



The Knoxville Herald



VOLUME 39

KNOX CITY, KNOX COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944

NUMBER 41

Claude Reed Heads Lions Club As New Officers Are Installed

The Knoxville Lions Club installed new officers for the ensuing year at the weekly luncheon on June 29. Terms of the new officers begin July 1. Claude E. Reed was installed as president of the organization and Roy A. Baker is the new first vice-president. C. Richardson will serve as second vice-president.

W. E. Clontz, who had assumed the duties of secretary-treasurer when Chad Wilson left for the Navy, was put in that capacity officially. Lion Farmer will be Otis Cash, Tail Twister, Guy Steen.

Immediate Past President is O. W. Causey, who is also an ex-officio director. Other directors elected are J. P. Arledge, L. W. Graham and H. M. Jones.

The club now has a membership of 37 and plays an active part in all civic and community affairs. Several prominent speakers have appeared at the weekly luncheons in the past and plans have been made to include many more.

Three Knoxville Men At Great Lakes Camp

Three Knoxville men are receiving their initial naval indoctrination at the U. S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois.

Their "boot" training consists of instruction in seamanship, military drill and general naval procedure. During this period a series of aptitude tests will be taken by the recruits to determine whether they will be assigned to a Navy Service School or to immediate active duty at sea.

Their recruit training completed, these men will spend a period of leave at home. They are Chadwick A. Wilson, 29, husband of Mabel C. Wilson; James B. Herring, 28, husband of Alice P. Herring; Elvis H. Hutchinson, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Saleh Hutchinson.

County Farm Labor Proves Satisfactory

The farm labor program for Knox County has moved forward in a very satisfactory manner. Fourteen county combine crews and trucks have been placed and in very few instances has wheat harvesting been postponed in any field more than five days for the want of harvesting machinery and labor.

Sixty-two non-farm people have worked on farms; 44 town youths have also volunteered for farm labor. Since the farm labor situation became so critical for labor in the row crops there has been a very satisfactory response by the non-farm people of the county.

The demand now is for experienced tractor drivers and for 140 hoe hands, according to R. O. Dunkle, County Agent.

DENVER ALCOCK VISITING MOTHER HERE FOLLOWING MARRIAGE LAST SUNDAY

Denver Alcock, Gunners Mate 1c, is home on a 14-day leave from submarine duty with the Navy, visiting his mother, Mrs. Josie Alcock.

Mate Alcock and Miss Ruth Terry of Redwood, Louisiana, were married Sunday, July 2, at Texarkana. They are spending part of their honeymoon trip here.

Alcock has recently completed two and a half years overseas duty, and had just arrived at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack. During his overseas duty he was fortunate enough to meet two of his brothers, Eldred and Allen, somewhere in the Pacific, and his cousin, Lloyd Feemster, at Pearl Harbor.

He will report back to Washington, D. C., the 12th and from there will enter a Naval Training School at Pontiac, Michigan, for a six weeks term. Mrs. Alcock plans to join him in Michigan.

Birthday Party

Mrs. W. H. Benedict honored her small granddaughter, Nancy Kelly of Austin, with a birthday party last Saturday afternoon, July 1, on her fourth birthday.

Games were played on the lawn and birthday cake and ice cream served to the following guests: Roma Jan Spikes, Glenda Fisher, Kay Huntman Wynette Bruce, Patsy Westmoreland, B. E. Park, Jr., Garry Croff, Joe Lynn Cash, David Smith, William Henry Arledge, Mrs. Lois Fisher, Mrs. S. E. Park, Mrs. Otis Cash, Mrs. A. D. Bruce, Mrs. Henry Arledge, Mrs. Bedford Smith and Mrs. Newton Westmoreland.

Assisting Mrs. Benedict were Mrs. Eddie Carr, Mrs. Grady Benedict and Mrs. Mabel Fyatt.

Superfortress Welder



HERE'S a closeup of a woman worker gas-welding a section of the exhaust manifold for the B-29 Superfortress at the Fleetwood plant of the Fisher Body Division of General Motors in Detroit. This job, requiring skillful handling of the gas torch, is performed expertly by women. Fisher Body is a major producer of parts and assemblies for the new giant bomber.

Mary Leone Hoge New Club Hostess

The following clipping from a Victoria, Texas, paper was sent in by L. L. and Mrs. Jimmy Wyatt. L. L. Wyatt is stationed at Foster Field, Victoria.

