Billy Gene Lowe, of San Angelo, who has been here for the past two weeks with his sister, Mr. and Mrs. Grady Williams, returned home on Saturday.

Dorothy Perkins Cleansing Cream half price during January. Phillips and Corner Drug.

Cpl. and Mrs. Bennie Ray Woodward and son, returned to their home at San Angelo, where he is stationed at Goodfellow Field, on Thursday of last week, after a visit since before Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben-Woodward and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Payne.

Mrs. J. B. Jones and Buddy and Mildred returned to their home in Bishop, Monday, after visiting since Wednesday night of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gregg.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ed Bartlett last week included Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bartlett, Mona Robinson, Glenna Clifford, all of Merkel; and Jimmie Bartlett, U. S. Army Air Corps, Corpus Christi, Texas

Mrs. A. D. Longbrake, of Texas City, came last Thursday for a visit with her mother, Mrs. Taylor Wheeler. Mr. Longbrake came for New Years and they returned home Sunday. Mrs. Longbrake teaches in the Texas City schools. Others visiting with Mrs. Wheeler for the New Year were: Mr. and Mrs. William Wheeler and Jimmy, from Albany.

Mrs. W. F. Smith returned home Sunday from a holiday visit with her granddaughter, Mrs. Virgel Loudemay and family in San Angelo. During part of her visit, she was a hospital patient, but she is improving.

Mrs. Ann Kulp returned home Sunday from a visit since before Thanksgiving with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Zenor and family, at Temple. She was accompanied by Lorraine and Don Zenor and Mrs. George Sabanos.

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Wickham News

(By Lea Mitchell and Mary Catherine Fellers)

Rev. Bracken, our new Baptist pastor, filled both appointments here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Craig returned home last Wednesday, after spending the holidays with her sister and family, of Dawell, Illinois.

Lea and Betty Mitchell spent last Friday with Peggy Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Miller, of the Cleveland Community, were visiting friends here last Thursday afternoon.

Miss Delma Martin, who is teaching in Brownwood, spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Martin.

Mary Catherine Fellers and Mrs. Key Bradley were Brownwood visitors last Friday.

Mrs. Emma Paulson left Monday for Fort Worth, to visit her son.

Mrs. T. H. Vernon came home Sunday, after spending about three weeks with her daughter, of Brady.

Mr. and Mrs. Bearden, of Hereford visited with Mr. and Mrs. Key Bradley and Mrs. Paulson during the holidays.

Lea and Betty Mitchell spent last Tuesday night and Wednesday with Granny, John and Lou Featherston.

Visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Buck Mitchell, Lea and Betty last Wednesday evening were: Mr. Tom Williams, of Wichita Falls; and Bill Williams of the Cleveland Community.

Mr. and Mrs. John Simmons and Mrs. Owen Hall and Celinda spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Billie Shield and family spent Sunday with his grandmother, Mrs. C. F. Shield.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holland, of Fort Worth, spent Saturday night with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene James and family.

Luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Martin Sunday were: Mrs. Reed, of Brownwood; Rev. Bracken; and Roberta James.

Mr. Peeli West and son, Loyd, moved from Merkel to the old See place.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Vaden and Jan visited with Cooter Fellers, from Saturday until Sunday afternoon.

Johnnie Well, from Colorado City, visited in the Wells home Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Brown, and children spent the holidays in Talpa, with relatives.

Mrs. Leta Price and Truman returned home Sunday after spending several days in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Pearl Ford, of Brownwood visited with her sisters.

Mrs. Mollie Shield, Mrs. Elmer Haynes and Mrs. Ben McIver, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Brent Johnson, Billie and Joyce, of Corpus Christi, spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben McIver.

Other visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Ben McIver were: Mr. and Mrs. Roy Miller and Sandra Kay, of Coleman, Mrs. Irene Bobo, Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Bernice McIver and family; Mr. and Mrs. Marlon Ford; and Mr. and Mrs. Grady McIver.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stacy visited with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Grant, of Santa Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Haynes were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Haynes Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lige Lancaster and Robert Earl ate dinner with Granny, John and Lou Featherston Sunday.

Mr. E. L. Hie, of Houston, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Lige Lancaster.

Visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Will Haynes Sunday afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lared, of Brownwood, Rev. Bracken, and Mr. Reed.

Mrs. Howell Martin, Felton and Betty visited with Mr. and Mrs. Ray McSwain, of Brownwood, Sunday.

Visitors with Mrs. Kingston this past week were: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Clark Miller; Mrs. Lee Vaughan and daughter; Mrs. Ona Robertson, of Houston; Mrs. Mae Rutherford; Mrs. Zona Stacy; Mrs. Etoile Cozart; and Mrs. A. J. Martin.

Friends here regret so much to hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Gus Fiveash, of Whon, who was taken to Dr. Jane Johnson's Clinic, in Coleman, last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Proler and two sons, from Houston, spent several of the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. Nan Roberts and grandmother, Mrs. Lee Vaughan, and other relatives.

Other visitors with Mrs. Vaughan were Mrs. Ona Vaughan and daughter, Miss Nan Robertson, from Houston.

Mr. and Mrs. Noah Stacy and family, of Santa Anna, visited with his mother, Mrs. Zona Stacy, Sunday afternoon.

Visitors in the Harley Stearns home over the week-end were: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Lykins; Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Bowden, of Brownwood; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holland, of Fort Worth; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tackett; and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene James.

Dorothy Perkins Cleansing Cream half price during January. Phillips and Corner Drug.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Davis, of Dallas, were week-end visitors in the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Mace Blanton, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Don Moresby, of Fort Worth, were week-end visitors in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mace Blanton.

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A 10 Percent Discount Will Be Given On Everything Else Throughout The Store, Including Shoes, Overalls and Army Twill Pants.

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Wyatt - Woodruff

Miss Barbara Wyatt, of Baton Rouge, La., was married to Wallace Woodruff, on Thursday, December 30, the vows being exchanged in the Presbyterian Church in that city.

The groom's mother, Mrs. Judge Woodruff and Mrs. Charles Ing and Rita Jane attended from Santa Anna. Rita Jane was a flower girl.

They attended a dinner for the wedding party which was held on Wednesday night, after the rehearsal.

Other relatives in the wedding party were: Nicky Wallace, a bridesmaid and Bruce Wallace, best man; daughter and son of Col. and Mrs. Carl Wallace, of Fort Worth.

The groom, son of Mr. and Mrs. Judge Woodruff, was reared in Santa Anna, graduated from Santa Anna High School, attended John Tarleton College, and is a senior student in a law school in Denver, Colo. The bride is a graduate of the University of Louisiana.

Mary Lela Woodward Honored With Shower In Coleman

On Tuesday night, January 5, Miss Gay Turner, of Santa Anna, and Mrs. C. A. Crump, of Coleman, entertained in the home of the latter with a kitchen shower honoring Miss Mary Lela Woodward, bride-elect of Mr. W. H. Clifford, of El Paso, whose marriage is scheduled to take place on January 27.

Those attending were Santa Anna Post Office Personal members of their families, and a number of friends.

The honoree received many useful and lovely gifts.

Refreshments of chicken salad, cheese wafers, fritos, cookies, and coffee were served.

Games of bingo furnished entertainment for the evening.

Those attending this affair were E. M. Niell, Add T. Wacker, Willard Allen, Miss Jo Ann Hambricht, of Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Strother, Robert Stewardson, Mrs. Erin Day, Mrs. J. R. Panister, Mrs. Era McClellan, of Washington, D. C., Joyce Peyton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bivins, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woodward, Mr. Clint Day, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crump, Misses Peggy and Patsy, Crump, Mrs. Fred Turner, Miss Gay Turner, and Miss Mary Lela Woodward.

J. W. Price Honored On 55th Wedding Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Price greeted guests in their home in Coleman, Friday, December 31, 1948, celebrating their 55th wedding anniversary.

Open house was held from 2 until 5 p. m. The home was decorated with yellow mums and white carnations.

Mrs. Price wore a soft silk print dress of brown and white, with a corsage of white carnations. Mr. Price wore a blue pin stripe suit with a white carnation boutonniere.

Miss Earl Jean Woodard, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Price, presided at the register, and Mrs. E. C. Woodard, daughter, showed guests to the display room.

Mrs. W. C. Price and Mrs. J. C. Price, daughters-in-law, alternated at the coffee service.

The table, laid with a lace cover, held silver candelabra and had a central arrangement of yellow mums.

Cake, coffee, nuts and mints were served to about 100 friends who called.

Among those who attended from Santa Anna were: Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Hull; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boggus; Mrs. Roscoe Hosch; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hardy; Mrs. Jess Griffith; Mrs. Irl Staples; Mrs. A. E. Campbell; Mrs. Ivy Huffman; Mrs. Vernon Campbell; Mrs. Billy Campbell; Mrs. Hardy Blue; Mrs. Tom Mills; Mrs. Alford Williams; Mrs. Emel Stiles; Mrs. Wise Stiles; Mr. and Mrs. William Brown; Mrs. W. C. Price; and Mrs. J. C. Price.

Stapling machines and punchers at the News office.

Artistry In Glass



LOUIS — The hooded giant of the glass industry is giving a new twist in the art of blowing glass at the Glass Blowing School of the University of Missouri at St. Louis. The school is one of the largest in the world and is one of the most modern. The school is one of the largest in the world and is one of the most modern.

Will Schalles Entertain With Party

Mr. and Mrs. Will Schalle and children entertained in their home last Tuesday night, December 28, with a farewell supper honoring Will's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Schulle, 2 brothers, Jimmie and LeRoy and a sister, Velma Lee, who have been visiting here over the holidays, from Lubbock.

The members of the family they visited with and who attended the farewell supper were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Kuwaski and Betty and Mr. and Mrs. Glen Schulle and Glenda Sue, of Coleman; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Davis and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Howard, of the Liberty Community; Mr. and Mrs. Pete Schulle, Joe Rex and Wanda Louise; and Mr. and Mrs. Will Schulle, Jackie and Willene, of Santa Anna.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Studdard and son, Warren, of Lampasas, also visited with the family over Christmas, and returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. Doug Moore Honored With Birthday Party

Mrs. Doug Moore was honored on Friday afternoon, December 31, with a surprise birthday party, in the home of Mrs. C. T. Conley.

Conversation was enjoyed after the many cards and gifts were opened and admired, by the honoree, and viewed by those attending.

The beautiful white birthday cake, lettered in pink, was served with coffee or cocoa, to Mrs. Moore, Mrs. C. W. Stephenson, E. K. Jones, S. K. Moredock, A. L. Oder, Arthur Talley, Fred Brusenhan, R. W. Douglas, E. R. Grant, W. A. Standly, C. T. Moore, W. E. Vanderford, the honoree and her mother, Mrs. Laura Graham, of Washington, Iowa, the hostess and Patsy Moore.

The regular meeting of the Club will be held Friday afternoon, January 7, at 2 o'clock, with Mrs. G. C. Daniel. The meeting of the Sealy Hospital Auxiliary will follow.

Mr. and Mrs. John Little and children, of Graham, Texas, came Sunday and brought her sister, Marjorie Jean Oakes, of San Diego, California, for a visit with Neal Oakes and family. Marjorie Jean made a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Daryl Lowder, at Valentine, and left her Wednesday, returning to California.

Rockwood W.M.S. Meets At Church

The women of the W. M. S. met at the Baptist Church Monday, January 3, at 2 p. m. in a business session.

Plans were completed for the Workers Meeting, being held Thursday at the Rockwood Baptist Church.

Members present were Mmes. Frank McCreary, Gertie Wise, Fay Wise, Bill Bryan, Cecil Davis, Carl Buttry, Johnnie Steward, Ora Caldwell, Dick Fundren and the president, Mrs. J. T. Adian.

New Year Party At Rockwood

Games were played from 6:30 to 10:30, when Nelda Steward entertained her friends with a New Year's Party at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John X. Steward.

Refreshments of punch and cookies were served before the group went to Brady to the show. Those present were Neva Jean, Bobbie and Patsy, Rehm, Doug Avants, Collis Crutcher, Kay Steward, Louise Avarett, Ethel Steward, Weldon and Don Estes, Jay and Raymond Steward, Bryan and Wanda Hodges, Wess and Dolores Wise, Lucy and Don Davis, Patsy Bryan, Joe Wynn and Bert Carter.

Rockwood W.S.C.S. Meets At Church

The Woman's Society of Christian Service met at the Methodist Church, Monday, January 3, at 2 p. m.

The worship service, "By His Light We Walk Together" was led by Mrs. R. E. Johnson. Mrs. Dave Ellie gave the scripture reading.

"The World at Our Door," was discussed by Mmes. Bryan, J. P. Richardson and Leon McMillan. The members present were Mmes. Tom Bryan, Fox Johnson, Bill Rehm, Bob Johnson, R. T. Wallace, J. C. Ferguson, M. A. Richardson, Leon McMillan, J. P. Richardson, and J. C. Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Jongema returned to their home at Lawrence, Kansas, last Friday, after visiting during the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Goodgion. Mr. Jongema is a student at the University of Kansas. Other members of the family visiting in the Goodgion home were: their daughter, Ruby, from Abilene, and Floyd, from Clovis, New Mex.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Curry and Harvey Ray visited over the week-end in Sweetwater, with Mr. and Mrs. Pete Curry and family. Their son, Roland, returned home with them after visiting during the holidays in Sterling City.

Queen Theatre

Friday and Saturday JANUARY 7 and 8

ROY ACUFF

"Smokey Mountain Melodies"

Sunday & Monday JANUARY 9 and 10

John Lund - Wanda Hendrixs Barry Fitzgerald-Monty Woolley

"Miss Talloct's Millions"

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday JANUARY 11, 12 and 13

Glen Ford - William Holden

"The Man From Colorado"

Farm Facts



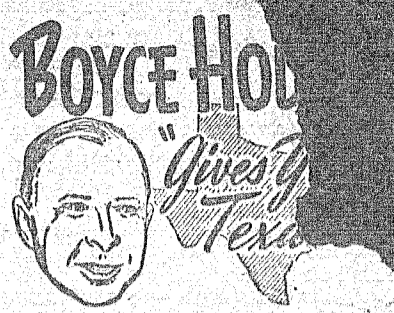
1. The temperature should be about 125 to 128 degrees Fahrenheit, and the broilers should be immersed for about thirty seconds. If the water is warmer, the skin may be scalded. 2. Vitamin work during the past 4 1/2 years with several hundred calves at the Research Farm of the Ralston Purina Company has not been encouraging. The best assurance to produce good calves is to feed the mothers well and follow this by good, wholesome nutrition and sanitary management, rather than to expect vitamin concentrates, etc., to overcome mistakes that have been made before the calf was dropped. 3. It is difficult to tell the exact age of a dog, particularly after he has reached three years of age. The condition of the teeth does most to help determine the age of a dog, but even the experts cannot tell accurately by examining an old dog just how old he is.

Four County Students At SMU

Dallas, Tex. Four students from Santa Anna and Coleman County are enrolled in Southern Methodist University this year, according to an enrollment report issued by the SMU registrar. Coleman County is one of 194 Texas counties represented on the SMU campus. Total number of Texas students is 5,730.

Out-of-state students are from the District of Columbia and all states except Idaho, Maine and Nevada. Thirty-nine are from 15 foreign countries. Religious faiths on the SMU campus number 33, represented by 6,163 students, with the Methodist predominating. SMU has adopted a new expansion program involving \$15 million, of which \$10 million will endow scholarships and professorships. Already under construction are the \$2 million Fondren Hall of Science and the \$3 million Perkins School of Theology. Santa Anna students at SMU are Douglas M. Johnson, Julian Ross Kelley, and Earl Dayton McDonald. Also from Coleman County is Alford J. Collom, of Talpa.

Patronize our advertisers.



When I was a boy in Memphis, Tenn., I met Capt. Dabney M. Scales, a hero of the Confederate navy.

Not long ago, interesting details of his service were encountered in an old book.

Captain Scales was attending the United States Naval Academy when the Civil War broke out. He resigned and became the youngest officer in the navy of the Confederacy. He served on the famous raider, the Shenandoah, which cruised the seven seas, seeking Union vessels.

One day, south of Australia they over-took a ship which was flying the British flag, but they thought this was a ruse. The vessel was hailed and proved indeed to be British—and then the Confederates learned an amazing thing. The war was over and had been for eight months.

Because a federal court held that the activities of the Shenandoah were in violation of the law—though actually its officers and crew were merely waging war, though of a daring nature—Captain Scales lived in Mexico for two years.

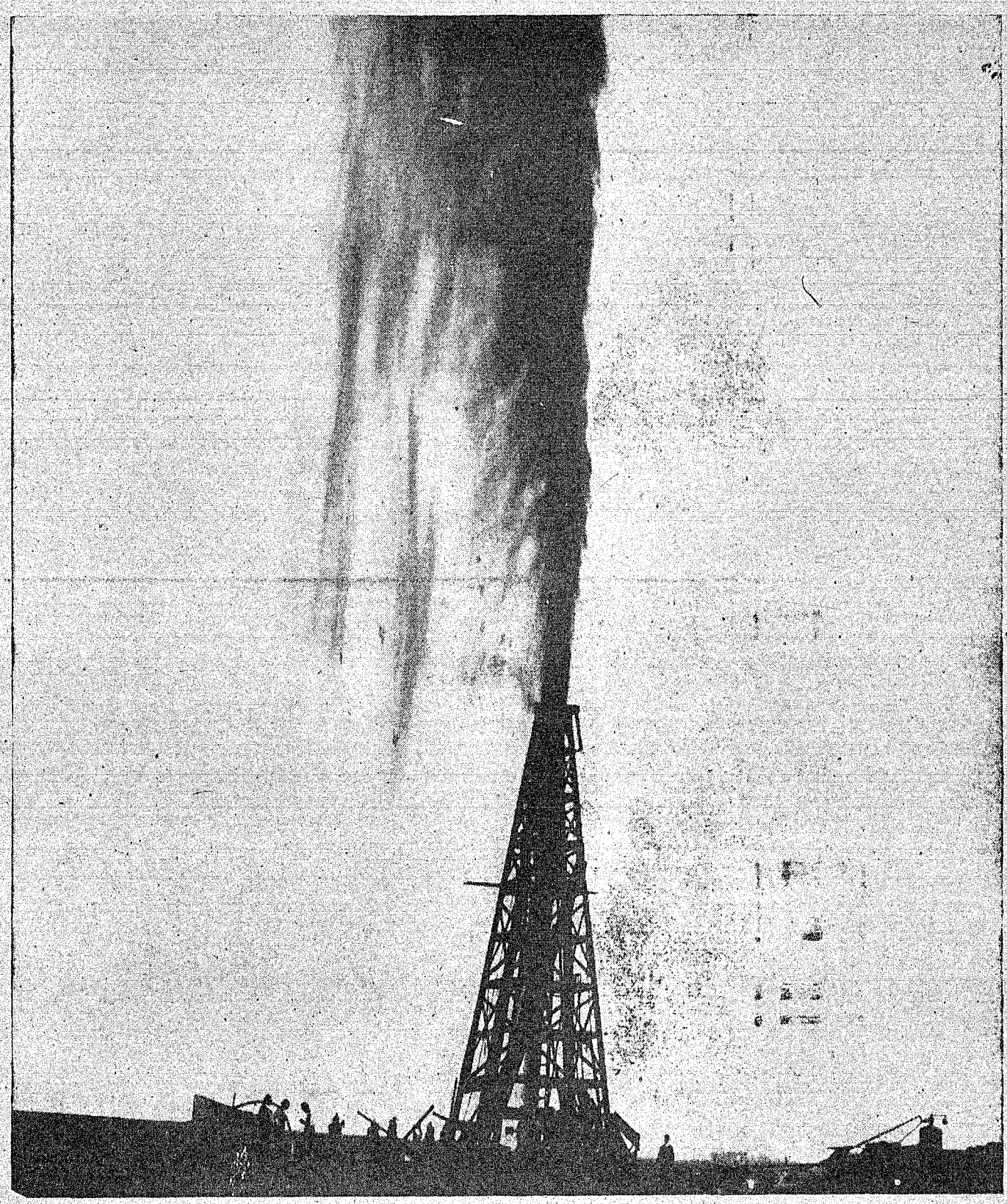
Then he returned to Texas and practiced law. In 1880, with Spain, he volunteered as navigating officer on a ship. He was an old man with snow-white hair and mustache when this columnist, then a schoolboy, knew him. He never mentioned anything about his service in two wars. Just an old book, out of print, tells a little about his career.

Advertisement for 'Diggly Wiggly Salutes 1949 with a 19¢ Sale!' featuring a list of products and prices: PHILLIPS CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP, 2 cans only .19; NO. 1 CANS TOMATOES, 2 cans .19; HEART'S DELIGHT SPINACH, 2 1/2 size can .19; ADMIRATION - VACUUM SEALED JAR COFFEE, 1 lb. jar only .49; RIBBON CANE - New Crop - Really Good SYRUP, 1/2 Gal. Bucket .49; IMPERIAL - PURE CANE SUGAR, 5 lb. sack only .49; EVERLITE As Good As The Best Salad Dressing We Guarantee Every Jar To Be 100 Percent Satisfactory PINT .35; CANDY Chocolate Covered Cherries Pound Box .59; GREEN HEAD CABBAGE, Pound .03; NICE LARGE HEADS CAULIFLOWER, Each .19; JONATHAN APPLES, Dozen .15; RUSSET POTATOES, Pound .05 1/2; DECKER'S IOWANA Sliced Bacon, Pound .69; HOME MADE - Made in our market CHILI, Pound .55; HOME MADE - Well seasoned - 100% Pork Pork Sausage, Pound .55; Choice Home Killed Baby Beef AND Dressed Fryers and Hens.

SOUTHWEST
MAGAZINE

SANTA ANNA NEWS

MAGAZINE SECTION JANUARY, 1949



LUCAS GUSHER

First big oil gusher in the Southwest, drilled by Capt. A. F. Lucas at Spindletop Field, near Beaumont, Texas, in January, 1901. The well blew in at a depth of 1,160 feet and estimated flow was 36,000 barrels a day.

(See Page Two for Story of Texas Oil Development)

TEXAS BLACK GOLD Worth \$5,000,000

A Day . . . Lone Star State Richest in Oil and Natural Gas

By JOHN E. KING

PETROLEUM production and processing is the No. 1 industry in Texas measured by the amount of wealth produced. The oil industry produces more new wealth than any other industry in the State. Of the top big three sources of wealth in Texas—oil, farm crops and livestock—oil ranks far ahead of the others and every year has produced more new wealth measured in cash income than was produced by farm crops and livestock combined.