Miss Mary Leone Hoge arrived at Foster Field last week to take over her duties as hostess of Club 48. A native Texan, Miss Hoge is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoge of Knox City, where her father has been mayor for the past thirteen years. Holder of a B. S. Degree in Music, Mary has attended John Tarleton Agricultural College at Stephenville, Texas State College at Denton, North Texas State Teachers College at Denton, Texas Wesleyan College at Fort Worth and has taken graduate work at the University of Texas.

Her first job was teaching piano and dancing at the IOOF Home in Corsicana, where she organized a 30-girl choir which received statewide renown during 1940-41-42. This was not the first showing of her organizational and musical talents for while still attending Knox City High, she was the conductor and arranger of an all-girl orchestra called "Mary and Her Little Lambs."

Her most recent position, before coming to Foster, was that of music department head at Wynn Seale Jr. High in Corpus Christi.

Rev. Tierce Accepts Rochester Pastorate

Rev. J. S. Tierce, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Knox City for over four years, has resigned that office effective this Saturday and has accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Rochester.

Rev. Tierce came to the Knox City church in February, 1940, and has had an important part in building up the present membership and church activities. He is a member of the local Lions Club and took an active part in all civic enterprises. He served as County Chairman of the recent Red Cross membership drive and also assisted in past war bond drives.

Mrs. Tierce has served as a teacher in the Knox City schools in addition to her other activities.

At present the church has not selected another pastor.

LIONS HEAR PIONEER TELL OF NATIVE COUNTRY

Members and visitors at the Lions luncheon today heard an old-timer in Knox County tell of the country of his birth when Pete Lorane of Rhineland addressed the gathering.

Mr. Lorane was born in Russia and came to the United States when 18 years of age. He has been in this area since 1895.

Two new members, Rev. Beaty, pastor of the O'Brien Baptist Church, and E. T. Powers, O'Brien merchant, were voted into the organization. Five visitors were on hand and welcomed by President Claude Reed.

PICNIC

Last Wednesday evening in the Knox City Park, Mrs. C. A. Wilson and Mrs. C. Waggoner honored Mrs. J. A. Wilson on her birthday with a picnic. Guests for the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith and Judy, H. E. Smith of Rochester, Mrs. S. M. Clontz, Mrs. Press Clark, J. A. Wilson, Jerry Wilson and Mrs. Waggoner's son.

Services for Mrs. Pope Held In Knox City; Burial At Benjamin

Mrs. Blanche W. Pope, wife of the late Dr. W. B. Pope, who passed away 24 years ago, died suddenly of a heart attack Wednesday, June 28, at the Knox City Hospital.

Funeral services were held in the First Christian Church of Knox City, with Rev. J. T. McKiasick, officiating. Interment was made in the family burial plot at Benjamin.

Survivors are a brother, H. C. Williams, Sr., of New Castle, Texas, one daughter, Mrs. Dan T. Ezell of Phoenix, Arizona, and a number of nieces and nephews.

Mrs. Pope had been an active member in both the Order of the Eastern Star and the First Christian Church for over 60 years, and was held in high esteem and beloved by all who knew her. She was born December 13, 1863, a daughter of one of Texas' foremost pioneers, Harry D. and Sally Alexander Williams, on her father's ranch home near Elm Creek, Young County, Texas. She was married to Dr. W. B. Pope on January 8, 1878, at Fort Belknap, Texas, where they resided until 1903, when they moved to Knox City, and have since made this their home.

Relatives attending the funeral were her brother, H. C. Williams, her daughter, Mrs. Dan T. Ezell and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Williams Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rowland Williams, David Allen, V. A. Watson, of Newcastle; Mr. and Mrs. Grady West and daughter of Lubbock; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hawkins of Fort Worth; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jarvis of Munday.

Friends from out-of-town were Mrs. J. W. Carlton of Graham, Mrs. M. A. Reeder and daughter of Fort Worth, Mrs. W. W. Anthony of Ralls, Mrs. W. C. Briggs of Lubbock, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Jones and daughter, Mrs. Jenkins, of Post, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Duval and daughter Virginia Sue of Abilene, Miss Grace Biebee and Mrs. Oran Driver of Benjamin.

Palbearers were B. E. Campbell, J. C. Reeder, Arthur Lowrey, J. A. Wilson, A. E. Propps and Roy Smith.

Red Cross Has Large July Bandage Quota

As the casualties increase in the fighting areas, more bandages are needed. The Knox County Red Cross Chapter has received their largest quota and is asked to get them finished in July. The Knox City workroom in the old school building will be open each week day, Monday thru Friday, at 2:30 p. m.