Figures for 1947 show that the production and processing of petroleum products in Texas yielded an income of \$2,400,000,000 (billions). Texas farm crops in 1947 were valued at \$1,100,000,000 (billion) and livestock and livestock products returned \$800,000,000 to growers and processors.

\$5,000,000 a Day

Oil production in Texas during 1948 averaged about 9 per cent greater than for 1947, and for the year amounted to about 2,400,000 barrels a day. This is more than 44 per cent of the total average daily production of the entire United States. With prevailing prices during 1948 averaging a little more than \$2 a barrel, the production of oil in Texas in 1948 has returned about \$5,000,000 a day in cash income.

Texas ranks first among the States in the refining of crude petroleum. Nearly one-third of all oil and gas products of the nation comes from Texas petroleum refineries. In 1947 Texas refined 522,000,000 barrels of crude petroleum, while California, which ranked second among the States, refined only 301,000,000 barrels of crude. Other States in order of their rank are: Pennsylvania, 149,000,000 barrels; Louisiana, 148,000,000 barrels; Illinois, 113,000,000 barrels; New Jersey, 110,000,000 barrels; Indiana, 65,000,000 barrels; Oklahoma, 75,000,000 barrels; Ohio, 71,000,000 barrels; Kansas, 68,000,000 barrels.

Since oil was discovered in Texas and produced commercially—first commercial production in 1896—the State produced by the end of 1948 more than 12 billion barrels of crude.

108,000 Producing Wells

More than 189,000 Texans are gainfully employed in the petroleum industry and their pay amounted to more than \$580,000,000 in 1948. Thousands of land owners received approximately \$500,000,000 in payment of lease rentals, bonuses and in royalty payments.

Texas now has more than 108,000 producing oil wells located in 175 of the State's 254 counties. Oil had been discovered in ten other Texas counties, but was not being produced commercially during 1948. Leasing of land for oil development was active in the other 69 counties, in many of which actual drilling operations were under way. Operators in 1948 drilled about 10,000 new oil wells.

Texas is rich in oil reserves and has about 55 per cent of the proven reserves of crude oil in the United States. Petroleum engineers estimate the oil reserves definitely known to exist in Texas at some 11,700,000,000 (billions), about the same as the total production of oil in Texas since commercial production began in 1896.

Natural Gas Reserves

Rich as Texas is in its petroleum reserves, the State is even richer in its reserves of natural gas. During 1947, Texas produced a total of 2,504 billion cubic feet of natural gas, nearly five times the volume of gas produced by Louisiana, second ranking State in the nation in gas production, and more gas than was produced by all other States combined. During 1948 facilities for

marketing natural gas produced in Texas have been greatly extended and the 1948 production of natural gas in the State will be at least one-third greater than the volume produced in 1947.

More than 54 per cent of the total natural gas reserves of the nation are known to exist in Texas, and new gas reserves found in 1947 were considerably larger than the total natural gas production for that year. New discoveries in Texas during 1948 are expected to equal if not exceed the natural gas production for the year. Thus, in spite of the tremendous withdrawals of natural gas from the underground reserves, the known reserves are steadily increasing year by year.

Conversion of the Big-Inch and Little-Inch pipelines, built from Texas to Philadelphia and New York during the war, to the transportation of natural gas has greatly extended the marketing area for Texas natural gas. Other large gas pipe

lines now constructed or under construction will still more enlarge the possibilities for marketing natural gas produced in the State.

the State's economy in 1947 helped push up business indices and its effect was felt in all lines of business throughout the State. The 1948 impact of the oil industry in the State's economy will be even stronger, as the volume of cash income has been considerably larger than the 1947 total.

Aids Industrial Growth

The industrial growth of Texas, which registered a greater gain dur-

fourths of the nation's synthetic chemical production facilities are now located in or are scheduled for construction along the Texas Gulf Coast area. Investments in the chemical industry in Texas during the war years and since amount to well over \$500,000,000 and investments contemplated by this industry will bring the total to more than one billion dollars.

The oil and natural gas industry in Texas is not only the largest taxpayer in the State, but the industry pays 56 per cent of all business and property taxes levied and collected in the State, and it pays one-third of the taxes collected in Texas each year for educational purposes.

In 1946 the oil and gas industry in Texas paid 53 per cent of the taxes levied against business and property. In 1947 the industry paid 56.2 per cent of such taxes, and for 1948, with crude oil selling at a price much higher than in earlier years, the oil industry will pay a considerably larger percentage of the business and property tax.

No Sales or Income Taxes

Taxpayers in Texas benefit directly from the large tax payments made by the oil and gas industry. Texas has no State income tax because the tax payments made by the oil and gas industry have been sufficiently large to enable the State to meet all government expenses without an income tax.

Taxpayers in 27 other States in 1947 paid \$902,000,000 in State income taxes. Texas has been able to meet its obligations without levying a sales tax largely because of the large tax payments made by the oil industry. Sales taxes are collected in 34 States and last year such taxes in these States amounted to \$1,200,000,000 (billion), or 40 per cent of the total taxes collected in those States.

Natural resources taxes paid by the oil and gas industry in Texas amounted to \$94,900,000 for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1948. This was the State's largest single source of revenue. Texas now levies a production tax on oil of 4.125 per cent of the value of crude oil produced, and on natural gas of 5.2 per cent of the value of the gas produced.

Taxes paid by the oil and gas industry do not include the tax levied on gasoline sales, now amounting to 4 cents a gallon. These taxes are paid by the motorist, the tax being added to the retail price of gasoline. Such taxes in 1947 amounted to \$64,471,153. In addition to the 4 cents a gallon State tax on gasoline paid by the motorist, there also is a Federal tax of 1½ cents a gallon which the motorist also pays when he buys gasoline in Texas.

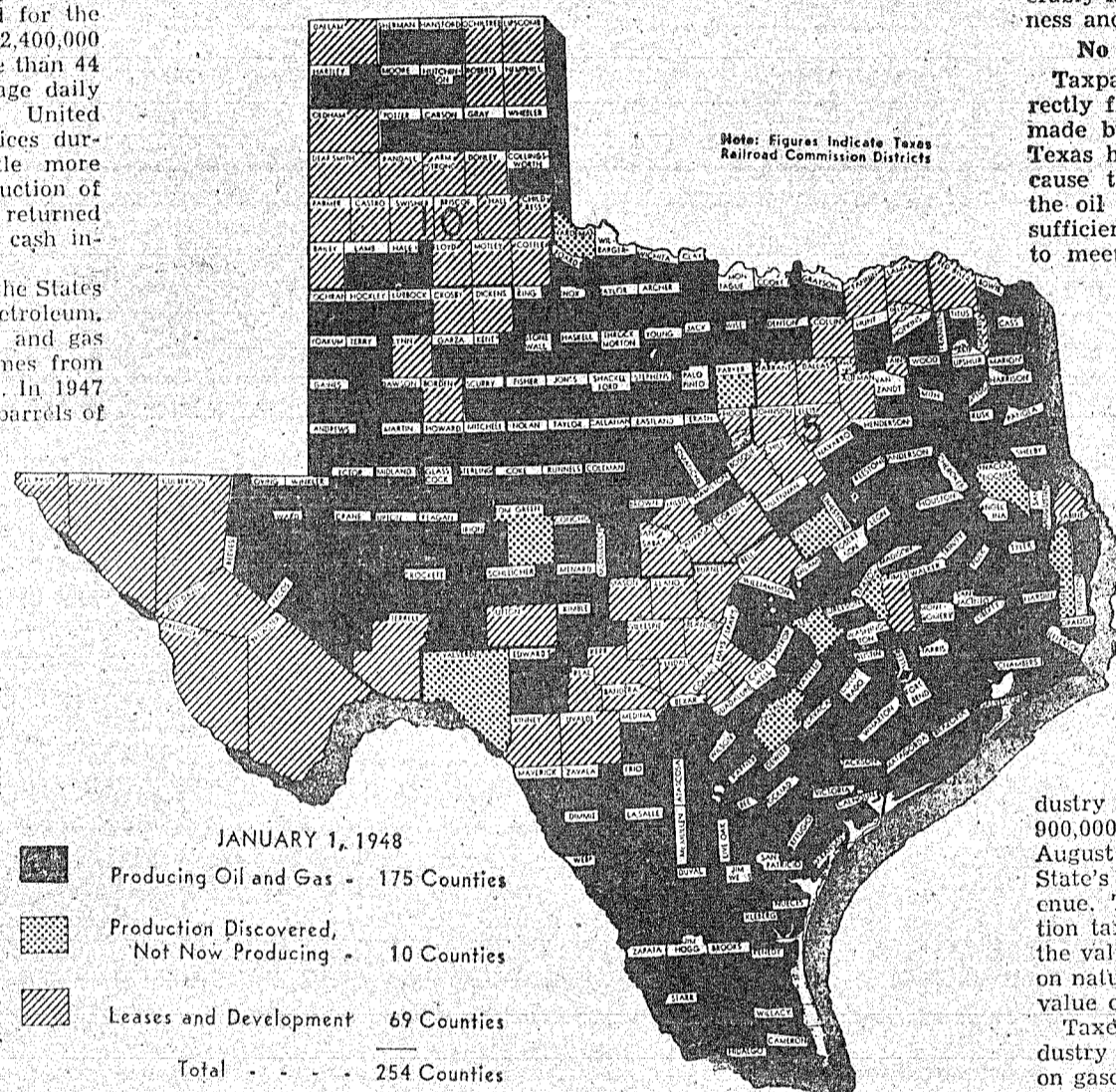
Taxes for Education

Of the total taxes levied for education by the various governmental agencies in Texas, which amount to \$217,400,000 for the 1947-48 school year, the oil and gas industry pays one-third. In addition to these direct taxes, the oil and gas industry has paid into the Permanent School fund and the Permanent University of Texas fund \$115,078,329 in lease rentals and bonuses and in-oil and gas royalty payments to land owners, the Permanent School Fund and the Permanent University Fund being owners of the land on which producing wells were drilled.

In 1947 the petroleum industry paid \$7,051,987 into the Permanent School Fund, bringing total payments into that fund since 1932, when oil was discovered on the State school lands, to \$50,112,753. In the same year the industry paid into the Permanent University Fund \$6,739,767, bringing the total paid into that fund to \$64,965,567.

As of June, 1948, there were 1,727 oil wells and 37 gas wells producing on land owned by the University of Texas. Operators were drilling 93 additional wells at that time.

(Continued on Page 16)



JANUARY 1, 1948

Producing Oil and Gas - 175 Counties

Production Discovered, Not Now Producing - 10 Counties

Leases and Development - 69 Counties

Total - 254 Counties

lines now constructed or under construction will still more enlarge the possibilities for marketing natural gas produced in the State.

Profits For Texas

Texas profits from this enlarged market for natural gas in two ways: More natural gas can be produced and sold, and with the increased demand there is an increase in price; with the increase in price, there is a corresponding increase in the taxes paid to the State. The State production tax on natural gas of 5.2 per cent of the market value at the well-head yielded \$3,500,000 in 1946 \$4,800,000 in 1947; and \$7,500,000 in 1948—an increase of 114 per cent in the amount of production tax paid in two years.

Since the State tax is a percentage of value of the gas produced, any increase in either volume of gas produced or in the price of the gas at the well-head adds money to the State Treasury. Report of the State Comptroller shows that the average price of natural gas per one thousand cubic feet at the well-head has risen from 3.3 cents to 4.3 cents, or about 30 per cent in the last two years.

Aids State's Economy

So important has the petroleum industry—production and processing of crude petroleum, natural gas and their numerous products—become to Texas that the business pulse of the State is synchronized with the heartbeat of this Number One Industry. The \$2,400,000,000 which this industry poured into the bloodstream of

the years 1942-1944 than had been registered during the preceding 100 years, resulted principally from the development of the petroleum and allied industries. Some 4,300 new business corporations were organized in Texas in 1947 and more than 1,800 new manufacturing plants were built. The value of products manufactured in Texas more than doubled during the last few years.

Some of the industries closely allied with the oil industry that have been developed in Texas are:

The carbon black industry, which uses natural gas as its only raw product, reports 44 carbon black plants operating in Texas in 1947. These plants produced 68 per cent of the total production of carbon black in the United States for that year.

The synthetic rubber industry, created to meet a war emergency, whose product is derived principally from fractions of crude oil and natural gas, has its heart in Texas. The War Production Board, the war-time agency that established this industry, reports that a total of \$477,328,000 was invested in Texas in synthetic rubber production facilities in the years 1940-1945.

Vast Chemical Industry

Of greatest importance among industries allied with the petroleum industry is the manufacture of chemicals from the numerous components and by-products obtained in the refining processes developed by the oil industry. More than three-

NEWS of the WORLD

(Condensed from The New York Times. Copyright, 1949.)

AS ONE YEAR draws to a close and a new year begins there is a traditional stock-taking—a summing up of what has happened during the closing twelve months and a look to the future to see what the coming twelve months may bring.

An over-all fear has spanned the year. It is a fear engendered by the Russian-American "cold war." Yet the anxiety appears to be somewhat dulled in comparison to one year ago. Now there seems to be an acceptance of the East-West rivalry almost as the international way of life; when people speak of a possible war between the United States and the U.S.S.R. it is only as something remote.

In general, just as a year ago, people seem less concerned with broad world problems than with their own problems of day-to-day living. In many places there is now more optimism about meeting those problems of economic improvement in various parts of the world—in Western Europe and in Russia. But in other places, such as China, where the people's lives are wrecked by war, a mood of despair has deepened.

Sense of Well-Being in U. S.

In Washington—the United States—people seem to be far more concerned about tickets and accommodations for President Truman's inaugural than they are about taxes, labor laws, and problems confronting the Department of State. They still get an emotional lift out of the President's underdog triumph in the elections. There are other and deeper reasons for a relative sense of well-being. The nation's price spiral has lost its rocket power; production and employment have remained high through the year. During the year there have been war jitters—and there are today dark clouds of the China conflict and the Berlin blockade on the international scene. But at the end of the year the cold war between the United States and Russia remains cold—and seemingly within manageable confines.

In England this has not been a happy Christmastime, despite the increased volume and better quality of goods appearing in the stores. Prices are high. Frugality, even to

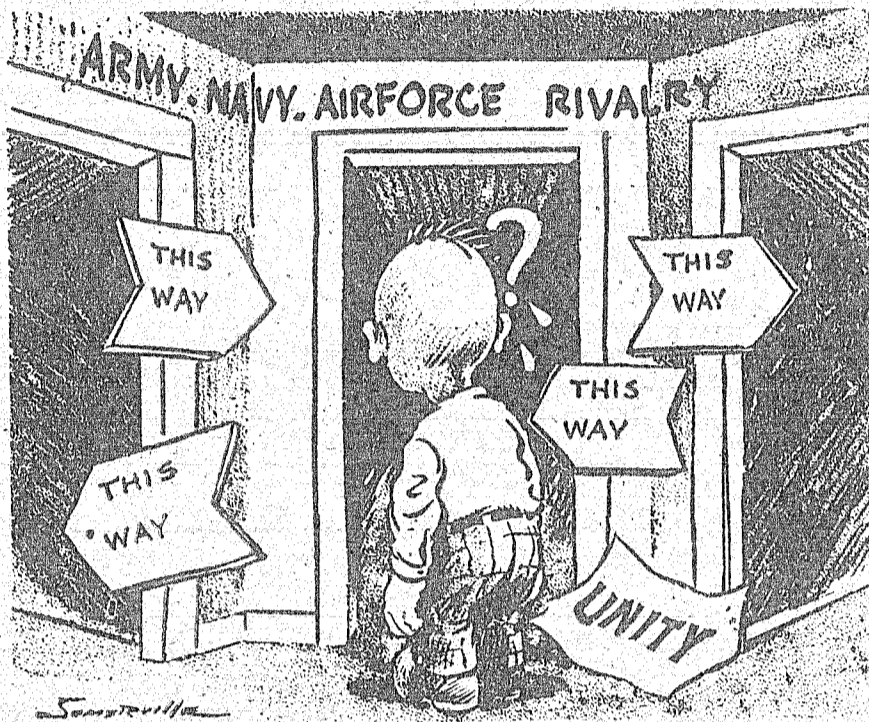
the point of sternness, which means low standard of living, is still the watchword. Lighting of store windows, even with candles, has been forbidden by the Ministry of Fuel. Britons are being told once again that they must produce more and go on doing without. They have become more or less reconciled to lean rations, and are anxious lest things become worse before they get better.

Inflation in France

A visitor to France, particularly to Paris, might think France the

most fortunate country in Europe. Restaurants are full and the food is as good as pre-war. There is even a lot of central heating, for the first winter since the war. But the air of prosperity, achieved by free spending at high prices, is in large part a manifestation of inflation. The French do not want to pay the price for a stable currency; the Government's plan to raise taxes to check inflation is unpopular. The feeling of instability in France is increased

by the Frenchman's worry over the international position of his country—a country facing Central Europe without much defense. Italy faces 1949 in a confident mood. A severe depression following a monetary stabilization of November, 1947, has now been largely overcome. Unemployment, which reached an all-time record of 2,400,000 in May, 1948, has decreased. Production is rising. There are prospects for more rapid advances in recovery with the help of ERP. Italy has achieved a stable government. The danger of Communism has re-



—Somerville in The Denver Post.

"Lost in The Pentagon."

most fortunate country in Europe. Restaurants are full and the food is as good as pre-war. There is even a lot of central heating, for the first winter since the war. But the air of prosperity, achieved by free spending at high prices, is in large part a manifestation of inflation. The French do not want to pay the price for a stable currency; the Government's plan to raise taxes to check inflation is unpopular. The feeling of instability in France is increased

ceded somewhat, but none thinks it will be clear sailing from now on. The big problem is how to make Italian soil, with its limited resources, support 46,000,000 people.

Optimism in Russia

There is a general feeling of optimism about 1949 in Russia. Both industry and agriculture have made advances during 1948. The average Russian hopes there will be a substantial price reduction on food-

stuffs, and possibly consumer goods too. He seems certain that if peace holds for the next few years, he will be better clothed and housed than ever before. Russians are deeply concerned over the continuing split between the East and the West. But there is no hysteria; the people do not expect a war between the United States and Russia.

In Germany, the people of blockaded Berlin feel that this holiday season has been the worst since the war's end. In 1945 they still had hoarded goods, and in 1946 and 1947 they were still able to sell some precious family possession. Now few have anything to sell to the black marketeers. Still, many people look forward to the new year hopefully, feeling that matters can't get much worse—only better.

In Austria, the occupation continues. There is a crime wave. Foods are rationed. Prices are rising, and every Austrian is aware that his country's comparative prosperity is 80 per cent based on American aid. It is not a new experience for people of Austria to live dangerously.

Chinese Without Hope

In Nanking, China, the people are numb. Their capital is under direct threat from Communist armies. The wealthy have deserted the city; but it is crowded with swarms of miserable refugees from the North. The refugees know only that they fled from gunfire that came to their village. Many have never heard of Communism, and like generations before them, they have learned to flee from gunfire. Numbness of the poverty-stricken masses is typified by peddlers who spread cabbages, faggots and straw cigarettes along curbs. They regard the question of whether they are going to flee from Communists as ridiculous; they have so little that virtually nothing can be taken from them.

In Japan the year of 1949 is the "Year of the Ox" in Japan's ancient Zodiacal circle—a traditionally lucky one. How fortunate the year may be for the Japanese depends on factors outside their country. The Japs hope for large scale American aid and at least a start on a peace treaty that will restore some sort of autonomy. There is fear that the country will again become a battleground. The man in the street huddles over his charcoal brazier and hopes that the "Year of the Ox" may be somewhere between the worst and the best.

Stirring Events Crowded Into 1948 Calendar

January:

Michigan defeats USC in the Rose Bowl, 49-0 . . . Jewish and Arab forces start fighting in Jerusalem . . . Harry Ferguson sues Ford Motor Company for \$251,000,000 . . . Market speculation charged to Federal employes . . . Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announces intention to retire in summer . . . Ernest Bevin proposes an anti-Red bloc for Europe . . . Gandhi is assassinated . . . Orville Wright, co-inventor of the airplane, dies at 76.

February:

Gen. Eisenhower turns over Army staff chief's reins to Gen. Omar N. Bradley . . . Pope Pius XII urges A-bomb be outlawed . . . Seven Detroiters among 2,700 U. S. eye doctors charged with accepting rebates . . . Winthrop Rockefeller marries Mrs. Barbara Sears, 31, daughter of a Lithuanian immigrant . . . Modified rent controls extended.

March:

Drs. Philip and Sidney Joffe discover a solution to preserve fresh-cut flowers forever . . . High Court holds teaching religion in public schools unconstitutional . . . Meat packers' strike begins . . . White House announces Army to stay in Germany . . . Soft coal "work stoppage" starts . . . Democrats still seek Gen. Eisenhower as a candidate . . . Ross Lockridge, Jr., 33, author of "Raintree County," kills himself.

April:

Rioting in Colombia disrupts the Pan-American Conference . . . Communist affidavit clause of the Taft-

Hartley Act upheld by the Supreme Court . . . Hedy Lamarr sues Look Magazine for \$200,000, saying an article hints her face was improved by plastic surgery . . . Manuel Roxas, 56, Philippines president, dies after a heart attack . . . Senate O. K.'s military training for men 18 to 25.

May:

Citation wins Kentucky Derby . . . Reds foment riot in Korea's first election in history, 39 dead . . . Marshall rejects Soviet-American conference as international tension mounts . . . American reporter, George Polk, slain in Greece . . . Boys' day in Zanesville, O., for running police department results in raids of gambling joints.

June:

Congress acts to admit 200,000 European refugees . . . Charles W. Nash, 84, auto pioneer, dies in California . . . Former King Michael marries Danish Princess Anne in Athens . . . Howard Hughes, movie-maker, plane builder, battles vocally with Senator Brewster . . . Senator Vandenberg says he does not seek Presidency . . . Earl Carroll and 42 others killed in air crash . . . Dewey-

Warren named GOP candidates . . . Joe Louis knocks out Jersey Joe Walcott, says it's his last fight . . . Reds set up blockade of Berlin, American planes fly food to starving city.

July:

Yugoslav Marshal Tito falls out of the Kremlin's favor . . . Carole Landis, film star, takes a fatal overdose of sleeping tablets . . . Truman-Barkley get Democratic Party nominations . . . Gen. John J. Pershing dies at 87 . . . The Dixiecrat Party is formed . . . Stephen Spina drops explosive on UN headquarters in New York from light plane . . . Elizabeth Bentley tells Congress of Soviet spy activities.

August:

A monster is sighted in Scotland's Loch Morar . . . Mrs. Kosenkina, Stepanovna's leap to escape from Russian consulate in New York creates international incident . . . Babe Ruth, 53, dies of cancer . . . Federal Reserve Board rules one-third must be paid on installment purchases . . . Former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes dies at 86 . . . Henry Wallace is pelted by eggs in Greenboro, N. C.

September:

Louis Budenz, ex-Red, says he tried to sign Walter Reuther in the Communist Party, was told "to go to hell" . . . Robert Mitchum, Hollywood hero, arrested on a charge of smoking marihuana . . . Count Folke Bernadotte, UN mediator, assassinated . . . Hurricane lashes Miami.

October:

Cleveland Indians bring World Series title to American League after defeating Boston . . . Dewey spurns deal with John L. Lewis—in which the union boss offered his support for a cabinet job . . . Germans riot against U. S. authorities in protest over high cost of living . . . Nationalist Chinese forces retreat from Manchuria before Communist Army charge.

November:

Truman defeats Dewey and the pollsters crawl into a hole . . . Democrats win Congress, elect 20 governors . . . Northwestern University Traffic Institute scientists find that a smart moron makes the best auto driver . . . Tojo sentenced to hang . . . Princess Elizabeth gives birth to boy . . . Uranium discovered in Northern Ontario.

December:

Counterfeit money floods New York City . . . MSC voted into Western Conference . . . Petrillo ends ban on records . . . Alger Hiss indicted on perjury charge . . . Dutch renew hostilities in Java after an 11-month truce . . . Tojo hanged.

EDITORS PICK TEN BEST STORIES

- 1—Democratic sweep, led by Truman.
- 2—Soviet-U.S. tension. The airlift, Marshall Plan.
- 3—State Department spy probe.
- 4—Gandhi's assassination.
- 5—The war in Palestine.
- 7—High cost of living.
- 8—Deaths: Babe Ruth, Pershing, Orville Wright.
- 9—Princess Elizabeth's baby.
- 10—The Red advances in China.

Current Comment the World Over

Ocean Depth Staggering

How deep is the ocean? Deep enough to sink Mount Everest's peak miles under water, according to scientists of the United States Navy. The Emden Deep, off the Philippine Islands, is nearly seven miles down—34,400 feet—the greatest sounding ever recorded.

Second greatest depth lies nearly six miles beneath the surface in the South Pacific, 30,930 feet. Other ocean valleys have yielded soundings ranging from 30,246 feet in the North Atlantic to 17,580 in the Arctic Ocean.

Frigid waters in the vicinity of the South Pole have been sounded to 19,266 feet, while the torrid Indian Ocean plunges to a depth of more than four miles. The Caribbean Sea reaches 23,748 feet.

Mount Everest, the highest measured mountain in the world, towers 29,002 feet into the air in India.

* *

Shale Oil Reserves

Don't worry about a gasoline shortage. Not for awhile, anyhow. Our reserve of natural gas is as large as that of petroleum; our supply of shale oil is equivalent to nearly five times the known reserve of petroleum; and our coal supply is 60 times as large as our crude oil deposits.

These statements have just been made by T. A. Boyd, of the General Motors research laboratories, who pointed out that if and when a shortage of oil comes, the Nation merely will switch from oil pumping to become a vast chemical industry which will dwarf the petroleum refining business.

"When we have to produce liquid fuels out of the other existing materials," spoke Mr. Boyd, "the chemists of America really will come into their own."

Now under construction in Texas, said Mr. Boyd, is a plant that is expected to make 7,000 barrels of gasoline daily out of natural gas. It will be modern in every detail.

* *

The Tax Problems

Spending during the fiscal year which begins next July 1 will cause a treasury deficit unless there is an increase in taxes, declared James E. Webb, director of the budget. He predicted that spending this year will top last year's total of \$42,000,000,000.

He attributed the Federal government's rising cost outlook to almost certain increased spending for national defense, the European Recovery Program, and interest on the public debt.

* *

Radio for Farmers

Because radio is paying too much attention to big city people and big city programs, ten farm organizations have set up Rural Radio Network, Inc., serving 118,000 farms in New York state. It is the first radio network of its kind in the United States and, in its final phase, it uses every known means of communication in its operations.

Stations in the network are located at Wethersfield, Bristol Center, Ithaca, DeRuyter, Cherry Valley, and Turin. Each has a transmitter located at an elevation of at least 2,000 feet.

* *

Higher Food Goals for Farmers

Farmers are being asked to produce more of some foods, including milk, next year. The federal government predicts a continued high consumer demand, which it points out is a standard barometer of prosperity. Last year's record-breaking food output gave Americans 14 per cent more food than they had in pre-war years.

The Agriculture Department has set bigger production goals for poultry, milk, several vegetables, and sheep and lambs. Previously it has asked farmers to hold down planting of wheat and potatoes.

The 1949 goals include 35,100,000 turkeys and 700,000,000 young chickens, a ten per cent increase; 120,000,000 pounds of milk, a rise of three per cent, and at least 2,000,000 more sheep and lambs.

The government asks that 3,162,

—PAGE FOUR

000 tons of some 18 varieties of vegetables be grown.

While urging an increase in turkeys and young chickens, the department suggests that the 1948 total of 425,000,000 laying hens be reduced by 20,000,000. This would cause a reduction of about ten eggs per person for the entire new year, or from the 1948 average of 380 to 370 for 1949. More meat will be available next year, the government said, so that the demand for eggs probably will decline. Eggs are regarded as a meat substitute.

* *

Around the Globe

Norway expects to spend equivalent of \$2,408,000 for national defense purposes during the next year and a half.

Costa Rica mobilized her defenses, decreed martial law, and sought to invoke the new hemisphere mutual aid treaty to combat what she asserted was an invasion launched from Nicaragua with Communist support.

There are still 50,000 war-time political prisoners in France, three and a half years after the end of battle. About 30,000 of these are confined to camps because the government

tional point of view, contributes to the inflationary boom and the severity of any "bust" that might follow.

* *

Legion Will Seek Veterans' Pensions

Pensions of \$60 a month for all veterans of both world wars, once they have reached the age of 60, would be provided by a plan which the American Legion intends to place before the next Congress.

The pensions, under the program, would be paid to all veterans who served at least 90 days in the armed forces or who were discharged because of service disability.

Further, the plan provides that the pensions be increased to \$90 a month at the age of 65 and that they be paid without regard to a veteran's income or any disability benefits he now is receiving.

The Legion pension plan has been drafted by a committee headed by Leonard Esper, of Springfield, Ill.

* *

Television for Farms

Television is expected to revolutionize life on the farm, authorities in that field predict.

It is true that video stations theo-



RUSSIA: "BAH! NOTHING BUT CAPITALISTIC PROPAGANDA!"

prisons can hold only 18,000. The prisoners were "Nazi collaborators."

After his own party condemned his "bourgeois" policies, Lajos Dinnyes resigned as premier of red-ruled Hungary.

* *

Farmers Can Live Better

American farmers are urged by the National Planning Association to invest their current agricultural boom profits in better houses, equipment, education, medical care, food and clothing for their families, and to refrain from buying land at inflated prices.

The National Planning Association is a non-profit, non-political private organization devoted to planning in agriculture, business, labor and the professions. Its report was prepared by Dr. Lowry Nelson, professor of sociology at the University of Minnesota. He is a member of the association's agriculture committee, which consists of 25 farm leaders.

Dr. Nelson concluded that farmers now can afford to live better because the present economic situation makes it possible for farm families to enjoy some of the conveniences and "amenities of living" that they previously felt they could not afford.

"For a large part of the farm population at the present time there is no excuse of low income for not providing houses and home conveniences for their families on a par with town and city homes," he said.

The committee warned that if the farmer runs up his own costs by buying more land at current high prices, he becomes more vulnerable when prices drop and from a na-

retically have a short range of 50 miles. And there are only 45 of them operating in the United States today. Nevertheless, television experts estimate that close to 7,000,000 farm families could now be receiving television programs—if they all had receivers.

Since television recently began its phenomenal boom, dealers have reported an ever-increasing number of farmers buying video sets. In the East and in some Midwest States television antennae are becoming almost as common on farm houses as lightning rods. The unprecedented farm prosperity and record crops have gotten the farmer interested in this new and entertaining form of communications because he can afford to buy a set.

The United States Department of Agriculture is now making a study of how television might affect American farm life. Kenneth M. Gopen, USDA official directing the project says:

"Television is the greatest medium for education and entertainment of United States farmers that has ever come along. It can revolutionize farm life by bringing every form of culture and education that is available to people in the city right into the farmers' homes."

* *

Connally to Be Key Figure

Grave decisions on American foreign policy will have to be made by the next Congress. Military aid to Western Europe, further help for China, and relations with Russia are outstanding.

One of the key figures in handling these matters will be Senator Thorn-

as Terry Connally, 71-year-old Texan. He is scheduled to become chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The senator served as an army private during the Spanish-American War. He was a member of the House of Representatives when the First World War broke out, and he left to become an army captain.

In 1928, after 12 years in the House, he became a member of the Senate, where he was serving as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

He has given his full support to both the United States defense program and the United Nations. One of the U. S. delegates to the San Francisco conference which created the United Nations in 1945, he continued his interest in the organization and has attended its key meetings.

The senator likes to think of himself as a country lawyer. But visitors to the Senate point him out as the member who looks most like the traditional idea of a senator.

His massive frame—he is more than six feet tall—his flowing white hair, and his bow necktie set him apart from other members of both the Senate and House.

His sharp tongue makes him feared in debate.

* *

Atom Bomb Town Guarded

If a stray tourist should somehow get into Los Alamos, N. M., he might think he had arrived at a concentration camp. Seven hundred policemen stand guard in and around the town. The entire population is fenced in. For its size, it is the most highly policed town in the United States.

But chances are that he wouldn't get in at all unless he has authorization from high offices. For Los Alamos is the birthplace of the atomic bomb, and atomic research still is going on there. In its 12 square miles it provides homes and work for 8,000 persons.

This population has the highest average intelligence quota of any city in the country. About 1,490 of the 8,000 inhabitants are scientists and engineers.

* *

Taft-Hartley Act Substitute Likely

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law in the Eighty-first Congress, as promised by the Democrats, isn't going to mean that all restraints will be removed from labor.

This was made clear by developments in congressional circles and within the administration.

In a survey of 27 senators and 235 representatives-elect, this question was asked: "Do you favor repeal of the Taft-Hartley law?" While strong support for repeal of the act was shown, the answers were cagey and full of reservations. Of the 94 Democrats and 8 Republicans advocating repeal, several qualified their position by insisting on a substitute law. Flat votes against repeal were cast by 22 Democrats and 53 Republicans, while 37 Democrats and 33 Republicans called for amendments or revisions in the law.

* *

Rent Controls

The Eighty-first Congress will be asked to extend and strengthen wartime rent controls at least one year beyond next March 31.

Such plans were divulged by Federal Rent Director Tighe Woods, who said he will ask authority to sue landlords for triple damages in behalf of tenants in cases where overcharges are shown.

"The shortage of rental housing is more serious today, especially in the smaller communities, than it was a year ago," Woods said.

Here are the major changes he will ask in the present law:

1. Restoration of eviction controls. Now evictions are left to the discretion of local courts.

2. Authority of the rent director to sue violators for three times their overcharge. Now only the tenants can bring such suits.

3. Jail terms and fines for convicted violators, giving the rent director weapons to back up his orders. Now he has no such weapons.

GRASS ROOTS REVERIES

By JOE GANDY

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WE WISH for all readers of this column a happy and prosperous New Year. May all your fond wishes come true and may you reach the heights of success to which your ambition aspires. The year just closed has been a notable one in many ways—full of joys and disappointments, prosperity, high wages, higher prices. But, all in all, it has been a good year. The year ahead, should be another good year for most of us in the United States. Prosperity should continue; high wages for the workers will prevail; but high cost of living will dampen some of the joys of living, and critical world problems—stark realities that the cost of war must be paid in suffering by those not responsible for it—will hang as a dark cloud on our horizon.

Only seven nations in the world are getting enough to eat—more than three-fourths of the world goes to bed hungry every night—according to a report of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. That is the price the world must pay for war. The only nations that now have enough to eat are Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland. Through the generosity of the American people, billions of dollars are being contributed each year toward relief of the pangs of world hunger.

And this reminds us that it will soon be income tax paying time again. None of us like to pay taxes, but taxes are necessary. This is the best way yet devised by man for raising money to meet government costs and to enable the people to do what they want to do as a whole. The people of the United States want to help feed the starving millions of people in all parts of the world. A goodly part of the money you will pay in Federal income taxes will be spent for this purpose—it will be your individual contribution to the cause of world peace.

I went to town to do a little hoss tradin' on the First Monday and saw a lot of neighbors I hadn't seen in several moons, and got caught up on the news as we talked about swapping mules and cows and pigs. On a First Monday the men folks like to meet on the Square. It's about the only time they can swap yarns and find out what their neighbors are doing. Most of them have radios now and they listen to the high-powered newscasters and com-

mentators talk about world doings, but it is only at the First Monday, hoss-trading sessions or on the Saturday afternoon meetings on the streets in front of the general store that country folk can meet and talk about the things that are nearest to their hearts.

Big-time news analysts don't consider the everyday doings of the people as important wars and rumors of wars and murders and divorces and spy rings and scandal. Maybe they're right. But what they say don't keep the country folks from wanting to know how their neighbors are making out with their

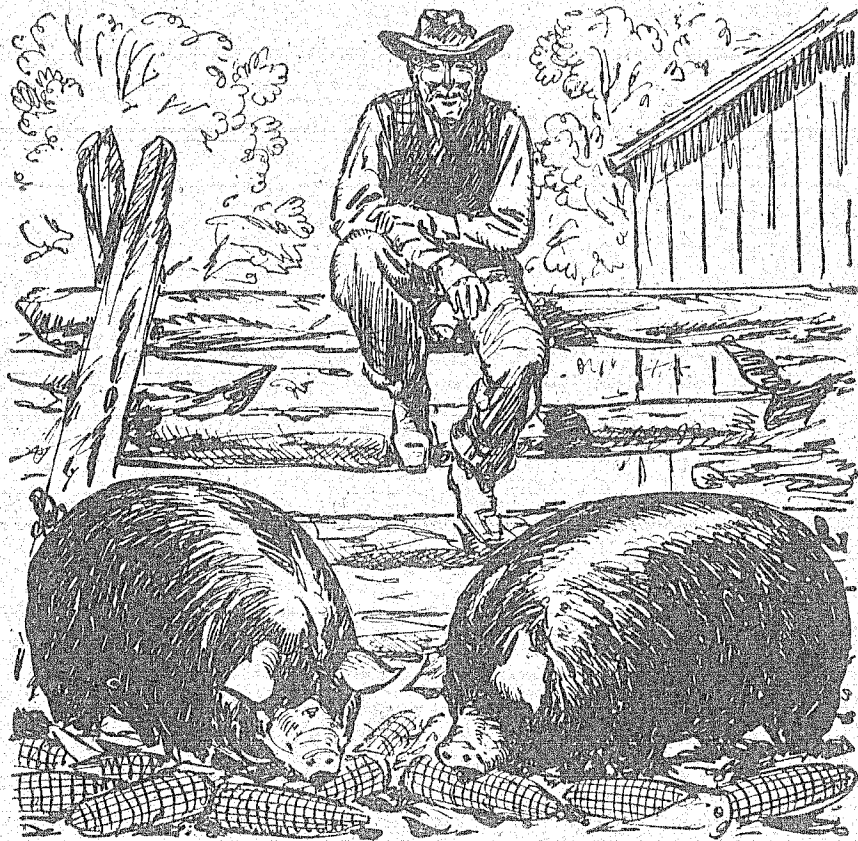
notice that they talk about the same things they used to talk about. Times haven't changed that a bit.

I noticed that the high cost of living still takes up a lot of words. And there was talk about sickness and death and a little scandal now and then. Bill Smith told me that people talk mostly about the same things they used to talk about simply because there is really nothing new to talk about. "I've knocked around a good deal in this world, and I've been knocked around some, too, and I notice that about the only new things a feller comes across are the things what's so old they've done

Heard a good joke on Sim Simkins. It seems that Sim had been wearing an old greasy felt hat for about ten years and his woman decided he ought to get a new hat. So she went to the store and bought him a new hat, one of them new-fangled kind with a red feather in the band. Sim didn't like the idea but kept his feelings to himself. Since he couldn't locate the old one, he had to wear the new one when he went out to harness the mules.

"Doggone it," Sim told a neighbor, "I couldn't get close to them hardtails. They took one gander at that new headpiece and started a rumpus. One broke his halter rope and cleared the fence the first jump and took out for the timber. Had the other one tied to a wagon wheel and danged if he didn't shy around behind the wagon, set back on his tie rope, and turn the wagon over. I was plum disgusted. So I went straight back to the house and told Mary that I had to have my old hat. 'How in the world can you expect me to wear a hat when my mules can't stand the sight of it?' I told her. Made her dig up the old greasy felt, and when I rounded up the mules again they were tame as lambs."

This new year—1949—will be a good year for us if we work hard and make it that way. The only way we can get the things we want—the things that are really worth while—is to work for them, and work hard too. If the whole world would go to work, many of the world troubles could be remedied within the year. It's getting so it is considered old-fashioned to work hard. Did you ever stop to think how this grand country of ours—the mightiest and richest nation of all time—has been built? It was hard work that built it. Our granddaddies and their granddaddies didn't sit down and groan about hard times and ask the rest of the world to send them food and clothing. They went into the unknown wilderness and carved a nation out of bleak and forbidding forests and mountains and prairie—and they did it by hard work. We are kidding ourselves when we listen to the lustful, power-seeking dreamers who try to convince us that we can have prosperity for all by working fewer hours, producing fewer goods and accomplishing less for ourselves and our employers. Let's make our New Year's resolution: "We will work hard during 1949—we will produce all the goods we can and render faithful service to our employers."



"The sweetest music I ever listened to."

plowing and planting, hog killing, vamin' hunting and other everyday doings on the farm. These are men and women and kids in the country, and the only place they can get this news nowadays is around the general store on a Saturday afternoon or at the First Monday talk and swap get-together.

Used to be, when I was a patch-seated kid, country people all went to town on a Saturday in wagons and buggies and on horseback. Now and then some young buck would ride a bicycle. These same country people still go to town on Saturday, but they ride in automobiles. And I

been forgotten by most everybody," Bill told me. And he was just about right.

And Bill talked some about good times. Always looked queer to him, he said, why so many people chase around till their tongues hang out trying to find a good time, when most of the good times are right at home and can be had without chasing around any at all. "Now take me," he added. "I can crawl up on a pole pen and sit and listen to fattening hogs popping dry corn and have the best time in the world. This is the prettiest music I ever listened to."

from the WORLD of SPORTS

IT'S OFFICIAL NOW— WORLD SPEED RECORD

It's official now—that 0.093 hundred-yard dash effort by Mel Patton. It means that Mel is the new world champion in the century sprint. Last May 15 at Fresno the three official timers stopped their clocks at 0.093, 0.093, and 0.094. That last timing put a cloud of doubt upon the Patton effort, but this was removed recently when the Amateur Athletic Union, after examining the timing devices, decided Mel deserved to be rated as the best man in the 100.

RABBIT BALL RUINED GAME, SAYS TY COBB

Any time Ty Cobb speaks the world listens because he is generally regarded as the best and smartest baseball player of all-time. And so when Ty recently said the live ball had ruined the game his words were printed in Sport and hundreds of newspapers over the land. Ty thinks the rabbit ball ruined the double steal and has reduced the value of one run in a game. Outfielders now, he says, are no more than caddies. They don't even attempt to cut loose with a throw to stop a run at the plate. Second rate hinky dinks, he opines, can now come to bat and smack the ball over the fence. Cobb played in more games, scored more runs, made more hits, stole more

bases, and held more records than any other man.

S.M.U. DOAK WALKER No. 1 U. S. GRID STAR

Doff your hat to Doak Walker, the Southern Methodist star, for he's America's No. 1 football star. The fast-stepping youngster from The Southwest a week or so ago was awarded the John W. Heisman Trophy which stamps him the outstanding player of '48. Of course there will be some who will not agree that Doak is Mr. No. 1. But his performance was so convincing he truly earned the right to sit atop the football pedestal.

WHO HIT LONGEST HOME RUN, BABE RUTH OR JIMMY FOXX?

It was in a spring exhibition game played in a big unfenced lot in Tampa, Fla., that the immortal Babe Ruth, then with the Boston Red Sox, stepped to the plate and after looking over two strikes clouted the third ball thrown. It took off like a shell from Big Bertha and came to earth 549 feet from home plate.

Whether that home run—hit in 1919—still holds the four-base record is a question that has kept baseball's hot stove-league arguing for years. Among those who say the Babe did not hit the longest home run are those who saw Jimmy

Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics clear the fence 505 feet from home plate with a home run in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1934. The ball that Foxx hit that day was never located, and some of those who saw him hit it claim it must be traveling yet.

Between them, Ruth and Foxx probably hit more extraordinarily long circuit drives than any other players except Lou Gehrig. Hank Greenberg and Hack Wilson were no patty-cake hitters either. On two occasions, Greenberg hit unmeasured but prodigious wallops over the center field walls in both Chicago and Boston, and the stocky and colorful Wilson, when playing in the minors, once pushed a ball through the window of a pump room half a block away from the ball park.

Of present day sluggers, Ted Williams, Joe DiMaggio and Johnny Mize have hit the longest drives. But none of them as yet has matched the fabulous feat of Babe Herman, who, while playing for Hollywood, hit a ball that traveled 42 miles. It landed in a flat car, Herman recalls, and kept right on going to the end of the line.

TULSA OILERS LEAD IN TEAM BATTING

Since they entered the Texas league in 1933, the Tulsa Oilers not only have led the loop in team bat-

ting but are 11 percentage points ahead of their nearest rivals, Houston. Over the 1933-'48 span the Oilers have batted .273 to set the league pace and Houston is second with .262.

REFEREE'S FALSE TEETH CAUSED FREAK INJURY

No one perhaps ever had seen an accident quite like the one that happened to Pat Kennedy in St. Louis recently. Kennedy, a chief referee for a professional basketball association, suddenly fell to the floor unconscious. For a minute the spectators did not know exactly what had occurred. It was explained this way. Player Don Putman tossed a ball inbounds from near the sideline. Kennedy got in the way of it, and it struck him in the mouth jamming the whistle against his denture and loosening the plate which struck his palate. Pat was quickly carried from the floor but was revived later in the locker-room.