On Monday, the following women reported making 660 dressings: Mesdames Loyd Huntman, John Hanson, Ann Collier, Eddie Carr, Dan Steakley, B. L. Leaverton, W. L. Swift, E. E. Teaff, C. C. Hoge, B. C. Anderson and Miss Essie Mae Leaverton.

Hospital News

Patients in Hospital July 4th

J. D. Stratton, Knox City.
G. O. Ballard, Rochester.
Elton Robertson, Knox City.
Mrs. Yarbrough, Rochester.
Mrs. T. C. Posey, Knox City.
Mrs. W. M. McWilliams, Benjamin.
Mrs. L. J. Burlison, Rochester.
J. W. Trammell, Aspermont.
Mrs. F. C. Russell, Munday.
Mrs. Ruben Crenshaw, Benjamin.
S. P. Keny, Knox City.
Mrs. W. D. Lovelady and baby daughter, Rochester.
Mrs. H. L. Headrick, Benjamin.
A. H. Boone, Vera.
Russell Beach, Vera.

Patients Dismissed Since June 27th

Mrs. J. H. Adkisson, O'Brien.
Mrs. Lena Carmack, Rochester.
Mrs. J. L. Hodges, Knox City.
Leo Hill, Munday.
Mrs. W. H. Walling, Munday.
H. R. Hicks, Munday.
Brian Allen, Aspermont.
Evelyn Allen, Aspermont.
R. L. Richardson, Houston.
Janet Allen, Vera.
G. L. Hunter, Munday.
C. W. Offutt and baby son, Munday.
Charles Atkinson, Munday.
Pat Putnam, Weinert.
A. B. Dooler, O'Brien.
Mrs. Frank Salmon, Rochester.
Mrs. L. L. White, Haskell.

Births:

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hester, Weinert, a son.
Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Harris, Rochester, a son.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Adkisson, Rochester, a daughter.
Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, O'Brien, a son.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Camp, Rochester, twins, a son and daughter.

Knox City Visitor



Fred Erisman

District Attorney and Mrs. Fred Erisman of Longview were in Knox City July 3rd and 4th visiting friends and meeting the people of this area in the interest of Mr. Erisman's race for Attorney General.

Erisman was born and reared in Fort Worth where he received his high school education. He attended Texas Christian University and was graduated with highest honors in 1929. Having earned a scholarship to Brown University, he studied law at that school.

Fred Erisman is now serving his third unopposed term as Criminal District Attorney for the 124th Judicial District where he has made an outstanding record as a prosecutor. Erisman's district (the smallest in Texas), leads all Texas in the number of individuals convicted as habitual criminals.

In addition to his many duties as a prosecutor, Fred Erisman finds time to teach one of the largest Men's Bible classes in East Texas at the First Christian Church of Longview where he is also a member of the church's official board.

On two occasions, Fred Erisman was honored by the Texas Junior Chamber of Commerce as its outstanding State Vice-President and a distinguished State Chairman. At the present time, Erisman is serving as President of the District and County Attorneys Association of Texas. He is a 32nd degree Mason and Shriner.

Erisman is the father of two children, Fred Junior, age six, and Emily Kay, age three months.

Shower Honors Mrs. LaRoy Stubbs

A shower for Mrs. LaRoy Stubbs was given in the home of Mrs. Sam White last Friday evening from 7 until 8 o'clock. Mrs. Stubbs was formerly Miss Mildred Pittman of Rochester but had been living in Knox City for the past year.

Punch and cookies were served to about 50 guests. Hostesses other than Mrs. White were Mrs. J. M. Averitt, Mrs. J. T. May, Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. C. Bohannon, Mrs. Rudolph Hackfield, Mrs. Ansel Waldrip, Mrs. W. H. Clontz, Mrs. Otto Lawson, Mrs. Hugh Webb, Mrs. E. E. Carpenter, Mrs. T. S. Edwards, Mrs. H. M. Jones, Mrs. O. W. Causey, Mrs. Chas. Dowling, Mrs. Lee Smith, and Miss Inez Logan.

LT. HAVRAN IS BOOSTER FOR KNOX CITY RODEOS

The following letter was received by Barne Arnold from Lt. Edward Havran, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Havran, residing southeast of Knox City, L. S. Havran is stationed at Rapid City, South Dakota.

July 1, 1944.

Dear Members:

Certainly do hope that the "Rodeo Association" you fellows are starting takes a hold as the boys are going to get a big kick out of it when we get through with this war.

I'll bet it will be a success and if we get back to take it up I know that it's here to stay.

Sincerely,

Edward F. Havran

BRADBERRY AND COATES FAMILIES ENJOY PICNIC

Last Thursday evening members of the J. R. Bradberry and Mrs. C. C. Coates families enjoyed a sunset picnic in the City Park.