The New York Yankees must feel the need for rebuilding. Only a week ago General Manager M. George Weiss, of the Bronx Bombers, announced he was willing to trade any man on his team save Joe DiMaggio and Tommy Henrich. And so next summer and in the several summers to come you will be seeing new faces in the Yankee lineups. Weiss already has sounded all the American League clubs in the hope of finding capable replacements.

JOKES . . . to make you laugh

Get a Sample First

Mark Twain was annoyed by so many strangers calling at his home. He refused to let anybody enter until he had first stated his business. This suspicious attitude amused his friends.

"It's all right to be cautious," they said, "but you're carrying it too far. What would you do if a woman came to your door and asked to be allowed to enter because she was going to have a fit?"

"I'd treat her exactly as I treat the others," said Twain. "I'd tell her to give me a sample on the doorstep first."

Guest Pays the Bill

A Hollywood comedian, noted for his zaniness, entered the Brown Derby Restaurant with his pet terrier. He was directed to a table for two, and placed the dog in the chair opposite him. The waiter approached with a menu, which he handed to the comedian. The zany customer was infuriated.

"Do I look like I'm eating alone?" he asked, pointing to his pet. "Service for two!" he demanded.

The waiter, familiar with the eccentricities of movie characters, brought another menu and two silver services. The terrier seemed to be selecting his meal, for when the master asked if it too would have lamb chops, the dog barked in assent.

The bored waiter brought the order and calmly watched the man and dog devour it. When they were all finished, he again approached the table and handed the bill to the comedian. This infuriated the zany character once more. He threw the bill on the table and began stalking out of the restaurant.

"How dare you!" he demanded. "Don't you understand?" He pointed to the terrier. "I'm his guest!"

Can Take Care of Herself

It was long after midnight. The author looked haggard and worn. He had been working on his novel. "Darling," called his wife, "are you coming to bed?"

"No," muttered the author. "I've got the pretty girl in the clutches of the villain and I want to get her out."

"How old is the girl?" asked his wife.

"Twenty-two," informed the writer.

"Then put out the lights and come

to bed," snapped the wife. "She's old enough to take care of herself."

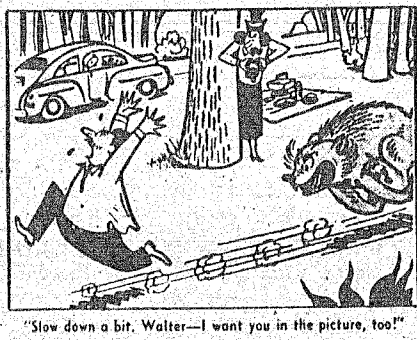
Depending on Junior

Like many young couples, this one made the mistake of bringing junior to the movies. The infant saw no reason why he should be quiet, but the manager did.

"If you can't keep the kid quiet," the manager whispered harshly, "I'll have to ask you to take your money back and leave."

Promptly, the baby went to sleep. The movie went on and turned out to be one of those interminable, boring productions. The husband shifted uneasily in his seat and finally nudged his wife.

"For goodness sakes," he moaned, "give Junior a punch!"



Anything But the Truth

When an untruth in Shanghai is one day old it is called a lie, when one year old it is a tolerated inaccuracy, in fifty years it is a tradition, and after a hundred years it ends up as legend, believed by everybody.

So That's What It Means

A New York banker overheard this conversation between his wife and daughter one evening when the latter was struggling with the homework of her secretarial course.

"Mother, what does F.O.B. mean?" "Why, Dorothy, don't you know that? After the summers you've spent on your grandfather's poultry farm, hearing talk of the difference in price between live and dressed poultry?"

"But I don't see what poultry has to do with it, mother."

"It has everything to do with it, Dorothy. F.O.B. is a term used in the poultry trade. It means 'feathers on bird.'"

Just Take a Collection

Lexicographer Noah Webster, a

deeply religious man, once accepted a challenge to enter a house which was supposed to be haunted.

"Did you see any ghosts?" he was asked, when he came out.

"Yes, I saw one," he said. "What did you do? Weren't you frightened?"

"Of course I was frightened," admitted Webster. "When I saw the ghost approaching, I started to pray with all my might. I prayed and prayed but it kept coming closer and closer."

"What did you do then?"

"I began to sing hymns," said Webster. "I sang them louder and louder until I was singing at the top of my voice."

"Did that stop the ghost?"

"No," he said. "It kept advancing. Then I had an idea. Just as the ghost was about to touch me, I took a collection plate from my pocket and held it out. Do you know what? That ghost just vanished in thin air!"

She Insisted

A sprightly young girl entered the crowded bus, and the young man rose promptly from his seat. The girl smiled as she held him back.

"You must not give up your seat for me—I insist," she said.

"You may insist all you like, lady," he grimaced, pushing forward again, "but I'm getting off here!"

Quick Thinking

Father—"Didn't I hear the clock strike three when you came in last night, daughter?"

Daughter—"Yes, dad. It started to strike 11 but I stopped it so you wouldn't be disturbed."

Same Old Half Dollar

A minister, substituting for a friend in a remote country parish, was greatly surprised on observing the old verger, who had been taking up the collection, quietly abstract a fifty-cent piece before presenting the plate at the altar rail. After service he called the old man into the vestry and told him with some emotion that his crime had been discovered.

The old man looked puzzled for a moment. Then a sudden light dawned on him.

"Why, sir, you don't mean that old half-dollar of mine? I've led off with that for the last fifteen years!"

Money Talks

Winston Churchill was visiting friends in the West End of London

the afternoon of one of his broadcasts. He left rather late and stepped up to a cab stand, telling the driver to go to the BBC studios.

"You'll have to take another cab, sir. I can't go that far," the driver told him.

The former Prime Minister was rather surprised and asked the driver why he was limited in the distance his cab could travel.

"Mr. Churchill is broadcasting," replied the cabbie, "and I want to get home and tune in."

This pleased Churchill and he pulled out a pound note. The driver took one look at the money and said, "Hop in, sir. The hell with Mr. Churchill."

Juvenile Jive

Alice had just learned the story of Columbus, and was telling it to her mother. ". . . and his ships were named the Nina, the Pinta, and . . ."

"The Santa Maria," prompted her mother.

"That's right! And the queen's name was . . ." fumbled the youngster.

"Isabella," said her mother.

"Mother," demanded Alice, with sudden suspicion, "have you heard this story before?"

When the examination was over, the teacher in a mountain school told her pupils to write a pledge that they had neither received nor given help. One gangling youth, who had squirmed in dismay and mopped a bewildered brow throughout the ordeal, wrote:

"I ain't received no help in this matter; and God knows I couldn't have gave any!"

Little Johnnie was almost through his nightly prayer. . . . "Bless my daddy, bless my Mom, bless Aunt Bessie, and please make Philadelphia, Pa., the capital of the USA."

"Why, darling!" exclaimed his shocked mother, "Why did you say such a thing?"

"Because," answered Johnnie, as he settled down for the night, "that's what I put down on my examination paper."

His Business Outside

Noticing a piece of paper fluttering under the windshield wiper of a new car parked in the street, a curious New Yorker stopped to read it. On the paper was neatly written: "Attorney—am inside attending to business."

Below, also neatly written, was this: "Policeman—I attended to mine outside." And on the door was a parking ticket.

for the POULTRY RAISER

Here Is a Henhouse Heroine

Down at the agricultural experiment station of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge there is a certain Rhode Island Red hen—known officially as No. 130—that has all the poultry experts in the State crowing. It is not so much that the little Rhode Island Red has broken any records for laying eggs,



although she has held her own with the best in number and size of eggs laid. It is what her daughters have done that has set her apart. Their egg production records establish the little Red hen as the forerunner of a family of Rhode Island Reds likely to up egg production in thousands of flocks in the Southwest in the next few years and to add considerably to the cash income of poultry keepers in many parts of the country.

"There's no question about it. This little hen is the best one we have ever developed at the University," says Dr. C. W. Upp, head of the station's poultry department.

Poultry breeders have been constantly on the lookout for that something in their flocks that they refer to as "superior plasm." They want a hen that has the correct size, type and color for the breed, is free of disease, lays an exceptionally large number of large-size eggs,

produces eggs with high hatchability, and above all is able to transmit these traits to her daughters. Such a combination is rare, but little Rhode Island Red No. 130 has all these traits and each trait is so marked that she has literally set the Louisiana poultry world agog.

No. 130 not only laid 322 eggs averaging 25 ounces to the dozen in her first laying year—the State average is 80 eggs per hen—but 13 of her daughters also made records exceeding the "Record of Production" requirement of 200 eggs a year. They actually laid an average of 252 eggs each a year averaging 25½ ounces to the dozen. More unusual is the high hatchability of eggs laid by Hen No. 130 and her daughters—they have shown a hatchability of 92.6 per cent. The average for the U. S. is about 66 per cent and commercial hatcheries are well satisfied with 70 per cent.

Make Nest to Suit Hens

Hens like to spend time on roosts in the winter, much more time than in the warm months.

Did you ever think of this when planning and building nests for your laying hens? You will find it profitable to take advantage of this roosting habit of hens in designing laying nests to be used during the winter months, or when the weather is cold and unpleasant.

Some poultry raisers in the Southwest have taken advantage of this habit of hens and are receiving good dividends from their unusual arrangement of nests and roosts.

One poultry raiser built a block

of nests of three tiers with the open side of the block of nests just 6 inches from the front edge of the dropping pits. Hens stand along the roost in front of the nest waiting for a vacancy so they can lay an egg.

Nests are darkened by being placed to face the rear of the hen house. Each tier of nests has a tight-fitting back door so the eggs can be removed and the nests cleaned from the front of the house.

This poultry raiser also built another set of nests against the wall of the hen house. A sloping top keeps them clean. A perch is provided for each row of nests with the boards hinged to the front of the tier of nests. During the day the perches are hooked horizontally so the hens can sit on the roost, but at night they are dropped down to keep hens from occupying the nests.

Sulfa Drugs Cause Egg Drop

Poultrymen should not use sulfa drugs too often nor in too liberal quantities, the American Veterinary Medical Association has warned. Experiments conducted under supervision of members of this organization reveal that egg production declines when sulfa drugs are given hens too often or in too liberal quantities. In a brood of 671 hens, given sulfa drugs for three to six days, a decline of 50 per cent in egg production was reported. Egg production of this group of hens was compared with the production from another group of 430 hens that had not been given sulfa drugs. At

least one month was required for hens that had taken sulfa drugs to reach normal egg production levels. Use of the drugs for poultry flocks is all right when the drugs are given in proper form and quantity, members of the association advise.

Better Brooder-House Litter

Ground corn cobs are recommended for brooder-house litter where chicks are housed after they have learned to eat. If baby chicks are placed on such a litter too young they will consume too much of the finely ground corn cob, for they do not know any better. Ground corn cobs keep the brooder-house dry and sanitary and there is very little dust to be stirred by the scratching of the chicks. Peat moss also keeps the brooder-house dry, but the brown dust that is stirred up as chicks scratch in the peat moss keeps the brooder-house dirty looking and also might be harmful to the baby chicks. It is well to confine the corn cob litter to a relatively small space and to keep it covered with paper until the baby chicks have learned to eat mash.

Poultry Notes

Grady Ware, poultry specialist of the Oklahoma A. and M. College, estimated 600,000 turkeys were raised in Oklahoma in 1948. But this, says Ware, is a reduction of 35 percent from 1947 production.

An egg within an egg isn't just a freak, but quite an event in this day of high egg prices. W. W. Johnson, near Vinita, Okla., brought one to town, saying he had seen lots of soft-shelled eggs but never one with another hard-shelled egg inside of it.

ODDITIES in Texas News from over the State

GETTING FARMERS' FRIENDSHIP

Henry Davis, a Dallas sportsman who enjoys hunting, has found a good way to win friendship of farmers on whose land he has enjoyed hunting rights. Davis has made it a point to learn the birthday of the farmers on whose land he hunts and also the birthdays of the farmers' wives and children. He then makes it a point to send birthday greeting cards and little birthday gifts. He also sends Christmas cards and some little gift each Christmas.

Davis says the "Posted, Keep Out" signs are not meant for him when he goes hunting where these farmers live.

FRUIT CAKE DRAWS BEES

Mrs. Paul Saunders of San Antonio bakes good fruit cakes. She has the proof of it.

As she baked her Christmas fruit cakes recently, she was forced to call the police and ask how to get rid of a swarm of bees that had settled about the door and windows of her home, blocking entry or exit. The police told her to close the windows and doors on the side of the house where the bees had settled and then burn rags to counteract the odor of honey that was arising from the baking fruit cakes. The odor of honey coming from her kitchen had attracted the swarm of bees which had settled at her door in an attempt to reach the source of the sweet aroma.

PUBLISHER IS BEST FIREMAN

Ross Woodall, Jr., co-publisher of the Huntsville Item, was named as the outstanding fireman for the last year by the Huntsville Volunteer Fire Department at the annual election of officers. Woodall also was elected second assistant chief of the department.

When his duties as principal fire chaser do not keep him busy in Huntsville, Woodall spends his time publishing his newspaper.

SIX LEGGED DOG

Billy Davis of Edinburg received an odd Christmas present from his dog Chubbie. She had a litter of pups just before Christmas and one of them was born with six legs. The other five were normal in every way.

The little fellow with six legs seemed to be normal in every way except that he had two extra legs. The veterinarian said the puppy would live and that he saw no reason why he should not develop into a full grown dog.

LARGEST PIPELINE PLANNED

The largest pipeline in the world is to be built by a Houston engineering firm. The pipeline, 30 inches in diameter and 2,250 miles long, will stretch from the Rio Grande Valley of Texas to New York City and will carry a steady flow of Texas natural gas to be used as fuel.

The line will cost \$200,000,000 and will be built by the Ray Fish Engineering Corporation of Houston for the Trans-Continental Pipeline Company. The line is to be completed by January, 1951.

29-YEAR-OLD CAR RETIRED

An El Paso car owner recently drove his 29-year-old Model T Ford into a dealer's place of business there and announced that he wanted a new car. He said he had driven the Model T for 29 years and it had given him good service.

"Want to trade it in on a new model?" the dealer asked.

"No, sir," the owner replied with vigor. "That car isn't going to finish its days as some beaten up 'hot-rod.' It's going right into my garage where it can take it easy, just like an old horse that has given faithful service."

The man bought a brand new jeep speed wagon and announced that he intended to drive it for another 29 years.

CHEVIE LOST FOR 12 YEARS

Palfrey Richter of Corpus Christi has found his 1932 model Chevrolet, which he lost 12 years ago in the brush on the vast King Ranch in South Texas, but he doesn't know what to do with the car now.

It was a nice, shiny, good running car back in 1936 when Richter and a pal, Glenn Kilpatrick, left Corpus Christi for a day's fishing on the King Ranch. They drove to the stream where they planned to fish, parked the car near a large liveoak tree as a marker and headed into the brush. The fish were biting and they wandered farther along the stream. With a nice string of fish, they started back to the car.

But where they had left the Chevie was never solved until a few days ago, for they became lost and hunt as they did for miles around, they could not locate the automobile. They finally gave up and returned to Corpus Christi, believing the car had been stolen.

For 12 years the little car had stood unnoticed in the brush that grew up all around it to a height of 10 feet or more. A few days ago when workmen on the ranch began clearing the brush away with a bulldozer, the big machine nosed into the thicket and there was the rusting ruins of an automobile almost half buried in the sand. The cloth top of the convertible was gone and all woodwork was rotted away. But the tires still had air and the chromium parts were still shiny.

WHO OWNS THE TURKEYS?

A flock of 54 turkeys apparently without known owners has officers in Brown county stumped.

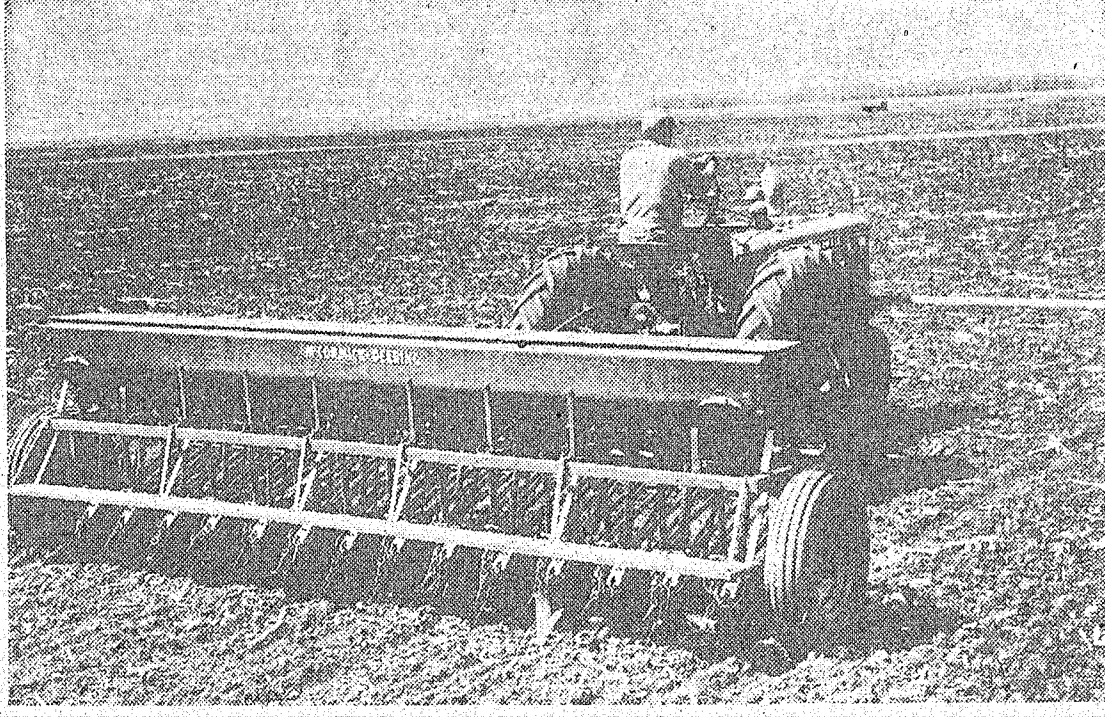
The turkeys, bearing tags showing that they have been certified by the United States Government, apparently followed Jim Ned Creek near Grosvenor and took up range on the farms of E. D. Dobbs and I. D. Eubanks, where they joined other flocks owned by these farmers. Eubanks and Dobbs faced a serious problem in feeding and caring for the birds.

Officers checked all poultry houses in Brownwood and San Anna, but none claimed ownership.

BONUS FOR PLANT WORKERS

Herschel and Charles Duncan, owners of the Duncan Coffee Company, of Houston, announced at the Employes Annual Christmas Party distribution of a bonus to all plant and clerical workers. This was the thirtieth consecutive year that employes have participated in the profits of the company. About 500 employes were present for the ceremonies.

Commencing with small beginnings and a staff of only eight people, the company, which is celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, is now the largest independent coffee roaster in the Southwest. Plants are maintained in Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, and Corpus Christi, and selling operations are conducted in six States.



PLANTING WHEAT IN THE SOUTHWEST—The International Harvester Company's new Model M low wheel grain drill, 14 feet wide, seeding 5½ acres per hour, is extensively used by wheat growers on the Southwestern plains. The drill is available with divided hopper for fertilizer on one side and grain on the other. The fertilizer adjustment can be set to dispense 3 to 1,135 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre.

THREE GENERATIONS OF MIDGETS

With the birth recently in Austin of Carroll Darleen Swenson, there were at the hospital to greet the newborn, two generations of midgets of the Swenson family. So far as known, this is the only family of midgets in this part of the country now represented in direct line by three generations.

Clarence Swenson, father of the newly born midget, is employed as a radio technician by the University of Texas in a radio research center. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Clifton, grandparents, also live in Austin. The Swensons have another daughter two years old. All are midgets.

YOUNG BUCK RAMS CAR, DIES

Many deer have been killed on Texas highways by being hit by speeding automobiles, but Boyd Rhea, Sergeant-at-arms of the Texas State Senate, relates the strange experience of seeing a young buck deliberately commit suicide by running into his car.

While traveling from Llano to Mason recently, Rhea saw a buck and two does on the highway right-of-way. Just as he slowed down to pass them, he saw another buck which had not been visible to him, race across the road and deliberately crash into the side of his car. The buck broke his neck in the impact, but the car was damaged but little.

MOVE TO THE REAR, PLEASE

The last half dozen passengers had boarded the crowded bus in Fort Worth and were wedging and squeezing into every bit of available space.

"All right back there," the bus driver called, "Move to the rear of the bus, please."

"Just a minute," a feminine voice answered. "Wait till I get my clothes on."

All eyes turned expectantly. Passengers saw an attractive young woman struggling with an oversize bundle of laundry.

SAME NAMES—DOUBLE TROUBLE

When James Henry Moyers, junior from Marshall, entered North Texas State College at Denton, he became irritated when he failed to get telephone calls and important mail, including those GI subsistence checks. When he opened his mail he found strange letters bearing unfamiliar signatures.

At the same time James Herbert Moyers, freshman from Ferris, also was receiving mysterious letters, which he promptly returned to senders.

Finally the boys got together and solved the matter for the time being. James Herbert Moyers from Ferris had been called Jimmy at home, so

all college records were changed and he became Jimmy Moyers.

A few days later, James Henry Moyers sat down beside a man in a drug store. They began talking. The man said his name was Henry Moyers, that he was the father of James Herbert Moyers of Ferris. James Henry Moyers said his father's name also was Henry. Further conversation developed that each of the boys' fathers had brothers and that each brother was named Harvey.

REUNION ENDS 36-YEAR HUNT

Mrs. W. C. Gaddy of Alvin has returned from California where she was reunited with her mother and other members of her family she did not know existed. The reunion ended a 36-year search the mother had made for her children.

Mrs. Gaddy is one of five children for whom her mother, Mrs. D. W. Nycum of El Monte, Cal., had searched for 36 years. Mary Warren, now Mrs. D. W. Nycum, as a 12-year-old girl bride had married Ben Bowline in Arkansas and settled on a farm in the mountains near Fayetteville. The marriage had been opposed by Mary's father.

The Bowlines reared a family of five children. Ben Bowline contracted tuberculosis and his young wife also fell a victim to the disease. Then her father came and took her back to the family home. It was the last time the mother had seen any of her children until the recent reunion. Her illness became acute and she spent five years in hospitals. Her husband and the children were told she was dead. After her father's death, Mrs. Bowline started her search, which ended with the family reunion.