Those attending were Mrs. C. C. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Coates and Lois Jean, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Angle, Mr. and Mrs. John White and Lonnie Joe, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Coates and Charles, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bradberry, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Bradberry, Milton Gene, Lora Beth and Bobby Lynn, Pvt. and Mrs. Curtis Coates.

\$67,700 Subscribed On Bond Quota As Deadline Draws Near

Certified Seed Farm Is County Beauty Spot

The Knox County Certified Seed Farm owned and operated by Frank Cerveny of Rhineland is one of the beauty spots of Knox County, says R. O. Dunkle, County Agent.

The field seeds that are being increased under isolation and roguing method are Cinch Bug Resistant Milo, Caprock Milo, Bonita, and Perennial Sudan. The total acres involved in the production of these new and improved varieties is approximately eight acres, according to Mr. Cerveny.

The method in maintaining purity of the pedigreed seed will necessitate the tying of paper sacks over the stock just as the head reaches the booting stage. By this practice, Mr. Cerveny will be able to maintain the purity of the pedigreed seed that was originally established by the Chillocothe and Lubbock Experiment Stations.

Many farmers of Knox County will be interested in driving out to the Cerveny farm and getting first hand information on the many practices that are required under the seed certification law. Visiting farmers will also have an opportunity to see the different varieties in actual field tests.

Women's Land Army Helping On Farms

"Vacation with a hoe" may be one way for a girl to get a healthful change and at the same time help on the urgent wartime problem of food production. The call has gone out for 800,000 women and girls to volunteer for farm work this summer in the Women's Land Army, directed by the Extension Service of the War Food Administration. These volunteers can fit into the farm needs of their regions in several different ways, and they will be paid the going wage for the kind of work they do. So a "farm" vacation of this kind means money in instead of money out.

The main idea is not vacationing, but farming—good hard manual labor in fresh air. Some helpers enlist for the season, living in work camps. Others may be able to stay in such a camp for only a short vacation from some other job. But life in these camps is not all work. There is time for fun after working hours.

Other workers live on farms and replace farm men who have gone to war. For this type of help many states offer training courses and then place workers on farms. Still another way to take part in farm work is to live at home and go every day to a nearby farm. Those who do it this way are usually emergency workers who are greatly needed to help with peak season harvests near home. In some places business women have spent evenings and weekends picking fruit, or helping with haying, or bringing in vegetable crops that would otherwise spoil for lack of hands to harvest them.

Information about emergency needs on local farms will be in the newspapers and on the radio. For other information, telephone the county agriculture agent or local farm employment office, or write to the Women's Land Army supervisor at the State Agricultural College.

LOWREY-RUTTER WEDDING

Miss Wilma LeEmma Lowrey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lowrey, was united in marriage to Bedford Dorland Rutter, Saturday, June 17, by Rev. A. D. Lemons, pastor of Bering Memorial Methodist Church in Houston.

Mrs. Rutter is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Lowrey and was graduated from Knox City High School in 1933. After completing high school she took a beauty course in Houston and is now connected with the LeVerne Beauty Shop in Houston. Mr. Rutter was born and reared in Houston. In 1903 he entered the printing profession and in 1935 entered for himself. The couple will be at home at 1720 Westheimer, in Houston.

Mrs. M. A. Reeder and Mrs. Bob Vaughn of Fort Worth are here visiting Joe and Bill Reeder and their families.

According to figures released Wednesday, Knox City has subscribed a total of \$67,700 on the Fifth War Bond quota of \$115,000.

Announcement was made that all bonds purchased in the month of July will be credited to the quota.

The committee plans to raise an additional \$25,000 and is asking the community to make up the difference in Series E bonds.

According to a bulletin issued from the district office at Fort Worth, our subscriptions turned in showed Knox City as having subscribed 57 per cent of its quota as of July 1.

Mrs. Leona Cogburn Dies Here Monday; Burial At Seymour

Mrs. Leona Cogburn, 48, wife of G. C. Cogburn of Knox City, died at the family home Monday, July 3. Services were held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 in the First Baptist Church here with Rev. J. S. Tierce, officiating. Interment was made at Seymour.

Mrs. Cogburn was born December 15, 1895, at Lynn, Oklahoma, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Hogue. At the age of 11 years she moved with her parents to Baylor County, Texas, and settled near Seymour. She was married to G. C. Cogburn in July, 1927 and moved to Knox County soon afterward.