TURNING A QUICK PROFIT

Two small boys rang the doorbell at the home of Mrs. E. B. Milley, of Oak Cliff, Dallas, and held out an armful of mistletoe. They offered the lot for 35c.

Mrs. Milley had only 20c in change and the two little merchants gladly sold their wares for that price.

The boys seemed ill at ease.

"Lady," said one little fellow timidly, "we forgot to ask you before. That's all we got. Can we go out in your back yard and gather some more?"

The young merchants had gathered the mistletoe from several large trees in Mrs. Milley's back yard.

THE CHECK BOUNCED

A merchant in McAllen received a check for \$13.40 during the pre-Christmas buying rush. When he deposited the receipts from his store, the bank returned the check with notation, "no account at this bank."

When the merchant examined the signature he read the name, "U. R. Hooked."

KEEP GIRL OR \$1,000 PAINTING

Bernie Martin, 21, ex-GI from Houston, now taking an art course in Newark, N. J., has a grave problem in art on his hands.

Martin recently picked up a painting in a second-hand shop for \$5 and later learned the work of art was worth at least \$1,000. But Martin can't decide if he wants to keep the painting or take the \$1,000.

"That much money would be a big help," Martin said, "but money isn't everything."

The portrait is of a brown-haired girl with blue eyes in a red velvet dress and a Flemish lace collar. Experts told Martin the product is of a French school of painting that flourished in the 1880's and "appears to be worth at least \$1,000."

"I don't know," Martin said meditatively, "you can tell by looking at her that she was virtuous. Her face is charming. I may keep her."

Texas BORDER PATROL

Protects Miles of Desert

FACED AGAIN with an international crisis, the U. S. today is tightening its watch on its borders.

Federal officials have estimated that there are at least 300,000 aliens in Canada, Cuba, Mexico and other countries all trying desperately to get into the United States. Some are spies, criminals or other undesirable who can't get by our customs inspectors. Others are merely homeless, jobless, unwanted men and women kept out of the promised land by immigration restrictions.

For many of these the risk of a life is a small price to pay for a new start in the United States. In desperation, they are stealing fishing boats in neighboring countries to take them to within swimming distance of our shores. They are stowaways on liners, crewmen on tankers and wanderers on foot who steal over the border at night. They are being smuggled in by gangs who dump them on the Florida Keys, in the bayous of Louisiana and on the deserts of New Mexico, and some of them are crossing on visitors' visas and then losing themselves in our cities.

Guard Thousands of Miles

By these and other means hundreds of aliens are getting into the country. That they haven't been followed by thousands more is due almost entirely to the work done by the U. S. Immigration Service's Border Patrol, a highly effective but sadly under-staffed and over-worked organization of hard-boiled men. Along thousands of miles of desolate coastline, from the Florida marshes to the Rio Grande and along thousands of miles of winding river and barren desert border from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean, the Border Patrol is waging a never-ending fight to keep our borders clear of gate-crashers.

Inspectors, working out of Border Patrol headquarters in El Paso, Tex., lead an exciting and often dangerous life. It is their job to guard the International Bridge which spans the Rio Grande at El Paso and peers down upon the Mexican border town of Juarez. It has long been suspected that beyond Juarez lay many of Mexico's outlawed poppy fields which have stimulated the dope traffic that has harassed the Border Patrol—and the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics—for more than ten years.

Deal With Dope Smugglers

To cope with dope smugglers in the dunes and mesquite grass, El Paso's customs and narcotic agents have to be crack shots. For them, the six-gun is still indispensable and so is the horse, although "Old Paint" has been largely replaced by the automobile and the airplane in long-range narcotics hunts.

In addition, the El Paso area is the focal point for aliens who steal over the border, seeking work as ranch hands, laborers and dishwashers. Seldom, basically dangerous, these men are often so hungry for a taste of American life that they will tramp for days through the deserts in their desperate efforts to reach the end of the rainbow.

"I once had an Indian lead me a two-day chase through the sage," a veteran border inspector recently recalled. "He back-tracked and holed up like a prairie dog and when I finally caught him he fought like a mountain lion. But, you know, I couldn't really get sore at that guy. All he wanted was a job in the U. S. A. and I couldn't help thinking that if I was that Indian I'd fight hard for something like that myself."

Posts Mark Border

A member of Congress in a recent magazine article states that the United States is probably the most careless nation on earth in guarding its frontiers against aliens.

Of late the Immigration Service has taken steps to strengthen this guard, but it remains true that for thousands of miles in the Southwest the border is protected by no barrier at all and is marked only by

concrete posts set a mile apart in the desert.

It is one of these desolate stretches of desert and sand hills that forms the beat of two El Paso patrol inspectors, Clifton Malcolm Monroe and Robert Walker, whose job it is to hunt down aliens in a jeep. When it is suspected that an alien has crossed the border in Monroe's and Walker's territory, the two inspectors are warned by radio.

When seeking a gate-crasher in the desert, Monroe and Walker must first hunt for his tracks in the sand. Once his tracks are located they take off after their quarry in a jeep—at an average speed of 10 miles an hour.

Bleak and forbidding as they are, the desert and the sand hills afford good natural cover for a clever man. An alien with experience keeps below the ridge lines, hides behind dunes, crawls through mesquite grass and obscures his tracks. A veteran inspector once tracked an alien the wrong way through the desert for four broiling hours. When he finally caught his man he discovered that the fellow had his shoes on backwards.

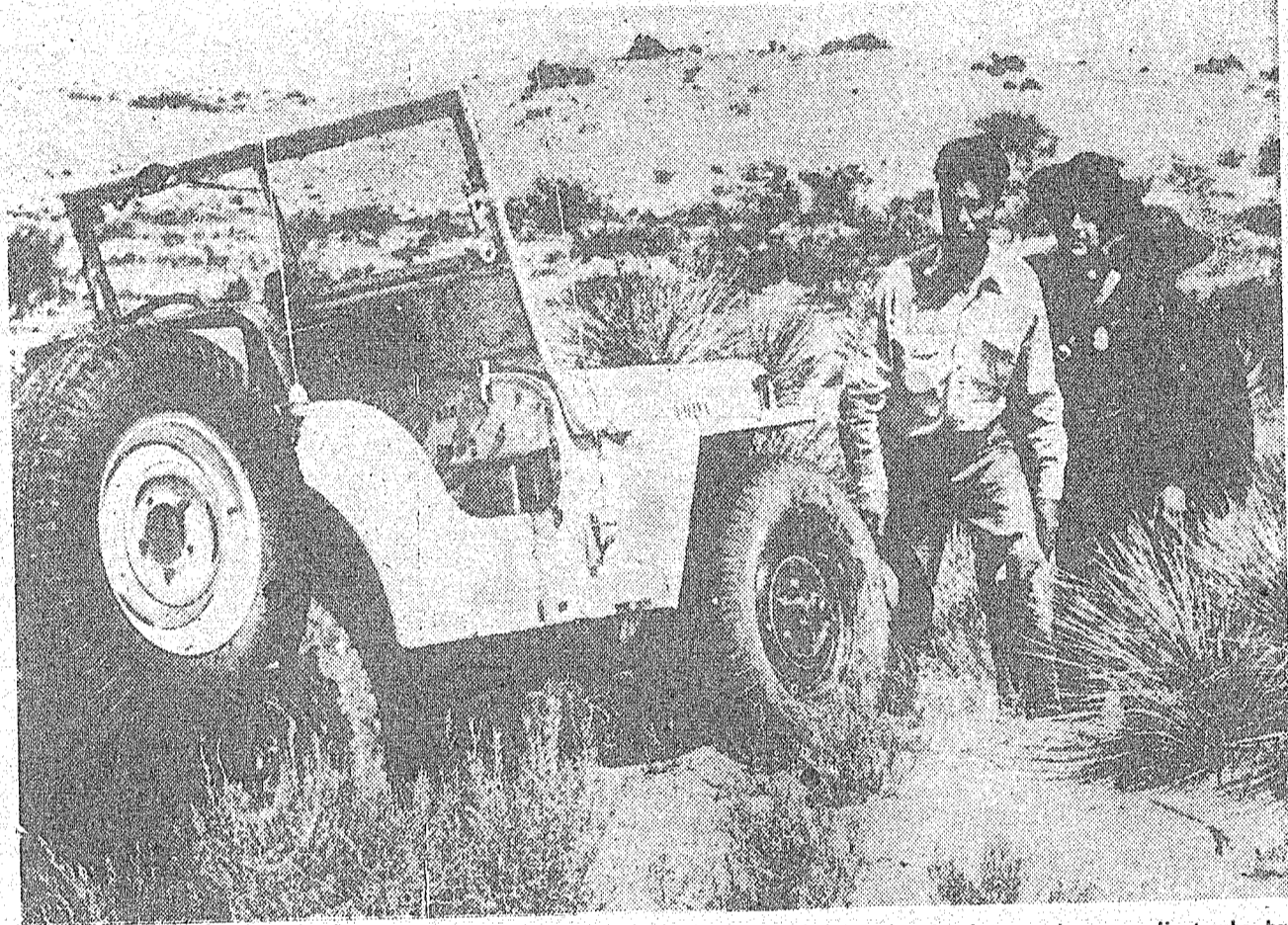
First Offenders Rarely Jailed

When Monroe and Walker have captured an alien they radio the information to headquarters and start back to El Paso. The treatment an alien receives from the Border Patrol is civil and dignified. If he answers questions honestly and it is determined that he is a first offender with no criminal record, he is

taken to the International Bridge and sent across the Rio Grande.

There is a lock-up at headquarters but it is rarely used unless to restrain a particularly agile prisoner from leaving again. Recently Monroe, a heavy-set man, brought in as an alien, a Mexican youth who had run him ragged through the dunes all morning. "He's a nice kid," said Monroe, breathing hard, "but lock him up anyway. I could never catch him again."

Although sentiment at the Border Patrol headquarters is almost always sympathetic towards the Mexicans brought in, the inspectors waste no sympathy on the more sinister type of international gate-crasher. They believe that their work in keeping out those aliens who would seek to destroy us is quite as important as any national defense plan now under way in the United States.



TEXAS BORDER FORBIDDING—Two Texas Border Patrol members of the U. S. Immigration Service round up an alien who has crossed into the United States unlawfully. The jeep has taken the place of horses in border patrol work.

Once Brawling BOOM TOWNS Of Oil Fields Now Respectable

TYPICAL of the oil boom towns today is Rankin, Texas. It's as quiet as your backyard.

Gone are the brawling boom days, when poor men struck it rich overnight, roughnecks drank whisky like water and fought in the streets for the pure love of fighting.

That happened until the late twenties wherever new oil fields were found, from Pennsylvania to California. It still is happening in Canada, oil men say, but in the United States the boom town has grown stolid.

Changes in machines and men and laws are behind the boom town's new respectability.

Homes Under-Sized

Workers used to crowd into an under-sized hamlet near the field or live in tents and bunkhouses on the job because their rattletrap cars bogged down in narrow roads hub deep in mud. Now they can spread out, as far away from the field as they feel like driving over paved highways.

Civil Defense Plan

A new emergency civil defense force of 50,000 specialists has been proposed by the Civil Defense Planning Office.

The force would be composed of 100 or more Class "A" civil defense mobile reserve battalions of 500 men each, set up under State control and equipped in part by the Federal government. Each battalion would have attached to it 6 planes and 12 pilots. It would be equipped for first aid and other services. The planning office report, made

to Secretary of Defense Forrestal, suggests assignment of seven battalions each to California and Pennsylvania, five to Ohio, and four each to New York and Texas. Three to Michigan and Illinois, and two each to Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Louisiana, Missouri and Minnesota. Other States and territories would get one each.

Among today's oil men are college men—petroleum engineers and geologists. They are getting ready to be executives by learning the horn-handed end of the business. Wildcatters, who drilled wells with barely enough money to buy baling wire to hold their rigs together, went out of business when the big companies began leasing and the States began laying down the law about where and how close together wells could be sunk.

Rankin Peaceful

Rankin, with a rich new field in her lap, is still a peaceful town of ranchers and storekeepers.

Its new oil field, the Benedum, is only 14 miles to the northeast. Oilmen agree it is a big discovery. A. D. Zachary, who has been a tool pusher 20 years, says it will take at least five years to drill wells in all the spots that have been proven since the discovery well was brought in.

Yet there are few signs of a boom in Rankin.

Expanding Defense

The proposed seven-nation North Atlantic defense treaty may ulti-

There are a few new fronts on stores, a few businesses that weren't there a year or two ago.

Rankin, a sheep and cattle ranchers' town since 1912, had 672 residents according to the 1940 census. Now Sheriff Gene Eckols figures there are 1,800 living in town. Many newcomers live in trailer courts.

But almost any farm town draws bigger crowds Saturday night than Rankin does. The dust, blowing endlessly off the West Texas plains, is all that stirs much of the time.

See Reasons for Change

Roy L. Bell, the Santa Fe station agent, says: "The oil fields are getting a better type of workers now. College men, veterans, family men."

And, says Kid Wheeler, a veteran oilman, "there's too much law."

"There were a couple of towns in Oklahoma — Keifer and Ragtown. They were the toughest sonsaguns there ever was. Why, they used to shoot men just to see them fall.

"But now they have too many telephones and radios and airplanes. They could get the Rangers into any place in a couple of hours."

mately include 12. The groundwork is being laid by the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Five more nations—Italy, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, and Portugal—may be asked to take part in a defense conference shortly, possibly in Washington, Ottawa, or Bermuda.

Meanwhile, America and Canada are undertaking exploratory talks on the pact with the five members of the western union, formed at Brussels, Belgium, months ago.

TOP JOBS for Teen-Agers

American Youth Learn Big Business Ways

By PETER WHELIHAN
(Condensed from Coronet)

THE BOY was only 19 but he knew what he wanted. Somehow he had survived the job interviews in the outer offices and now found himself facing the company's personnel manager.

"This is a pretty responsible job," the manager said. "We had thought of an older man. What makes you think you can handle it?"

"For the last three years," the youth told his astonished listener, "I've been salesman, treasurer, then president of a New York leather-goods concern. We started from scratch and made a profit every year. I've brought along my books in case you're interested . . ."

The boy spread out financial records that partially told the story of a company operated by teenagers under the sponsorship of a remarkable organization called Junior Achievement, Inc. Ten minutes later, an impressed personnel manager gave him the job.

1,000 Business Firms

In 40 cities of the U. S., more than 1,000 business enterprises are being operated by some 25,000 high-school juniors and seniors, under guidance of Junior Achievement. They manufacture and market a wide variety of products ranging from fly spray to furniture, from fisherman's bait boxes to baby incubators. They take care of the legal details of "incorporation," sell publicly the shares of stock they don't buy themselves, rent shop space, select their own products and find their own markets. Altogether, they are operating on the same principles that guide prosperous adult concerns.

JA, as the youngsters tag the parental organization, might be described as an urban counterpart of the 4-H Clubs which develop America's farm leaders of tomorrow. On the premise that the free-enterprise system must be understood more clearly by more Americans, JA has evolved a plan of teaching youngsters the fundamentals of business from the ground up, through actual experience in corporations of their own. The plan also affords a sort of postgraduate course to adult business people who act as advisers, in accordance with the axiom that to master a subject one must teach it.

Started by Farm Boy

A former farm boy's disgust with the American school system gave birth to Junior Achievement back in 1919, but its real growth stems from the final days of the Depression. In 1939, someone discovered that while 48 per cent of high-school graduates were out of jobs, only two per cent of former JA members were unemployed. Impressed by such evidence, industrialists gave encouragement to JA as the nation swung into war work. In 1942, there were 200 junior corporations in the East, with inquiries coming from other regions. In four years the number tripled, and in 1947 the total passed 1,000.

Today, hard-shelled businessmen and political leaders view these teen-age tycoons as effective defenders of capitalism against totalitarian ideologies and isms. Yet no such thought seemingly motivated the founder, Horace A. Moses, the farm boy from Ticonderoga, New York, who worked his way like an Alger hero to the top of the big Strathmore Paper Company. Moses noted with dismay that high schools were graduating hundreds of thousands of young people without any discernible business sense. They knew a little of many things, but nothing about the manufacture and marketing of paper.

Began in New England

Moses found his views were shared by the late Theodore N. Vail, then head of American Telephone & Telegraph. So they decided to give teen-agers a chance to obtain real business experience before, instead of after, their formal schooling ended.

Throughout the telephone and paper companies, supervisors and junior executives were enlisted. They,

in turn, won the interest of teachers and business people. The idea took hold in New England and spread down the Atlantic Coast. Along the way, the adults who were tutoring the youngsters found that they themselves were learning. If questions stumped them, they dug up the answers, thus increasing their own business stature.

Moses, who bequeathed \$100,000 to JA on his death last year at 85, was gratified with the results of his project, as exemplified by the case of the boys with the fire alarm. In Glen Ridge, New Jersey, the juvenile Millwood Products Company decided to manufacture a new type of home alarm. But they soon learned that adult householders didn't relish the idea of 16-year-olds tinkering with wiring systems.

Mass Demonstration

Charlie Slack, go-getter head of the JA firm, decided to overcome sales resistance with a mass demonstration, and his earnest arguments drew a group of men and women, including the mayor and fire chief. He produced statistics to show that 70 per cent of house fires start on the lower floors, often trapping families asleep upstairs. Then the boys demonstrated their "Fire Warner," and it rang the gong time and

Today, the machines they produce can be found in Pittsburgh hospitals and public health institutions.

In Chicago several years ago, nine enterprising girls under JA sponsorship started a four-page tabloid publication—Hi, Shopper!—written exclusively for teen-agers. The paper had reporters in most of the Chicago high schools to keep tabs on trends in styles and entertainment. And used as an insert in the adult Downtown Shopping News, it had a circulation of 625,000.

Girls Are Successful

It is worth noting that girl Achievers have a record that compares favorably with the boys' even though their fields might be more restricted. About 45 per cent of all JA members are girls, reflecting the distaff side's growing competence in the commercial world. And when it comes to dreaming up ideas, the girls take a back seat for no one.

Wilma Zagorsky and Patricia Bailey, for example, are president and vice president, respectively, of a thriving New York concern called Metropolitan Youth Survey, Inc. Miss Zagorsky, a New Jersey high-school senior specializing in advertising and market research, heard of JA through pamphlets sent to the



Turning "No" into "Yes" when you look for that new job.

again without fail. The mayor was first to sign up for a \$12.50 installation, and he was followed by a couple of dozen others.

A few simple rules are laid down by JA for the conduct of the junior corporations. They must be incorporated along the lines of regular procedure. Shares must sell for no more than a half dollar each, and no youngster is permitted to own more than five shares. If additional capital is needed, the stock may be sold outside the company.

Wherever possible, products are handmade, to avoid serious competition with established manufacturers. And if it can be done without losing sight of the basic principle of Junior Achievement—training young people in the fundamentals of business and employer-employee relationships—companies are expected to show a profit.

Long-Range Value

Just as JA has acquired a significance beyond the intent of the founder, so do individual units occasionally develop a long-range value surpassing their original aims. A few years ago in Pittsburgh, after floods had driven industry out of one area and left flat-dwellers in destitution, a group of community boys, assisted by Westinghouse engineers, took over the abandoned plant, salvaged some equipment and soon had a thriving industry. Their product? Incubators for premature babies!

schools. So did Miss Bailey, an 18-year-old student at the Laboratory Institute of Merchandising in New York.

The girls capitalized at \$100, sold some stock outside, and acquired space away from the high-rent district. Next they surveyed their logical field—advertising and sales research—and decided that cosmetics manufacturers would like to know what teen-age girls think of their products. They also decided, in view of current discussion of radio whodunits, that show sponsors would want to know about the reaction their programs evoked in children and parents.

Valuable Surveys

The girls had approached but a few prospective clients before an advertising firm snapped up the proposition. In two weeks, Survey interviewed hundreds of high-school girls throughout Manhattan. They learned many odd facts.

Using similar technique, the girls questioned several hundred parents and students about their attitudes toward radio mystery shows in general and to one show in particular. The woman producer of this show worked closely with them, and when the facts were in, she announced important changes in her program, one of the best known on the air.

Most JA companies, especially those run by boys, go in for more concrete forms of industry. They

start with the manufacture of salable products requiring small outlays for equipment and materials, such as plastic ash trays, book ends, lawn ornaments, doorstops, garden furniture and the like. To assure that all members learn all phases of the business, the jobs are rotated. This year's salesman or shopworker may be next year's sales manager or president.

If the Achievers find their firm's product is a dud, they do what any smart company would do—switch to something else.

Showed Good Profit

In Dayton, the JA Wingsters whipped up a 15-minute radio program of news comment, sports discussion and entertainment. Almost overnight it won such a following that a commercial sponsor took the show. The fees paid the Wingsters good salaries and left a surplus from which the boys shared a dividend, sent six children to summer camp, helped finance a former member going to college, and gave \$100 to the Salvation Army.

The going isn't always that easy, however. In the matter of business casualties, the Achievers get a full dose of adult experience. Their statistics show that a large percentage of all adult enterprises fail in their first two years. In JA, about 10 per cent fail in the first five months, 30 per cent complete the first year in the red, 20 per cent break even, and the remaining 40 per cent ultimately reach the dividend stage. But Junior Achievement's sponsors feel the corporations serve their purpose regardless of success or failure—the mistakes that spell failure often teach the Achievers as much as they might have learned from success.

With a staff of 80 paid employees, JA is supported by about 750 individual businessmen and industrialists, some of them JA grads, who contribute from \$25 to \$5,000 annually.

The junior concerns differ from most adult businesses in that everyone, workers and executives, must own a part of the companies. Thus, at stockholders' meetings, all are on an equal footing. The workers have a chance to gripe about obtaining better hours or tools. The salesmen learn why they can't put Cokes on their expense accounts, or why they must ride bikes instead of cars on their routes. All, from the president down, learn the give-and-take essential to labor-management relations.

Many Big Backers

The founder's faith in American youth finds ample support in the list of leaders who assist JA today. The roster includes Charles R. Hook, chairman of the board of Armco Steel Corporation, chairman of JA's board; Robert L. Lund, former executive vice-president of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, JA president; S. Bayard Colgate of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, head of the executive committee; and Roy W. Moore, president of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, treasurer.

Other backers include Bing Crosby, James A. Farley, E. A. Cudahy, Owen D. Young, E. Roland Harriman and Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange. S. Bayard Colgate sums up the views of JA supporters thus:

"America's future is in the hands of today's youngsters. They are stepping out into a world of isms and -ologies which have to be evaluated. They will form political and social concepts, and will evaluate our business system. What better understanding of democracy and free enterprise could they possibly obtain than through operating their own companies?"

May Draft Doctors

The Nation's doctors face the possibility of being drafted into the Army. Through a spokesman, the Army's surgeon general, Maj.-Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, announced that if voluntary enlistments do not provide enough physicians for the expanded peace-time forces, "there will be no other recourse but to submit a bill to Congress to draft the necessary personnel."

News of Farm and Ranch TEXAS

Texas farm income increased 12 per cent during the first 10 months of 1948 compared with the January-September farm income for 1947. Farm marketings in the first 10 months of 1948 brought cash receipts for Texas farmers amounting to \$2,373,833,000, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Texas ranked third in the nation, with only Iowa and California showing greater farm income for the same period.

Experts estimate that a total of 798,746,000 tons of rich soil from Texas farms moves down the streams of Texas into the Gulf of Mexico every year. Texas farmers would have to get more than Federal aid if they were called on to pay the freight on this tonnage of rich soil. Waters S. Davis Jr. of League City, president and manager of Texas Soil Conservation Supervisors, told a group at Brownwood. He said he had asked the Santa Fe Railway what the freight bill on 798,746,000 tons of soil from all parts of Texas to the Gulf would amount to, and was informed at present rates the bill would be \$1,230,068,840 (billions). The Santa Fe figured this would be too much dirt to dump into Galveston Bay, so Lykes Bros. Steamship Company was asked about ocean rates on hauling the soil out into the Gulf and dumping it. The steamship company figured it would require 99,843 ships to carry the soil with an average capacity of 8,000 tons per ship cargo. The freight bill on this tonnage by ship would be \$95,859,520. Instead of paying these two freight bills, Davis suggested that Texas farmers grow grass and other cover crops and hold the soil on their farms.

A program of agricultural development in the Red River valley will be supported by 23 banks in the area. It was decided at a meeting in Paris. The banks agreed to raise \$10,000 a year for five years to carry out the program developed by the Red River Valley Growers Association. The program is supported by banks in Grayson, Fannin, Garret, Red River and Bowie counties in Texas; Bryan, Choctaw and McCurtain counties in Oklahoma; and Miller county in Arkansas.

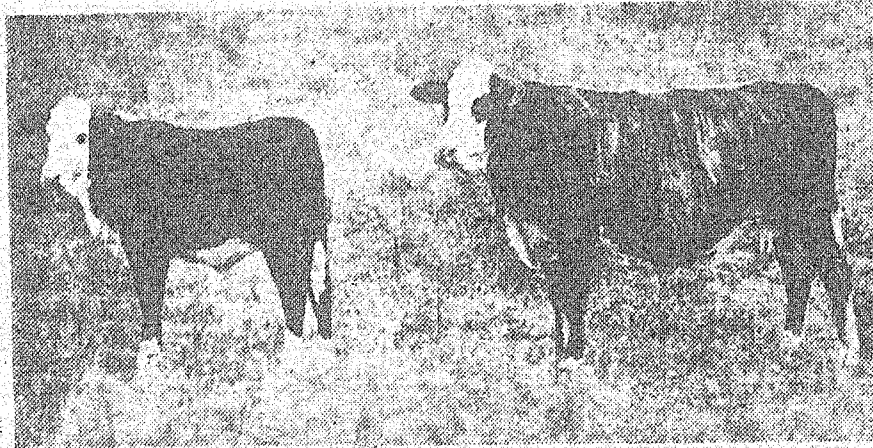
Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Crawford, who live near Perrin, Jack county, made \$7,000 clear profit from their flock of 906 turkeys. The Crawfords bought 924 Broad Breasted Bronze poulters last spring. First sale made from the lot was 250 tons, which averaged 27 pounds each and were sold for 45 cents a pound. Crawford says the flock of turkeys also kept the cotton field clear of grass hoppers, thus insuring a good cotton crop. When County Agent J. W. Hutsey asked Crawford why he did not use grass hopper poison in his fields, Crawford replied, "Don't need it this year, turkeys are taking care of them." Crawford estimates cost of poulters and for raising them at \$3,000 and cash from their sale at \$10,000.

A new variety of sweet potato that grows upright like a peanut plant, yet is a heavy producer of sugary yams, is reported by Louis A. Franke, extension editor of the Texas A. & M. College. Franke quotes Ralph Michael of the Gilmer Potato Research Laboratory as saying the new potato, known as the Murff Bush Porto Rican sweet potato, yields from 50 to 100 per cent more potatoes than the regular vine variety. Michael also reports the quality excellent, the tubers being a little more plump than the regular grown varieties, and is a better baker. One big advantage of the bush-type potato is that the farmer can more easily keep his field free of weeds and grass. The new potato was discovered by E. L. Murff who lives near Normangee.

A new method for harvesting pecans that makes the old "pick-'em-up-one-at-a-time" system look as old as the Pyramids, has been developed, says the Hallettsville New Era Herald. If you are in the pecan growing business, the new harvesting method will be of interest. The new harvest system includes a me-

chanical tree shaker, some camouflage nets, a scoop and a cleaning machine, says J. F. Roseborough, extension horticulturist of Texas A. & M. College. Under the old method a man, his wife and a couple of youngsters could harvest about 250 pounds of pecans in one day. Under the new method they can harvest considerably more than one ton in a single day. Just spread the nets under the tree, hitch up the tree shaker and in a jiffy the nuts are on the nets. Scoop them into the bed of a pick-up truck and haul them to the cleaning machine. That's all there is to it.

Ned Shurette's farm in McLennan county was increased in value by more than \$10,000 in a one-day miracle recently. Some 600 men, using a quarter of a million dollars worth of soil improvement equipment, com-



BRAFORD CATTLE IN TEXAS—Both Brahman and Hereford cattle are familiar to Texas. Few may have learned about the Braford breed. Bob Reiley Jones, who ranches in the Gulf Coast country, thinks he has found the best cattle for the sub-tropical Gulf Coast country. Jones has successfully crossed Herefords with Brahmans to produce the Braford breed, ideally adapted for that section. Brahman cattle can stand the heat and humidity and insects of the coastal prairies, but they are a nervous, skittish breed. When crossed with Herefords, they lose their shyness and skittishness and take on some of the stolidness and stamina of the Herefords, becoming more docile and easy to handle.

pleted soil conservation works in a single day declared to be worth well over \$10,000 to the farm. New terraces were built. A farm pond was constructed. An orchard was planted. The Shurette home was insulated and painted. Fences were built. Pastures were seeded. It was all done as a demonstration by the Soil Conservation Service.

Dr. A. A. Warlick of Gonzales has a Duroc sow, Miss Fancy, that is declared to have produced the heaviest litter of pigs to be recorded in the Production Registry of the Duroc Association in 1948. The litter of 10 pigs weighed 543 pounds at 56 days old. Miss Fancy also was declared the highest producing Duroc sow in 1947.

Texas led all the States in the number of Herefords registered during the first seven months of 1948, with 20,000 registrations reported by the American Hereford Association. This represented about 10 per cent of the total number registered with the association during these months.

Volunteer Lena Standard, 6-year-old Jersey bull owned by C. A. Williams of Memphis, has been leased for one year by the Texas Technological College at Lubbock for use in the artificial breeding program sponsored by the college's animal husbandry department. Purpose of the program is to improve dairy stock in the South Plains area. Henry D. Schwarz of Lubbock, 1947 graduate of Texas Tech, has joined the staff as assistant technician in charge of the artificial insemination program.

County Agent Jack McCullough of Collin county has been elected as one of the directors of the Texas County Agricultural Agents Association. McCullough is Director for District 4, which includes 20 counties of North Texas. He served as first president of the group when it was organized in 1939. District 4 has the largest membership of any similar group in the United States.

Texas cattle, both beef and dairy, face a hard winter, because of severe drought conditions that prevailed over much of the State during the Summer and Fall months, says Dr.

W. D. Banks, extension veterinarian of Texas A. & M. College. Many cows carrying calves during the late summer and early fall months may not be up to the task of bearing their calves and taking care of their young, Dr. Banks warns. He suggests that stockmen make plans for a good feeding program for cattle during the winter months. In addition to protein feeding, plenty of good quality hay or forage should be provided. Hay or forage with a good green color is recommended. If green forage is not available, Dr. Banks suggests that some other source of vitamin A be provided.

The farm-to-market road building program in Texas is not idle talk but is actually leading to the construction of thousands of miles of hard-surfaced roads over which farmers can haul their produce from

of timber of which it is capable. Farm woodlands offer a source of profitable revenue for farmers, says the Soil Conservation Service, and District Supervisors of this service are available to give farmers and woodland owners advice on proper timber management methods.

On the average, prices paid for Texas farm products will go down a little in 1949; prices farmers pay for things they buy will probably be a little higher than they were a year ago. Net income from Texas farms and ranches in 1949 will probably be from 5 to 10 per cent below the average for 1948, but still much greater than for any prewar year. This is the summary of 1949 farm prospects as seen by experts at the Texas A. & M. College.

Texas farm land prices reached an all-time high during the year, according to a progress report issued by the Texas Experiment Station at College Station. The average increase in prices for farm land during 1947 and 1948 was the most rapid for any year since World War I, and reached an index of 236 based on the 1935-39 average of 100. The all-time high price for farm land resulted from six consecutive years of steadily increasing farm income.

Texas farmers have the best credit record in the Nation with the Farm Home Administration. Dillard B. Lassater, National FHA Administrator of Washington, declared, while in Texas recently. Lassater said that since FHA funds had been made available to farmers for the purchase of farms 11 years ago, 5,000 Texas farmers have borrowed funds from the FHA. Of these more than 1,400 have already repaid their loans in full, although the final payments on these loans are not due until 1977.

The only way that American cotton growers can compete with foreign cotton produced with cheap labor is to "use labor in this country as efficiently as humanly possible," E. D. White, Assistant Secretary of Labor, warned Texas in a recent address at Lubbock. More efficient use of mechanized equipment was suggested as the best way to meet competition of cheap labor in the cotton growing countries of Europe and Asia.

FOR the BEST SALES and SERVICE
Send Your **CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP** to
DAGGETT-KEEN COM. CO.
FORT WORTH, TEXAS
ESTABLISHED 1909

CHAS. DAGGETT Cattle Salesman	FRANK LISLE Hog Salesman	BOB BRAMLETT Sheep Salesman
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Almanacs Are Popular in Texas Homes

Poor Richard's anniversary, January 17, falls on Monday in 1949. Just what kind of weather the Nation's Capital may expect from that Monday through Thursday, the 20th — Inauguration Day — interests Americans from coast to coast.

In hundreds of thousands of homes—rural households especially—the answer hangs on a peg in the living room or kitchen. There the 1949 almanac has now begun to hide the 1948 and earlier editions. It carries a calendar listing an anniversary for each day and crammed with data on the sun, moon, and planets. Many a farm wife has set her clock as the sun touched the horizon, using the time shown in the almanac for sunrise or sunset on the day concerned.

Often Right About Weather

The almanac tells the farmer how to raise healthy chicks, how to get rid of rats, how to stay awake in church. It tells his wife how to make cheese, remove grease stains, and physic the cat. Many of its hints they already know, but enjoy as reminders wittily presented after the almanac style popularized by Benjamin Franklin's Poor Richard. Its most cited feature, however, is its prediction of weather for every day in the year.

Benefitting from past experience, the weather forecasts are often right. Even when plainly labeled as conjecture, they are welcomed as gospel by many readers. About each almanac's weather predictions, legends of uncanny accuracy sooner or later spring up. They are built around astounding instances that can be cited, chapter and verse.

The Old Farmer's Almanac has been published in New England without interruption since 1792. At one stage in preparation of its 1816 edition, a prediction for July 13 was lacking. The typesetter improvised "rain, snow, and hail," expecting the editor to make correction on the proof. Not until the edition was partly run was the prediction changed to "dull." When July 13 came, it rained, snowed, and hailed!

Banned Political Forecasts

Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans put astrology first in preparing their ancient equivalents of the almanac. Invention of printing brought almanacs into vogue about 1500. Rabelais in 1533 is credited with preparing the first one devoted to the year of issue.

Prophecies were freely indulged in by early almanac makers. The French kings of the 16th century set the precedent, especially interesting today, of prohibiting political prognostications.

William Lilly in 1650 included a picture of London afire in his almanac, which was rife with prophecy. Sixteen years later he was hailed as a prophet and called before parliament to help establish the cause of the Great London Fire of 1666.

In the American colonies, almanacs appeared from the mid-17th century on. They shared honors with the Bible as the literature quota in many households. Taking his cue from Poor Robin's Almanac in England, Benjamin Franklin created Poor Richard in 1728. Almanacs have since clung to popular features of Poor Richard's style, even though the Franklin Almanac was published for only 25 years.

ODD FACTS AND FIGURES

There are approximately 2,260,000 grains in a pound of sugar.

The average book purchased by an individual is read by at least five persons.

The bird known as a motmot shaves the center feathers of its tail by using its bill as a razor.

The first lighthouse in the United States was built in 1673 at the entrance of Boston Harbor.

Americans own an average of two radio sets per family.

According to estimates based on the Old Testament description, Noah's Ark was a 20,000-ton vessel.

War-Blasted Pacific Isles Get Memorial Research

From battleground to laboratory for mankind's benefit is the jump in store for the two Pacific islands of Koror and Saipan. They have been selected to hold the first field stations of the scientific foundation known as the Pacific War Memorial.

Koror, where work is about to begin in the Palau group of Micronesia, was the capital of Japan's pre-war island empire of the mid-Pacific. About 900 miles to the northeast, in the Marianas group, Saipan, too, was more than just another of the 2,000 scattered islets which Japan ruled through League of Nations mandate. It was developed to produce sugar-cane crops worth annual millions of yen.

Today, the Micronesia islands are a United Nations trusteeship, administered by the United States, whose forces took them over in wartime island-hopping operations.

War damage at Koror Island and Koror Town was chiefly through American bombing. Saipan saw some of the severest ground fighting, particularly in the "Hell's Pocket" ravine of Mount Tapotchau, whose humpback top now has been set aside for the Memorial's use.

The Pacific War Memorial was organized in 1946 to translate the war sacrifices into useful scientific knowledge concerning the islands and their peoples.

Koror and Saipan, as the initial sites for investigation, have special features of research interest. A survey at Koror, for example, showed unusual plant and animal variety. Students of tropical medicine are interested in the fact that Saipan, unlike other islands, has no malaria.

Although the islands of Micronesia have long been known, scientific information concerning them is meager. The islands have a tropical and generally humid climate. Most of them, however, contain less plant

variety than is found in the islands to the south. The animal kingdom too, is chiefly represented by a few varieties of bats and lizards, some land snails, and rats brought in by ships. Sea birds are numerous, however, and the blue lagoons and surrounding oceans are rich in all kinds of tropical and shell fish.

A New Temperature Low

Scientists of Ohio State University at Columbus have produced the lowest temperature ever reached in this country—459 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Dr. Harold H. Neilson, chairman of the department of physics and astronomy, said that four staff members achieved temperatures as low as five one-hundredths of a degree above the unattainable absolute zero. They used a magnetic cooling device known as a "cryomagnetic generator."

"Stop That Crime"

"Stop that crime! You can't win!" In big black letters, topped by a row of iron-barred windows these words are today touring the cities of the United States on two of J. Edward Slavin's "Jail on Wheels."

Sleek and well-kept, these jails are tailor-made motor vans which house all the equipment of a modern jail: sawed-off shot guns, handcuffs, revolvers, drunk-o-meters, radio sets, and even an authentic electric chair and bucket-type cell.

The purpose of these jails is to demonstrate to the youth of America the folly of attempting to buck the law.

Slavin, who is a former sheriff of New Haven County, Connecticut, is firm in his belief that, if a youngster sits in an electric chair and puts the leg irons around his calves and the steel cap on his head he will never forget what the reward is for high achievement in the world of crime.

Steel Lost in Strikes

Nearly 20 million tons of raw steel has been lost as a result of major strikes since the beginning of 1946, according to available figures. In terms of finished products, that amount is nearly equivalent to all the steel supplied to the automobile industry in both 1946 and 1947. The total includes more than 1,600,000 tons of ingots lost in March, April and May, 1948, a penalty of the spring walkout of coal miners.

Inaugural Cost Climbs

On March 4, 1849, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore were inaugurated on a wooden platform in front of the Capitol. The stand cost the government \$202.56. Today carpenters are busy throwing up pretty much the same kind of platform for President Truman's inauguration on January 20, 100 years later. The estimated cost is \$79,000.

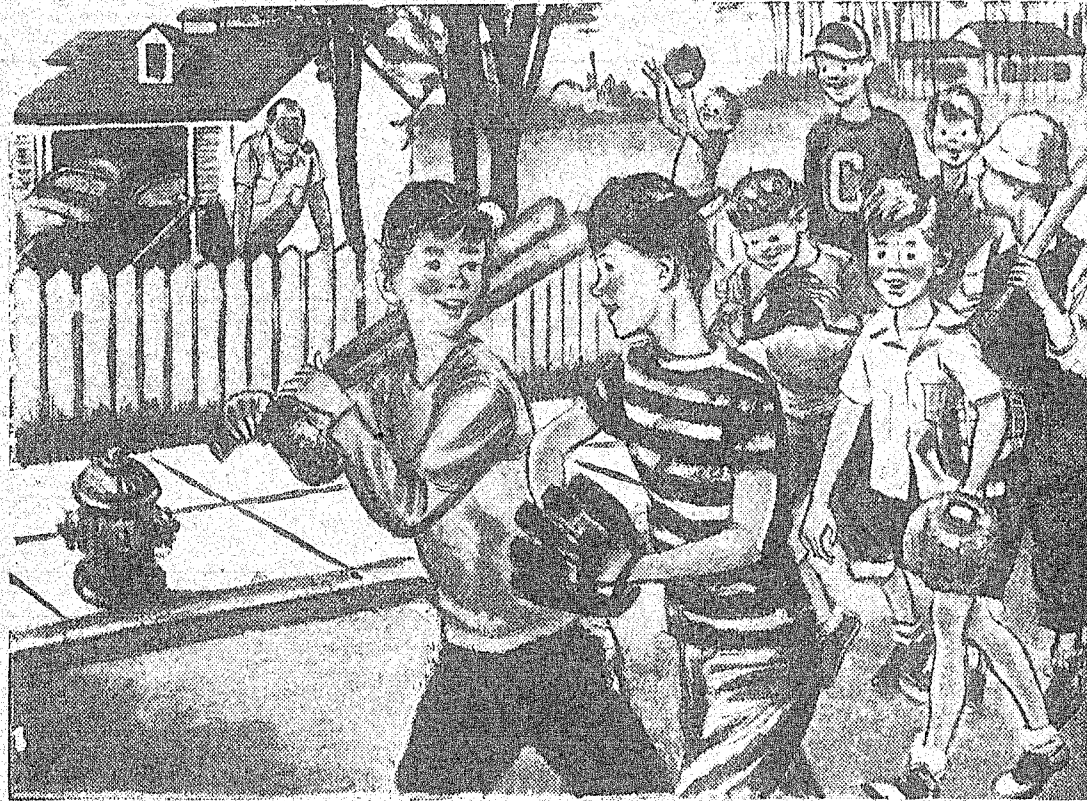
James D. Preston, Senate registration clerk, discovered how times have changed when he was looking through some old reports of the Secretary of the Senate, years 1849-1850. Here are some of the inaugural stand expenses found listed in a report dated December 2, 1849—before lumber costs skyrocketed and carpenter hire rose to \$19.40 a day; 18 days carpenters' work at \$2 a day; 13 days laborers' work at \$1 a day; use of lumber \$85.56; loss of lumber by waste \$15.

Each year the State of Maine pays about \$100,000 for damage done to farm crops by wild deer.

All 17 species of penguins live in the Southern Hemisphere.

Groundhogs belong to the squirrel family of animals.

Minnesota leads all the States in the weight of game which is killed and fish caught each year.



Was your childhood happy (we bet)?

Most of us remember our childhood years as happy ones—years crammed with fun, and adventure, and discovery.

And best of all, as kids, we were free from responsibility. Somebody else did all the planning for us. We didn't have to give the future a thought!

As adults, we know that this carefree situation is reversed a neat 180 degrees. Now it's our turn to plan the future security of ourselves and our families.

For each and every one of us, this means participation in a regular savings program.

Nobody or nothing can relieve us of this responsibility. But fortunately, Government-backed U. S. Savings Bonds do help us save in the most convenient, trouble-

free way imaginable—through these two wonderful plans:

1. Join the Payroll Savings Plan—the only installment-buying plan—for a sure, all-automatic way to build U.S. Savings Bond savings.

2. Or if you're not eligible for Payroll Savings, sign up at your bank for the Bond-A-Month Plan.

Join the plan you're eligible for today—and you'll have the satisfaction of providing for your future wisely, and with a minimum of trouble!

Remember, U.S. Savings Bonds pay you back \$400 for every \$300 you put in them, after only ten years. So you make while you save!

Automatic saving is sure saving —

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

GARDENING and NEEDLECRAFT

HOW YOU CAN EARN MONEY AT HOME

Nothing more extensive as a tool kit than a needle and thread, Janice Bennung, of Chicago, produces a line of custom-made ornaments in the general category of costume jewelry for which a continuous demand keeps her busy and brings in a substantial income on the side. The principal feature of such ornaments as she produces—earrings, buttons and chateaines—are cup-shaped sequins which are inexpensive and have a diamond-like brilliance.

The technique, according to Janice, is very simple, but she adds the results are far from that. Neatness and accuracy are the irrevocable requirements in pursuit of the craft, she says. Beyond that, no particular ability is necessary.

Janice relates that she embarked on her avocation—she is a bank employee—after her young sister paid her a spontaneous compliment for a pair of earrings Janice made for herself. "Why they sparkle like diamonds," the sister said. Also, when she wore the earrings at her office, other girls demanded to know where she had procured them. They were incredulous when Janice said she had made them. Her first orders came from her fellow-workers.

One pair of earrings or one pin a week was her output for the first few weeks after Janice got started. But with experience came speed so that now she dutifully turns out a pair of earrings, for instance, in a half hour. Fabric-covered disks, bought ready for use, form the base of the ornaments. Beginning in the center of the disk, Janice attaches the first sequin with a tiny bead either in contrasting or matching color. One firm stitch with her needle and thread secures them. Then another sequin and bead similarly are attached, and the process is repeated until the entire disk is covered.