Surviving are the husband and five children, four girls and one boy. The children are Georgia, 16, Willie Marie, 15, John Bess, 13, Peggy Ann, 10, and G. C., Jr., 10. All the children are students in the Knox City schools. Other survivors are her mother, Mrs. W. M. Hogue of Seymour, and four brothers, Ryne Hogue of Devine, Texas, John Hogue of Sherman, Harmon and Eschel Hogue of Seymour; three sisters, Mrs. P. P. Jernigan of Ranger, Mrs. A. C. Clifton of Seymour and Mrs. A. L. Blankenship of Hale Center.

Mrs. Cogburn was a member of the local Baptist Church and had been a Christian since girlhood.

Baptists Bestow Gifts On Departing Pastor At Evening Social

Members of his church and friends of Rev. J. S. Tierce and his family, gathered on the church lawn Wednesday evening in a farewell social hour in honor of the departing pastor and his family.

Rev. Tierce has accepted the pastorate of the Rochester church and is moving there this week.

During the social hour that started soon after a short prayer service, appreciative friends of the pastor presented him and his family with several nice gifts, including war bonds and a blanket, and many other items.

After the presentation, refreshment of punch and cake were served. W. M. Stowan served as spokesman for the congregation and Rev. Tierce responded with a short talk expressing his gratitude for the splendid thought and for the pleasure he has had in working with the local church.

It is with profound regret that Knox City loses this fine family.

Dr. and Mrs. T. S. Edwards have as their guests their daughters, Miss Lynn Edwards and Mr. and Mrs. Tommy Hampton and children, Sandra and Tom Lauren, all of Dallas.

The Weather

Observations furnished by Roy Baker and Mrs. Louise Finley

Daily Temperatures

Date	Highest	Lowest	Rain
June 29	96	72	0
30	94	68	0
July 1	97	66	0
2	95	69	.08
3	96	67	T
4	94	68	0
5	95	67	0

Rainfall To Date

Total rain this week..... 0.08
Total rain this year..... 15.76
Total this date last year..... 10.57

KNOX COUNTY HERALD

C. H. MOSS, Editor
TELEPHONE, DIAL 2942

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Knox City, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE, YEAR \$1.50

Congratulations to the Munday Times upon completing forty years of publication with last week's issue. Knox County and Munday can well be proud of this record. The Times has always been an alert, vigorous newspaper with a policy of clean news and sound editorials.

Under the able guidance of J. W. Roberts, the Times has achieved the goal of every newspaper; good business and a good circulation. So, a slap on the back to J. W. and his able assistant, Aaron Edgar.

The progressive peacetime activities of this country laid the strongest foundation on which to build the most up-to-date war machine in the world when occasion arose.

Nowhere has this been better illustrated than in the preparation of the American medical profession. The rapid progress of private medicine in the United States during the past generation outstripped government dominated systems of the nations we thought were so well prepared for war.

When American doctors were asked to staff an army of 10 to 12 million men, they provided a service unequalled in world history. They were ready with new medicines and new techniques. The doctors have been with the soldiers in combat as never before. The rapid attention to wounds and hospital treatment has been miraculous. As one wounded soldier returning from the Channel front, said: "The medics are doing a terrific job on the beaches."

The American medical profession is as far ahead on the fighting front as it is on the home front. It maintains

TEXAS THEATRE
Knox City, Texas

Sat., July 8 Only—Matinee & Night

"DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT"

with WILD BILL ELLIOTT and GEORGE HAYES

Also Comedy & Newsreel

Preview Saturday Night—Sunday & Monday, July 8, 9 & 10

"The Woman of the Town"

CLAIRE TREVOR—Albert DEKKER

Also Comedy & Newsreel

Tuesday & Wednesday, July 11 & 12

"Swing Out the Blues"

with BOB HAYMES and LYNN MERRICK

Also Selected Short Subjects

Thursday & Friday, July 13 & 14

"In Old Oklahoma"

JOHN WAYNE—MARTHA SCOTT

Also selected short subjects

I GIVE YOU TEXAS
by BOYCE HOUSE

Entering the lobby of the Algerita Inn at Post, I was startled to see a lean, mean-looking cat—the biggest cat I'd ever seen—peering at me from behind a post. Then I realized that it was a wildcat that had been stuffed. The lobby of the picturesque inn is adorned with eagles, owls and other examples of the taxidermist's art. Incidentally, the Algerita was built by the late C. W. Post, the cereal king.

Somebody has defined a waffle as a non-skid pancake.

A man with newspaper experience is a candidate for the State Supreme Court—Col. Gordon Simpson of Tyler, veteran of World Wars I and II. His grandparents came to Texas by ox wagon before the Civil War. Born 50 years ago in Gilmer, Simpson attended Baylor and the University of Texas, receiving his law degree after he had entered the Army in 1917, attending Leon Springs' first officers training camp.

After the Armistice, the young lieutenant engaged briefly in the cotton business in Dallas and El Paso; then began the practice of law in Tyler, at the time a serene little city in the cotton country, so the attorney supplemented his income by serving as correspondent for city papers, writing up fires, killings and other local events.

Simpson served two years in the legislature, then was district judge, a position his father once held. When oil was struck in East Texas Simpson's law practice grew rapidly and he has had a large appellate practice, including the Supreme Court of the United States.

Recognized for ability and character by fellow lawyers, Simpson was elected director of the State Bar Association, chairman of the board and, in 1942 president. He found time to serve as Smith County Fair president and as teacher of a Men's Bible Class.

With the entry of the United States into World War II, Colonel Simpson bade farewell to his wife and daughters to re-enter the Army and has been overseas many months. The Smith County man's name was filed as a candidate for the State Supreme Court by friends.

Abe Martin once said that the only sure way to double your money is to fold it and put it in your pocket.

In reviewing the record of production reported by the War Production Board up to May 25, last, the world has evidence of an industrial miracle wrought in the United States. B. M. Baruch puts the heart of the story in 33 words: "The war has been a crucible for all the economic systems of the world, for our own, for Communism, Fascism, Nazism—all the others. And the American system has outproduced the world."

The money question is said to be very difficult to understand, but most people understand it enough so they take money when it is offered them.

Early American furniture is widely used, but the early American habit of getting up at 5 a. m. and going to work is not so generally popular.

a personal relationship between the patient and the doctor that no regimented, socialized system could ever attain.

9½ Year Rainfall Records Show Average of 22.19 In.

To the Knox County Herald:

For publication in your paper, I furnish herewith record of rainfall at Knox City for the period beginning January 1, 1925, and ending June 28, 1944. The precipitation was recorded by the undersigned as Co-operative Observer of the Weather Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The instrumental readings are from standard instruments exposed in the manner recommended by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Roy A. Baker, Co-operative Observer.

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
January	0.00	0.95	0.47	1.05	1.41	0.51	0.69	0.15	0.00	1.77
February	0.75	0.12	0.21	5.07	0.05	2.35	2.60	0.15	0.03	3.16
March	0.50	0.12	2.43	2.24	0.14	0.00	1.06	0.90	1.84	1.01
April	3.75	1.39	1.10	1.26	0.60	2.05	3.56	3.75	1.98	1.31
May	3.84	6.79	1.55	2.36	3.46	1.75	7.23	1.09	3.43	5.41
June	8.12	0.00	1.67	2.74	3.22	3.41	7.87	1.28	3.09	0.90
July	0.41	2.03	2.22	2.06	1.30	0.30	1.45	1.72	0.16	
August	1.29	0.01	2.51	0.00	1.10	3.20	3.11	2.75	0.00	
September	4.36	12.13	0.45	0.66	0.00	1.51	2.12	3.64	0.09	
October	2.68	1.55	1.06	0.66	0.79	0.66	6.86	4.14	0.92	
November	1.15	0.26	0.63	0.80	1.40	2.79	0.64	0.62	1.43	
December	0.91	0.40	1.06	0.14	0.95	0.16	1.12	2.76	2.52	
TOTAL	27.86	25.75	15.36	19.04	14.42	18.69	38.81	22.65	14.59	

Annual Rainfall—9½ Year Average: 22.19 inches.

Cotton Congress Will Feature Authorities From Maine to Texas

Authorities on cotton and cottonseed from Maine to Texas will speak on a program of nationwide significance at the Fifth Cotton Research Congress in Dallas, July 13-14, under sponsorship of the Statewide Cotton Committee, Director A. B. Conner of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, program chairman, has announced.

Texas experienced in practical problems of cotton production will be featured on the opening Congress session, the morning of July 13, in discussions of "How Cotton Can Meet Today's Challenge Through Reducing Costs of Production on the Farm." W. Claude Terry, Dallas County and F. O. Maaten, Cochran County, cotton farmers, will discuss farm practices; H. P. Smith, Texas Experiment Station, will speak on mechanical equipment; and Dr. H. G. Johnston, Extension Entomologist, will discuss insect control. Acting Director J. D. Prewitt of the Texas Extension Service is in charge of this session.