The earrings when completed are firmly cemented to screw backs, while the large ornaments, such as a chateaine, are attached to metal pins with a safety clasp. Every color of the rainbow, as well as multi-colored sequins, is used, Janice says, with gold and silver sequins leading in popularity. Earrings and chateaines are the best sellers at very nominal figures. Janice also makes button sets to match the earrings.

Something new in glamor which she conceived was the idea of matching an individual's hair and eyes in the exact shade in a set of earrings. The effect is striking, she says, and the demand is strong, for nearly every girl enjoys owning an ornament designed especially for her.

BUTTONS USED TO TRIM WINTER ATTIRE

Buttons are a real part of the fashion picture as leading designers are featuring them for decorative purposes. Gone are the days when a button was thought of only as a necessary gadget to hold a garment together. Pauline Trigere, for instance is one who is using handsome buttons to touch up a coat or suit and this means that other couturiers who cater to New York's elite clientele will do the same.

While there are expensive buttons made for the custom trade there are literally millions of buttons showing up in department stores so that even women on the most modest budgets can have stunning new ones for their fall outfits.

Officials of the La Mode company in New York State who manufacture more buttons than any other firm, report that this is to be the biggest season on buttons in history and one can easily believe this after seeing those in the local counters. At the same time one learns that so many women are collecting buttons now that the hobby has become the third largest in the world.

While the old ones of course are intriguing, the new ones are fascinating too and plastic is now used for many smart designs. All metal buttons come along too in both fragile and bulky designs and among these are the heraldic buttons of bas relief that are so fashionable. Lots of buttons are imported from Czechoslovakia by La Mode and these are shown in brilliantly cut crystal.

—PAGE TWELVE

bronze and cut steel and diamond faceted jet and all of these fit in perfectly to the elegant trend for both clothes and accessories.

TAPER TOGS TO SLIM FIGURE

Dare to taper out the too-ample fulness in "new look" clothes, if you think that slimmer lines would yield you more figure flattery.

Plenty of women, particularly those with mature figures, are taking liberties with The Look and with good results. The results are usually a more modified flare of skirt when excess fulness has been cut out at the side and back seams. Sometimes excessive fulness is also taken out of the peplum of a dress or jacket.

Growing ROSES for Pleasure

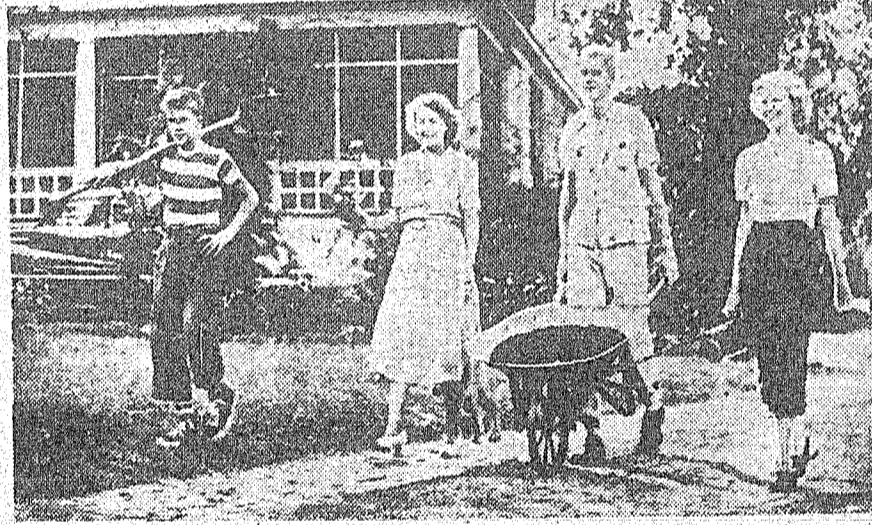
By BESSIE MARY BAIRD

(Condensed from The Atlanta, Ga., Journal)

IT IS A popular fallacy that to do their best, roses need large formal beds, all edged around with boxwood. My first rose planting consisted of exactly 11 bushes, growing in the border with other flowers, and I could not have asked for finer bloom.

After our children had passed the chute-the-chute age, my husband suggested one day that we make our yard a little more attractive. "No zinnias, just a few roses," he said. I settled for a flower border against the fence of the back yard as far as possible from the field goals of the boys' playground.

There I planted five "standards" (familarly known as "tree roses," which after all are nothing but rose bushes growing atop a tall stem) with four regular bushes at their feet and two climbers on the picket fence at their back. No matter if



It takes the whole family working together to make a good garden.

good landscaping practice might dictate that these standards be alike, completely carried away with catalog descriptions of the raspberry hues of Mme. Henri Guillot, the streamlined beauty of Charlotte Armstrong, the fragrance of Crimson Glory and Christopher Stone, and the prolific charm of Dainty Bess, I ordered every one different! Today these same varieties, as well as climbing Mrs. Sam McGredy, who still graces the fence, remain among my prime favorites.

With me, learning to grow roses was something like learning to cook out of a Yankee cook book intended for the hotel trade. I found all of the Rose Books written for a Northern climate (without their ever once saying so) and oftentimes for estates of gargantuan size, I would be offered a wealth of information on how to take down my climbers from pergola and trellis before covering them with boughs for winter, and helpful suggestions on permanent labels in my walkways to prevent visitors from stepping into beds.

Well do I remember with what care I planted those tree roses, following enclosed directions as far as they went. Not until I was indoors, gazing out the windows at my new treasures, did doubt assail me. They did not seem to belong to the horticultural world at all, but looked more like a series of Neptune's tridents, waving frantically in the cold winter rain that had blown up.

That first year my roses were so beautiful, like any other beginner, I could not restrain myself from cut-

ting every one. If a friend happened to be entertaining, what a thrill it was to send her my best bloom!

To illustrate the prevalent idea that it takes quantity to produce quality, one of Augusta's leading gardeners came over presently to speak to me. "I can see that George is not the rosarian in the family," she laughed. "When I asked him how many roses you have, can you guess what he said? 'ELEVEN!'"

I might add by way of explanation that oftentimes a variety will "sport" a vigorous climbing form, which not only outdoes the bush ten to one in number of bloom, but sometimes excels it in length of stem and size of flower. The climbing editions of Picture and of my blessed Mrs. Sam McGredy are far superior to the bush. Standards, too, produce superlative bloom. And so, as a matter of fact, I actually had the equivalent of twice eleven ordinary bushes; moreover, owning so

Another liberty you can take with The Look, if you miss the shoulder padding which has been taken out of your particular dress or suit, is to put it back in. Big chunky pads, of course, are to be avoided, because their use can make your new dress look outmoded.

But a discreet bit of padding used to give too-sloping shoulders a needed "lift" is entirely in order. If used with discretion, pads are not apt to throw a garment out of kilter.

Home Sewing on Increase

A survey reveals that home sewing has increased about 130 per cent over the figure of five years ago. Piece goods sales show an increase of more than 300 per cent over 1941 and approximately 168 million patterns were sold in 1947.

maturity date for each variety listed. From your local weather bureau you can ascertain the average date of the first killing frost in your vicinity. Compare these two, and you can easily avoid crops which have no chance to develop fully before winter comes.

Until June 1, however, there are few vegetables which cannot be sown with good chances of a crop. Long season crops are lima beans, broccoli, cabbage, celery, collards, cucumbers, egg plant, kale, leek, onion, parsley, parsnips, peppers, New Zealand spinach, rutabaga, salsify, squash, Swiss chard, and tomatoes. After June 15 these may be risky.

Cauliflower and brussels sprouts are fall crops, and seeds should always be sown late.

There are two salad crops which are at their best in the fall—endive and Chinese cabbage. Chinese cabbage, which matures in 90 days, is difficult to grow in the summer, because it runs to seed, but in the short days of autumn it makes beautiful, elongated heads of crisp leaves having a suggestion of cabbage flavor which are delicious cooked or raw.

Vegetable crops which should not be sown in June include peas, early radishes, lettuce and spinach. All these require cool weather, and you may sow very early kinds in August, so they will mature in the autumn. Sweet corn is a crop for late sowing. Early kinds may be put in as late as July 1, and the finest corn is often produced by late sown seed.

Quick maturing crops include snap beans, beets, carrots, endive, lettuce, kohlrabi, turnips, spinach, peas and radishes. The later you sow, the "earlier" should be the variety you sow.

★ ★ START GARDEN PLANS

This is the time of year to rework the compost box or heap. Spread what is ready for use, and make a place for the left-over autumn leaves and vegetable leavings from the kitchen. Pile all fresh vegetable matter up and throw earth over the heap with a little superphosphate added to hasten decomposition. The heap should be wet down from time to time.

Cold-loving vegetables, such as spinach and onion sets (or buttons), can go into the ground still, provided they can be given enough moisture for growth. If irrigation is impossible, wait until after a rain. The ground is too hard now to work, where it has not been kept watered.

Gardeners who have hotbeds and cold frames should prepare them now for later planting seeds. Remove all the old dirt; it may contain insects. Anyway, it would need enriching, and the beds may as well be given an entirely new supply of rich dirt.

Replace broken glass. Leave the hotbed empty, ready for a supply of fresh barnyard fertilizer in January before seeds are planted. This fertilizer, under the soil, will generate heat for the young seedlings.

November is the best month for planting sweet peas in this climate, though they may be planted in January, too.

Trenches for sweet peas should be dug as soon as the soil is workable. They should be deep, so that the young plants can be covered gradually, as they grow, and still be protected by the walls of the trench. Most gardeners dig down as far as eighteen inches, to loosen the soil below the planting. After this soil loosening dig a trench a foot deep. Put into the bottom a couple inches of well rotted barnyard manure, or commercial sheep manure. Work it in thoroughly. Then let the trench settle. A good rain would help this process. About mid-November is a good time to plant seed peas, but they can be planted as late as January. And the seeds will need a covering of two inches of soil. They should be a foot apart and will need strings or other supports as they grow upward.

★ ★ HINTS FOR SPRING GARDENERS

Quickest maturing vegetable is the radish, which matures in 20 days; and slowest are winter onions, which require 115 days.

Between these extremes are other vegetables, which may take 30, 40, 60, or 80 days to reach the size and quality which best fits them for table use.

In the early spring, these maturity dates are of less significance than later. Early varieties should always be sown for an early harvest, but the late ones also should be sown for fall and winter use.

As summer advances, however, maturity dates become more important, and before sowing any crop the gardener should make sure it has time to mature before winter sets in.

Seed catalogues usually give the

HOUSEHOLD HINTS for busy HOMEMAKERS

WHAT WOMEN WANT IN KITCHEN

Most folks like to learn from specialists. And it is heartwarming to discover the number of people interested in kitchen planning and the amount of time, effort and money spent in trying to learn what women want and do not want in their kitchens.

My only wish is that as many manufacturers, dealers, schools and researchers were half as interested in bettering the color, utility, beauty and effectiveness of the balance of a home. The kitchen, laundry and bath are getting the lion's share of what it takes to produce constructive, "you-can-use-them-in-your-home" articles.

An interesting figure in kitchen planning is Rose White, a home economist. Coming out of the navy, Miss White, decided to take her master's degree at Purdue. For her thesis she made 50,000 surveys to find out what women really wanted in their kitchens but which they were not getting.

She learned that the average kitchen for a family of four stores 163 pieces of kitchen equipment and 195 food items for weekly use.

Among the main things women wanted were more cabinets for storage that were easy to keep clean; rounded continuous corners on their cabinets and work surfaces; a solid work top and, if possible, cupboards and drawers that worked by fingertip control. Sound-proofing would be an added blessing, of course.

Miss White found that not only was toe space at floor level desired, but knee space also was requested. And, if a cabinet was to prove practical under a sink, it should have a light.

Perhaps as you read this you will realize that you answered one of these surveys and put yourself on record. Findings from surveys such as these are helping you to get well-designed workable wall cabinets, stoves and refrigerators that will make life easier in the kitchen.

Kitchen cabinets now are being made in various widths so that you may assemble them yourself to fit a large or small kitchen. This enables you to work out the best arrangement for the space available, the amount of money you wish to

spend and the way you prefer to work.

Complementing your well-arranged kitchen cabinets will be sink, stove and refrigerator. Behind all of this equipment will be the hot-water heater. Without this, efficient modern living would be almost impossible.

If you are checking off other items for your kitchen, don't forget color in the walls, floor covering and curtains. Remember that a kitchen can be gay and attractive as well as efficient and practical.

HOW TO USE SPICES AND HERBS

Here is a short list of spices and herbs, with brief descriptions and simple directions for using them:

Allspice: So-called because these berries of the pimento tree, native

fruit of a small plant grown in Mediterranean regions, and in Germany. Coffee cakes, candies, and cookies frequently are flavored with anise, and it is used in cough medicines to cover up that "bad taste."

Basil: This is a favorite Italian herb. Tastes wonderful in anything with tomatoes — spaghetti sauce, soup or salad. Basil is one of the choice flavorers of the green salad. Sprinkle the dried herb along with some dried tarragon (fresh herbs would be even better) into your mixture of greens, cucumber and tomatoes. Basil is good in fish, cheese and egg dishes, too, especially omelets. Try it in soups and stews, and with anything containing mushrooms. Good in poultry stuffings, too.

Bay Leaves: These are aromatic dried leaves of a Mediterranean laurel tree, used in pickles, pot roasts, chicken and meat stews, in the preparation of broths and many sauces.

Caraway seed: The product of a plant which grows abundantly in Holland and northern Germany. The Dutch like it in cheese; the Germans in sauerkraut and breads. Caraway also grows in the United States, especially in California. The distilled oils of the seeds are used in perfumes. The cordial kummel is flavored with caraway. The roots of caraway plants are edible, and resemble parsnips.

Cardamom seed, also sometimes spelled "cardamon": Ceylon and India are the home of cardamom. It also is grown nearer home, in Jamaica. The seeds are contained in pods, and you may buy the pods or the seeds themselves, also the oil or extract. Danish pastry makes use of cardamom seeds as flavoring. It is used in curries and soups to some extent, and in spiced wines and medicines, as flavoring. Oriental people chew it to sweeten the breath. The flavor is pungent. Try the crushed seeds in plain butter cookies and steep seeds in hot milk or water for sweet yeast rolls.

Cassia: Cassia "buds" are the dried flowers of the cassia tree which grows in China and the Malay states. They are used in pickling. Ground cassia resembles cinnamon in flavor and may be used

for the same purposes. The ground spice comes from the bark of the cassia tree. Use it in baked goods, mince-meat instead of cinnamon for "cinnamon toast." It is used to flavor tobacco and snuff commercially.

Cayenne Pepper: This is a hot spice ground from potent little red "peppers" which may be African or Louisianan. It is hotter than red pepper, made from similar varieties of capsicums, and is less bright in color. Used sparingly, it zips up the flavor of cheese spreads, soups, barbecue sauces, fish sauces. Cayenne can do wonderful things for your cooking, but must be treated with respect, for it can practically dissolve your esophagus! It's that hot.

Celery Salt: Salt flavored with ground celery seed. Use it in tomato juice, soups, salads. Use it also in potato salad, unless you prefer the celery seed itself.

Celery Seed: Not the seed of common celery, but of a very similar vegetable, grown in France, Holland, India and the United States. Good with fish, potato salad; can be added to pie pastry baked as a salad accompaniment and also good in cookies. Good in many pickles and salad dressings. Try it in stews and hamburger.

Chili Peppers: These are small pods from any of a number of varieties of capsicums grown in Mexico, California, Louisiana or elsewhere. Mexican varieties go into chili powder. The whole chilis are used most frequently in pickling. Mixed pickling spices contain them. A pod or two may be broken into a stew or chowder to help flavor it. Potted plants grown from chili pepper seeds are attractive.

Chili Powder: This is a mixture of spices, beginning with ground dried chili peppers, used in chili con carne, soups, stews, cocktail sauces, barbecue sauces, bean dishes, casseroles. Also good in salad dressings. Oregano and cumin seed usually go into chili powder, and sometimes garlic.

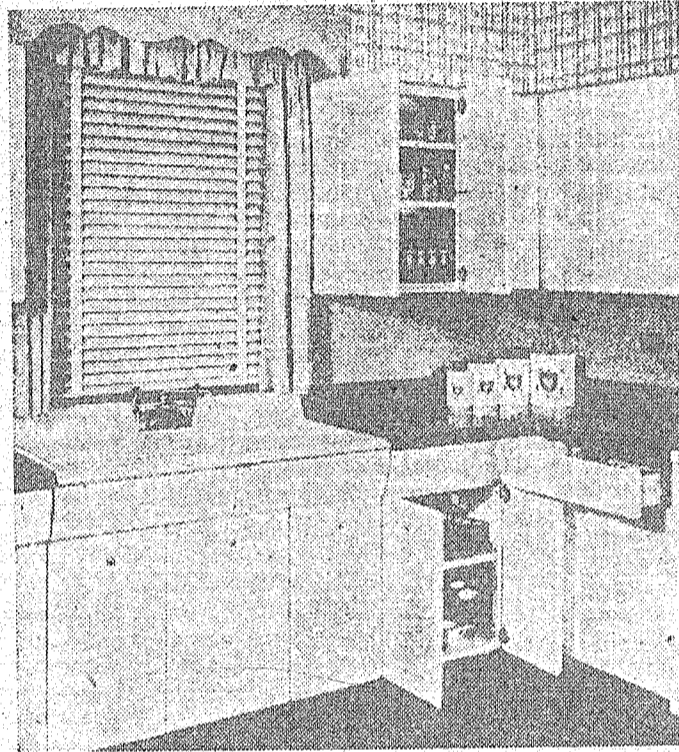
ART OF DRESS REQUIRES TASTE

Some women fancy that, with enough money to spend on costly dry goods, expensive cosmetics, snappy shoes, all the little details that contribute to smart appearance, they are bound to look well. The wise woman knows better.

To dress well is something of an art. You have to know about lines and colors as well as about yourself. One woman who makes a big mistake is the old timer who says, "I don't care about styles; I wear what is becoming." She overlooks the fact, plain to any sensible woman, that if a hat or frock or hair-do is completely out of the mode it is no longer becoming. You have to keep moving.

One must dress to type. One woman can use heavy eye shadows, look chic, lovely, interesting. Another, less exotic, will appear jolly with pigment on her eyelids. One must know about these things. Good taste and a good mirror will direct one.

Dress and adornment, from time immemorial, like beauty, has been a subject of keen interest, not only to women, but to men. Changing fashions are exciting, give women something to talk about besides home problems and politics. Life would indeed be dreary if women's clothes were standardized, as are men's. One does not have to be a lady of fashion to appear charming, though all of us would love to be exactly that.



THE WOMAN'S KITCHEN—This kitchen represents the findings of a survey of 50,000 women. Leading the list among the answers was a request for cupboard doors and drawers that would operate by fingertip control. Some of the other features women wanted were rounded edges on the work surfaces and plenty of toe space beneath base cupboards.

to the West Indies, have a flavor which reminds you of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves, all at once. Whole dried allspice berries are used in pickling, and the ground spice flavors cakes, pies and puddings. Allspice is used in some spaghetti sauces and pot roast gravies, and sometimes goes into Swedish meat balls. Allspice sometimes is called Jamaica pepper.

Anise: Anise seeds have that strong licorice flavor. They are the

Tested RECIPES

When the high school crowd comes bursting in, clamoring to be fed, here are suggestions for keeping the situation well in hand. Packed with calories and other nutritional values, too, these ideas are guaranteed to still the most ravenous of appetites.

Soft molasses cookies or apple butter cookies will take care of the hungry teeners, while the chocolate banana milk is shaken up, or the frosted chocolate soda is being beaten for those who are thirsty.

Soft Molasses Cookies

2 tps. baking soda
2 tps. hot water
½ cup shortening
½ cup granulated sugar
½ cup molasses
1 egg
2½ cups sifted flour
1 tsp. ginger
1 tsp. cinnamon
¼ tsp. salt
6 tps. cold coffee or water
½ cup seedless raisins

Dissolve soda in hot water. Stir well; then set mixture aside to cool. Meanwhile, work the shortening with a spoon until light; gradually, add sugar and molasses; mix well. Stir in unbeaten egg; beat well. Sift flour, ginger, cinnamon and salt, add alternately with coffee to shortening mixture. Stir in soda.

Add all but a few raisins. Drop by tablespoonfuls, 2" apart on greased cookie sheet. Sprinkle raisins over cookies. Bake in oven 400° F. for 12 min. or until brown. Makes 24.

Apple Butter Cookies

½ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 egg, beaten
½ tsp. salt
½ tsp. baking soda
3 cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ cup buttermilk or sour milk
½ cup apple butter
Granulated sugar

Work shortening with back of spoon until fluffy and creamy. Add brown sugar gradually, while continuing to work until light. Add egg. Sift together salt, baking soda and flour, and add alternately with buttermilk to sugar mixture. Chill until easy to handle, then turn out onto lightly floured board. Roll to ¼" thickness; then cut with 2½" cookie cutter. Put together in pairs with 1 tsp. apple butter or jam in center between the two. Press edges together with tines of fork. Sprinkle with sugar, if desired. Place on greased cookie sheets about 1" apart. Then bake in moderately hot oven of 400° F. for 12 to 15 min. Makes 24.

Chocolate Banana Milk Shake

4 sieved large, ripe bananas
4 cups milk
½ cup chocolate flavored malt drink
Ice

Press bananas through sieve, then combine them with milk and chocolate-flavored malt drink in a shaker. Add ice. Shake well. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

Frosted Chocolate Soda

For each serving, beat together 2 tps. chocolate syrup, and ½ cup milk. Pour over a tablespoonful of ice cream in a tall glass, and fill up with sparkling water or ginger ale.

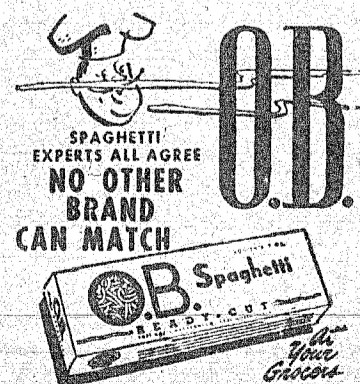
Banana Split

For each banana split, slice a banana lengthwise and arrange a slice on each side of dessert plate. Place three scoops of vanilla ice cream between slices of banana, or chocolate, coffee and pineapple scoops, topping with pineapple or raspberry sauce.