Out-of-state speakers will discuss trading, merchandising and manufacturing at the afternoon session July 13, arranged by John Leahy, Director of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas. Speakers will include Dr. J. W. Wright, cotton and fiber branch, War Food Administration; Nathaniel M. Mitchell, president, Barnes Textile Associates, Boston; R. J. Cheatham, Southern Regional Laboratory, New Orleans; and E. C. Gwalney, Saco-Lowell Shops, Bedford, Maine.

Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association, Texas Cotton Ginners Association, Dallas Clearing House Association, Dallas Cotton Exchange and Dallas Agricultural Club will sponsor a noon luncheon with a speaker of national prominence. Films showing "Cotton at War" and mechanical cotton harvesters will be shown at an evening session July 13.

Cottonseed products will be discussed on the final session, the morning of July 14, by E. R. Eudaly, Texas Extension Service; A. G. Hopkins, Sherman cottonseed food products manufacturer; A. Cecil Wamble, cottonseed research director, Texas Cotton Research Committee; and T. H. Hughston, McKinney oil mill manager. James R. Gill, Waxahachie oil mill manager, is in charge of the program.

Mechanical cotton strippers and pickers, cotton choppers and dusters will be a feature of exhibits in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel during the Congress that are expected to attract a large attendance of cotton growers. Other exhibits will show cotton and cottonseed products and activities of research institutions.

Fly Control Urged As Preventive Means Summer Diseases

Millions of flies help to cause the illness and death of thousands of children and adults each year in the United States. Hundreds of these casualties may be in the State of Texas this year if residents fail in their responsibility for developing the best possible sanitation measures in the area where they reside. Typhoid fever, summer complaint, and other intestinal diseases can be traced to the common housefly as the carrier of infection.

Dr. Geo. W. Cox, State Health Officer, speaking in this connection recently said, "Be sure that four windows and doors are tightly screened so that stray flies from a careless neighbor will not endanger your family. Be sure that flies are kept away from food, drink, and utensils used in the preparation of food. Make sure, if you live in rural districts, that outside privy vaults are tightly covered so as not to permit the entrance of flies. Infections from this source can be picked up and spread to human beings through contact with food, drink and utensils. Keep all garbage covered until collected or buried. Eliminate

Choice Cuts of Meat Are Still Scarce

The best estimate about the supply of meat available to civilians for the next several months may be summed up in the general statement that some of the choice cuts of the better grades of meats will probably be more difficult to obtain, with the supply of most currently point-free meats remaining reasonably plentiful. This conclusion comes from an up-to-date survey of civilian meat supply for the next several months—a survey that also reveals these highlights:

1. Civilian supplies of less popular cuts of meats such as fat pork cuts and stew beef, which are now at zero point value will probably remain point free for the next several months. However a major factor that might cause the War Food Administration to request a restoration of point values on currently point-free meats such as ham, pork loins, veal, lamb chops, and roasts, is the possibility that the available supply may not be distributed evenly.

2. While the less popular cuts of pork veal, lamb and mutton will more than likely remain point-free, barring maldistribution, it will probably be more difficult to get choicer cuts of these items later in the year.

3. Civilian supply of the better than average grades of beef will be smaller later in the year than in the first six months. Military purchases of beef will probably increase. The civilian supply of the secondary cuts and lower grades of beef should remain plentiful, although the supply of steaks and roasts is not expected to be sufficient to meet an unrated consumer demand.

One of the benefits of the rationing system has been the part it has played in assuring a more equal distribution of the food supply in all parts of the country, so that too much of any one item was not consumed too near the point of production or processing.

all breeding places for flies and you will be helping your community in its work of controlling communicable diseases and preventing unnecessary illness."

Dr. Cox said that the State Health Department would furnish upon request a pamphlet outlining safe and practical methods recommended for use in fly control.

Political Announcements

The Knox County Herald is authorized to announce the following candidates for office in Knox county, subject to the action of the Democratic primaries:

For County Treasurer:
W. F. (WALTER) SNODY
R. V. (BOB) BURTON (Re-election)
N. S. KILGORE

For Tax Assessor-Collector:
E. E. (EARL) SAMS (Re-election)

For County Commissioner, Precinct 1:
RAY WILLES (Re-election)
WM. GRIFFITH
E. L. PARK

For Commissioner, Precinct 2:
SAM SHIPMAN
O. L. PATTERSON (Re-election)

For Sheriff:
L. C. (LOUIS) FLOYD (Re-election)

For District Attorney:
CHARLIE BLOUNT (Re-election)
THOS. F. GLOVER

For Representative, 114th District:
CLAUDE CALLAWAY (Re-election)

For Congress, 13th District:
GEORGE MOFFETT
ED. GOSSETT (Re-election)

Gems of Thought

FALSE PRIDE

I have been more and more convinced, the more I think of it, in general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes. —Ruskin.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser today than he was yesterday. —Pope.