Raspberry Sauce

1 pkg. quick-frozen raspberries
¼ cup currant jelly
¾ tsp. cornstarch
1½ tps. cold water

In a saucepan, place raspberries and currant jelly. Bring to a boil. Add cornstarch, mixed to a smooth paste with cold water. Cook, while stirring, until thickened and clear. Strain, cool, then chill, covered, until needed. Makes ½ cup.



what our BOYS and GIRLS are doing

LAPPS TREAT REINDEER LIKE CATTLE

(Continued from The Plain Dealer, Cleveland, Ohio)

There was a time when reindeer roamed around southern Europe. That was many thousands of years ago, when Stone Age people lived in the caves of that continent.

Today reindeer do not run wild in the southern part of Europe, but they live in northern parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. They have fine, branching antlers of large size. Both male and female reindeer have antlers, and in this way they differ from other kinds of deer.

The food of wild reindeer is made up largely of plants which are found in woodlands. In winter they feed on the bark of trees and on moss. They may nibble moss which hangs down from the branches of trees, or they may take it from the ground. Often they dig away snow by "pawing" with their front legs, so they can reach the moss below.

Lapland is a region which spreads across sections of the countries I have named. If you made a visit to Lapland, you could see a great number of tame reindeer. The Lapps keep them very much as we keep cattle.

Milk is obtained from reindeer "cows," and the Lapps use reindeer to pull sledges. A strong reindeer can draw a load of 300 pounds along



snow-covered roads at the rate of 15 miles an hour.

Besides tame reindeer, Lapland contains many thousands which run wild. From time to time the wild reindeer are rounded up and slaughtered by the Lapps for their meat, or venison.

Some persons in hungry Europe are being fed with the reindeer meat which the Lapps export to countries to the south. In an average year about 30,000 of the animals are rounded up for this purpose. Some Lapps make their living by exporting reindeer. One of them, Lars Kreik has the nickname of "Reindeer King." In a single season he made \$14,000 by the sale of 500 reindeer.

Siberia is another center for reindeer. Several hundred Siberian reindeer were obtained for Alaska in 1892, and others were brought in 10 years later. These were for the use of Alaskan Eskimos.

Twenty years ago, some of the Eskimos of northwestern Canada were having a hard time because of the shortage of food. Word of this came to the Canadian government and it was decided to buy 3,000 reindeer for the Eskimos who lived east of the Mackenzie river.

Five Lapps and four Eskimos were hired to take care of that great number of reindeer while they were being driven from Kotzebue Sound clear across northern Alaska to the Eskimo settlement near the Mackenzie river. It had been expected that the journey would take about two years. As it turned out, five and a half years passed before it was completed.

The Lapps and Eskimos were expert herdsmen, but reindeer kept escaping along the way. At one place close to 1,000 escaped, and a year was spent there before the majority of the lost animals were rounded up.

About 2,500 reindeer died along the way, or escaped. The number delivered to the MacKenzie river Eskimos was 2,370, however. That seems like poor arithmetic, since the start of the trip was made with only 3,000. The explanation is that almost 1,900 fawns were born along the way. The mother reindeer took care of the young ones which learned to trot along beside them.

KNOW YOUR DOG BETTER

The dog is man's best friend. Yet few dog owners know as much about dogs as they should.

Don't get angry and beat your dog for gulping his food. He couldn't chew it if he wanted to. Not one of his 42 to 44 teeth is built for chewing. The dog's teeth, in the words of experts, are for prehension of food only, not for mastication.

The chewing action a dog manifests is merely a biting process designed to reduce his food into bits small enough to be swallowed. Gnawing bones has nothing to do with dogs having good teeth. Gnawing bones does not harm the teeth; neither does it protect them from decay. Nature has endowed dogs with teeth less susceptible to decay than teeth of human beings.

Dogs have two sets of teeth, the same as humans. Their baby, or puppy teeth, are shed at four months, and easily, too. But dogs often suffer secondary dental troubles. Their teeth are often coated with tartar, and pyorrhea is a common complaint, particularly in short-faced dogs.

Since a dog does not chew his food, the stomach does heavy duty and makes a magnificent job of it most of the time. But dogs are not immune to indigestion. Puppies that overeat often get a first-class stomach-ache. Full grown dogs that eat too fast often have indigestion.

A dog's sight is something that few owners know much about. Most dogs are far-sighted. Their eyes are not as keen as their owners think, and they rely far more on their keen sense of scent than on their sight.

A dog's hearing is much keener than that of a human. The range is greater and tone acceptance much finer. That's why some dogs howl when they hear whistles, bells, sirens or music. Veterinarians say these sounds are often downright painful to a dog's ears.

A dog has no pores in his skin as human beings have. A dog sweats through the pads of his feet and his tongue. His average normal temperature is 101 and his average normal pulse 90.

Dogs age fast. At a year a dog has lived the equivalent of seven human years. Thus a dog that is 10 or 12 years old is an old as a man of 70 to 84 years. Old dogs deserve special care.

"LOOT THE MINE" IS LOTS OF FUN

Games are essential for a good time get-together and new ones are always welcome. "Loot the Mine" will make your party a howling success.

The "props" are a good supply of navy beans and plenty of the sipper straws used with cold drinks.

When you are ready to start, pile the "nuggets" or beans on a table at one end of the room, or in a shallow box on the lawn, depending on where you play. This is the "mine."

If you have a large crowd, divide

it into two or three teams. With a small group this won't be necessary. Give each player a straw and let the contestants draw numbers for their chance to loot the mine. This is done by the players, one at a time, picking up a nugget from the mine by sucking through his straw.

He must hold it at the end of the straw while he carries it to his team's cache at the opposite side of the room or lawn. It is hilariously funny to watch the faces players make while they try to keep that silver nugget on the end of the straw.

Keep the game going until the mine has been "looted." Have each team or each player count the nuggets in the cache and give a prize to the one who did the best job of looting.

BIRDS BUILD NESTS ON HOT CRATERS

Every once in a while birds build their nests in the mouths of active or extinct hot spring craters in Yellowstone National Park. This year it was a pair of blackbirds, that nested in McCartney cave, the crevasse of an extinct hot spring just across the road from the museum at Mammoth Hot Springs, the park headquarters.

The cave is surrounded by eight posts, covered on the sides and top with wire netting, for the safety of tourists. There is only one small hole in this wire big enough to let the birds through.

McCartney cave is safe enough for birds, but there is some risk for them in entering other hot-spring vents. Some of these give off poisonous gases, notably hydrogen sulfide, which are quickly fatal to quick-breathing small birds.

MUCH OF OUR FOOD IS "NATURALIZED"

Breakfast oranges may have the skin stamped "California," "Arizona," or "Florida," but they still are naturalized citizens of the New World. The fruit is native to both China and India.

Peas originated somewhere high in the mountain regions of ancient India in the forgotten days of early civilization. They are a favorite naturalized citizen, ranking next to corn and tomatoes in public choice, as a canned vegetable.

Both pears and apples were "born" in Europe, but they thrive in this new homeland and have a place of honor as naturalized Americans.

Spinach was a native of Arabia before it became a well-known citizen. Parsley originally came from Sardinia. We owe Egypt a debt of gratitude for allowing the onion to add its flavor to so many of our American dishes.

These are just a few of the many "naturalized" foods for which we have to thank other countries. These and others have added flavor and nutrition to meals. Corn, however, is a native and so is the potato.

NATURE BRIEFS

Hogs frequently kill and eat snakes, even poisonous ones, like the rattlesnake.

Tiny fibers split out from kangaroo tail tendons are valuable in testing chemicals used in the process of tanning leather.

The ocelot is the most beautifully marked of all cats. Its fur is soft and marked with black spots and stripes. No two are alike.

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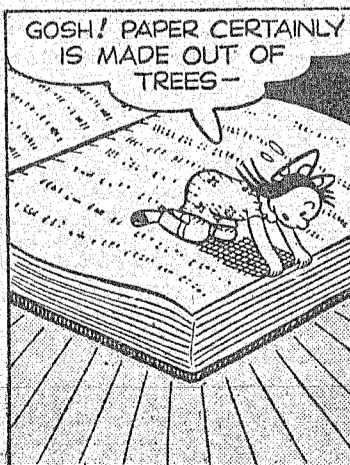
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TUFFY



By Hoff

News of TEEN-AGE WORLD

JOB HUNTING

"Why can't I get a job?" Perhaps you are one of the thousands of girls who are asking that question angrily and wistfully. Women who haven't your shorthand speed or flair for filing systems breeze successfully in and out of interviews every day. What IS the matter?

What you lack is not breaks but the job-getting know-how that you can't pick up from typing exercises and text books. Listen to some tips straight from behind that brick wall that you've been trying to buck.

After interviewing a number of personnel directors in large companies to get their DO's and DONT's on job-hunting, here is the low-down from the higher-ups.

Personnel officers' pet peeves revolve around persons who think so little of their prospective employers that they leave their hair up in pin curls and sulk indifferently through the interview with a "take it or leave it" attitude.

"Look like the 'morning after' and you'll never see a Monday morning on this job." The man who said this sometimes interviews as many as 20 girls in one day. He just automatically rules out those who are not what he calls the company's "type."

"When a girl comes in clanging an armful of bracelets, she sounds the death knell as far as this job is concerned," according to one immaculately groomed personnel woman. Over-dressing immediately stamps a girl with the label "bad taste." Things like lip-stick-smears, teeth and gum chewing really put two and a half strikes against you even if you're on the ball in the typing and shorthand departments.

"When a girl takes an hour to write her name, the date and where she went to school, we seriously question her mental powers." If you've applied for work at this company, we bet that you didn't suspect you were clocked as to how long it took you to fill out an application blank.

"Numerous erasures on an application form are certainly a blot on anyone's record," says another personnel director. This is another warning to those who think that "nobody reads them, anyhow."

On the other hand, here are a few short DO's that may be the ticket to that weekly pay check.

Get a clean slate on good grooming. That means spotless fingernails to polished shoes.

If you have that "teen 'n' twenty" look, bring along your birth certificate.

Have references with name and addresses all prepared and you won't blank out when you face that part of the application blank.

Make it clear that you not only want this job, but that you want to go on from there. All of the personnel people interviewed said that they like promotions to come from within the company. Therefore they want to hire persons they can promote. In short, look ambitious even if it hurts.

And always remember that little things, like not forgetting to wear your girdle, carry a lot of weight and often tip the job scale in your favor. One department store stays light on too-heavy employees ever since it placed a hefty woman at a counter she couldn't squeeze behind. There is more than one way of not fitting into a job.

And the man who admitted that he seldom hires bleached blondes was partly behind the reason for stressing appearance in the DO's and DONT's.

If you keep these job-hunting hints in mind, chances are that you'll stop asking, "Why can't I get a job?" Instead, you may be asking for BETTER jobs—and getting them.

POSTURE IS EVERYTHING

Try walking and keeping your eyes glued to a spot two inches above eye level. You'll find that this habit gives a very graceful tilt to your head. It also tends to keep your head lifted, your spine straight. Try it and watch for comments from everyone.

Your posture makes a very deep impression on the beholder's mind. Others will either classify you as an old lady on her last legs or else as a teen who is proud of her place in the world—and shows it.

CHOOSING FRIENDS

When you select your friends, choose people who possess the qualities you admire in friendship. Loyalty, sincerity, faithfulness are imperative to friendship.

But you must remember this too. You cannot have a friend without being one. The qualities you de-

mand in others must be apparent in you. For it's a funny thing. Sincerity is contagious. Loyalty catches on mighty fast too.

NOT SO FUNNY NOW

This is the short, short story of the day: A boy sent his best girl an iron souvenir he had won in a school contest. It just happened to be shaped like a ring. So, to be funny, he mentioned, "I hope you will like the engagement ring."

There was an ominous pause in their correspondence. Finally, he received a carefully phrased letter, obviously parent-coached, which told him that the girl admired him very much but that she felt she should wait before committing herself to an engagement.

Was that a close one! Now whoever would have suspected the girl would take him seriously?

The moral is this: Some very amusing statements in the mail can be misinterpreted into something serious. Be careful what you write in your letters.

GRACE'S GOING TO COLLEGE

Three years ago Engineer Henry L. Lee leaned out of his cab to wave to a group of children near Lovejoy, Ga. Then he stiffened in wonder.

"The children were standing in the yard, and I noticed a little girl, about two. She waved again, but I couldn't believe my own eyes.

"I couldn't see any hands." On the next run Lee tossed a note with his return address and \$2 to the mother.

"She was born with her arms off above the elbows," wrote the mother. "You never know heartbreak until it comes into your own home."

The engineer, who lives in Macon, told other railroad men about little Grace Purcell. They began to watch for her and to wave.

In 1946 they gave Grace \$46 for Christmas. Last year the gift shet up to \$218, and this year to \$250.

Her parents are saving the money to send Grace to college—and to buy artificial arms for her.

TEENS NEED LOTS OF SHOES

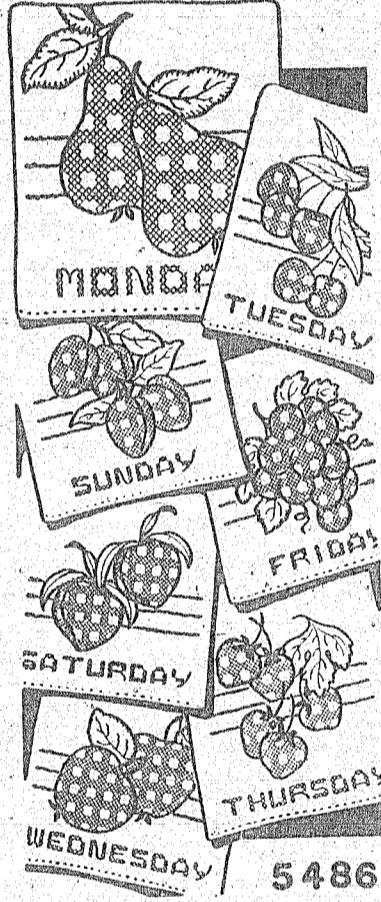
American teens are well shod. They buy more shoes than any other age group in the country. Of course, a typical teen's meager budget doesn't allow for shoes which carry fabulous price tags. But you can be certain of this: No matter how little she pays for her footwear, a teen demands rich styling in every pair of shoes she buys.

Low heels, flats, or wedgies are among the most popular styles with teen-agers. It's just as you'd expect. Sensible young Americans are wild about comfort. Shoes just have to be comfortable, wise teens say, or else how can a girl keep up with a fast-stepping crowd?

For sports activities, loafers are your best bet. They give easy-fitting comfort. But in recent months loafers have been outnumbered by wedgies in teen wardrobes. Wedgies are also comfortable and suitable for every active occasion. But they offer a little extra touch of styling so important to fashion-wise teens.

Ballerina shoes in corduroy, suede, soft leathers, and in a variety of popular colors are special favorites with modern teens. But straps

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By MRS. ANNE CABOT

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or molasses	baking
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All-Bran	1/2 cup raisins
3/4 cup milk	Blend shortening and sugar thor-

oroughly; add egg and beat well. Stir in Kellogg's All-Bran and milk. Let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with baking powder, and salt; stir in raisins. Add to first mixture and stir only until flour disappears. Fill greased muffin pans two-thirds full. Bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) 25 to 30 minutes. Make 9 marvelous muffins.

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and bows on pretty shoes are running a close second to ballerinas on the shoe popularity poll.

There are shoes and there are shoes. But dance slippers are in a class by themselves, in any teen's estimation. Gold sandals with a tiny strap to grace your slim ankles are just the shoes you love for gliding over the dance floor.

Keep your shoe supply well stocked with comfortable footwear.

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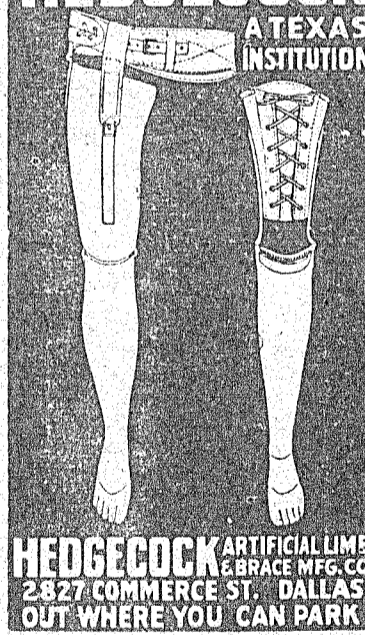
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Spiders Become Aviators on Carpets Of Gossamer

Gossamer, the filmy thread spun by tiny spiders, dew-drops, and spreads in countless clouds and covers fields of grass, elms and shrubs. Or, borne on the soft air of a mild Indian summer evening, threads of gossamer may combine to form silken sails that float hundreds of miles on warm currents.

Collected they are, but mortal man by the light of a fire harvest moon needs no more to stir visions of goblins and witches. It was gossamer in the moonlight, scientists explained, that caused a recent mild "invasion" scare in northern California.

Gossamer is the vehicle of wireless flight practiced by spiders of many species throughout that man was earthbound. Newly hatched spiders possess an instinct for flight as the means of dispersing from their overpopulated birthplace in order to survive. Few winged creatures can surpass their flying feats.

CONTROLLED BALLOONING

Climbing to a high point on a chalk or blade of grass, the spider spins a thin gossamer strand and feeds it into warm air rising from the ground. Inserting an occasional fluffy crimp in the thread for the breeze to waft, the youngster soon has upward bill enough to carry him off. Flight can be somewhat controlled by hauling in or letting out the silk.

Spider aviators, catching trade winds, reach islands in the ocean several hundred miles from shore. They may travel for days before coming to earth. Charles Darwin, 60 miles from shore in the mouth of the Plata River more than a century ago, observed that the rigging of the Beagle became coated with gossamer in a short space of time. Martin Lister described the spider's ballooning instinct in 1670.

Late October and November find spider aviation at its height. Since flying is their one idea upon leaving the cocoon, the pinpoint creatures take off in large numbers as soon as they sense that air movement is right. When currents aloft throw them together, they end up with a silken carpet floating in the sky.

DANDELION SEED PRINCIPLE

Although many means of flying have been developed in the 20th century, the method of the spider remains comparatively untried by man. It is the same principle that disperses dandelion and milkweed seed. If humans could fly by means of kites, it would perhaps be comparable to the spider's gossamer flight.

The spider's use of its silk in flight is doubtless the use least generally known. More familiarly, strands are used to weave a web as a snare to catch food, to form

close-knit tents or funnels for protection, and to form cocoon-like sacs to protect the eggs and the young. Spiders kill pests that harm crops, doing no harm themselves. They are man's guardian in the garden.

Spreading beyond its original meaning, the word gossamer now describes anything light and unsubstantial. Various explanations of the word's origin are given. They include views that it is Middle English goose summer (equivalent of Indian summer), and that it is a corruption of the French gaze a Marie (gaze of Mary), the cloth of the Virgin's shroud.

SEARCH FOR URANIUM LIKE OLD GOLD RUSH!

A hundred years after the "forty-niners" struck it rich in California gold, a world-wide uranium rush is opening up undeveloped lands, sparking new settlements, and "radioactivating" old ghost towns of once-abandoned mining areas.

On every settled continent and some islands, new and already-worked uranium fields were available in 1948 to contribute to atomic piles and research activities. The uranium hunters explored colonies as well as home territories. As independents or technicians on government payrolls, they struck out into Arctic and tropical lands, into the hills and mountains, and lake or desert regions.

Today's prospectors ride jeeps and trailers instead of mules, and seek their fortunes with scientific Geiger counters instead of sluicing pans

and pickaxes. But they are hitting the trail with enthusiasm, and meeting familiar problems of claim jumpers and short supplies.

The chief uranium-bearing mineral sought is pitchblende, also mother ore of radium. A second is carnotite, with scores of other mineral compounds containing traces of the atomic-age substance.

The rich pitchblende deposits of the Belgian Congo and Canada's Great Bear Lake region, which supplied experimental materials for the first atom bomb, are still considered the world's outstanding uranium sources. Czechoslovakia's pitchblende from the Jachymov mines is often mentioned, along with the newly important carnotite ores of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona, and the extensive but uranium-light titanium of Arkansas.

Possibly one of the most important domestic developments is the currently reported discovery of a very rich vein of pitchblende on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado.

The past year brought many interesting developments around the world, as Geiger counters registered "high-grade squeals" in testing various ores. Uranium rushes were touched off by discoveries in California and Alaska, while British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan added new luster to Canada's treasure chest. In South Australia, Mt. Painter's long known uranium deposits (which also shared in the early atom bomb creation), recently gained a higher rating for "intensity" and extent.

Oil Development

(Continued from Page 2)

Early History of Oil

The oil industry in Texas has an interesting history. First recorded evidence that oil existed under the surface of what is now Texas was in 1543 when survivors of the ill-fated DeSoto Expedition repaired their boats with an asphaltic substance they found near Sabine Pass. In 1859 early Texas settlers found oil seeps at the edge of what was later the Saratoga Field in South Texas and let their hogs wallow in these oily bogs. Oil appeared in water wells and in seeps in Angelina, Nacogdoches and in other counties of the State.

The first oil well drilled in Texas was completed near Oil Spring in Nacogdoches county by Lynn T. Barrett in 1866. This well produced about 10 barrels of oil a day. In 1871 Graham Brothers completed the first gas well in Texas at Graham, Young county.

The first real oil boom came in 1886 in Nacogdoches county, when B. F. Hitchcock organized the Petroleum Prospecting Company, drilled some wells and used first steel storage tanks and pipeline for transporting oil. Heavy oil was found at 235 feet southeast of San Antonio in 1886 and first attempt to produce gas successfully for commercial uses was made in 1889 in Washington county.

Corsicana and Spindletop

With the discovery of oil at 1,027 feet in Navarro county near Corsicana in 1894, the oil industry got its first real start. This oil was found in a well drilled for water and was regarded as a nuisance; but a few years later this became the first important oil field in Texas.

Discovery of the famed Spindletop field at Beaumont in 1901, when the Lucas gusher blew in on Jan. 10 making more than 35,000 barrels of oil a day, marked the birth of the modern oil industry as it is known today. The Lucas gusher was the first flowing oil well to be drilled in Texas and scientific study of the geology of the Spindletop Dome marked the beginning of the widely used scientific methods now employed in petroleum research and exploration in the search for new petroleum reserves.

For the modern prospector, uranium—once a nuisance in obtaining other minerals—has opened up a paradoxical field. It is rare and not rare, surrounded by secrecy on one hand and highly publicized on the other. It is a potential benefactor and deadly enemy.

Although the uranium-containing ores are plentiful and widely scattered, uranium itself is rated almost as scarce as gold. It is difficult to extract, and in the purified form only one out of 140 parts is the U-235 variant that can be fissioned, or split, to release the fabulous atomic energy.

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