Vanity is the mother, and affectation is the darling daughter; vanity is the sin, and affectation is the punishment; the first may be called the root of self-love, the other the fruit. —Lord Halifax.

Pride either finds a desert or makes one; submission cannot tame its ferocity, nor satiety fill its voracity, and it requires very costly food—it's keeper's happiness. —M. de Montaigne.

The pride of circumstance or power is the prince of this world that has nothing in Christ. All power and happiness are spiritual, and proceed from goodness. —Mary Baker Eddy.

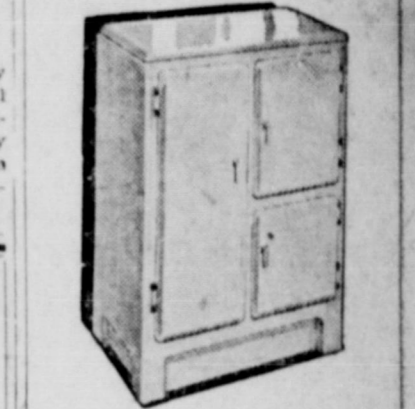
What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? —Micah 6:8

Suppose you were offered a better job. You would have to show your social security account card to your new employer. But where is that card? You haven't seen it for months, maybe years. Your Social Security Board suggests that you place that card in a safe or drawer. Always know where it is. Don't lose it. Help your government conserve paper and time by taking care of your card, always. For information concerning account numbers, or Old-Age and Survivors Insurance payments, call or write the Wichita Falls office of the Social Security Board located at 412 Post Office Building, Wichita Falls.

Buy Your Share in Victory Today

Ice Refrigerators

Ice refrigerators aren't rationed but they are on the scarce list. So, if you are going to need a refrigerator this summer, don't fail to see these



50 Lb. ICE CAPACITY
only \$35.00
Jamison - Clonts Company

Welcome!
Austin's Cafe
A Place to Dine

Wet Wash, Helpy-Selfy and Finished Work
PLENTY OF STEAM
OPEN FOR HELPY-SELFY WORK ON SATURDAY TIL 4 P. M.
SEVEN MACHINES IN OPERATION
Jackie's Laundry
3rd Door North of Bank

No. 1326

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Citizens State Bank

Of Knox City, Texas, at the close of business June 30, 1944, a State banking institution organized and operating under the banking laws of this State and a member of the Federal Reserve System. Published in accordance with a call made by the State banking authorities and by the Federal Reserve Bank of this District.

ASSETS	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 148,441.45
C. C. C. Cotton Loans	329,000.00
United States Securities	122,000.00
State Warrants	400.71
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	4,001.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,150.00
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	273,422.62
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 878,415.78
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus	13,000.00
Undivided Profits	6,450.87
Reserve For Contingences	8,500.00
DEPOSITS	824,606.43
Money Orders and Cashier's Checks	843.69
Other Liabilities	15.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 878,415.78

I, G. W. Coats, Cashier of the above named bank, hereby certify that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. COATS.

CORRECT—ATTEST:
J. M. AVERITT, B. C. ANDERSON, B. B. CAMPBELL, Directors.
State of Texas, County of Knox, ss:
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of July, 1944.
(SEAL) H. E. WALL, Notary Public.

This bank is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Here's What Uncle Sam Offers You In The Fifth War Loan

The "basket" of securities to be sold under the direction of the State War Finance Committees during the Fifth War Loan consists of eight individual issues.

These issues are designed to fit the investment needs of every person with money to invest.

The offering includes:

- ★ Series E, F and G Savings Bonds
- ★ Series C Savings Notes
- ★ 2½% Bonds of 1965-70
- ★ 2% Bonds of 1952-54
- ★ 1½% Notes, Series B of 1947
- ★ ½% Certificates of Indebtedness



Russell Boyd

— Use —

Gratex
OILS — GAS
GREASES

GOODRICH TIRES
GOODRICH BATTERIES
ENGINE AIR PUMPS
KOOL CUSHIONS
WATER BAGS

GRATEX SERVICE
STATION

Locals

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Watson and daughter, Jimmy Jean, of Phoenix, Arizona, and Ronnie Davis of St. Paul, Minnesota, visited in the Abe Watson home last week.

Mrs. L. V. Dodd and children spent Sunday with her mother in Bomarton.

W. W. Hyde reports he has had cotton blossoms since the 23rd of June and that he has lots of roasting ears.

Horace Finley SP(S) is home on leave until Sunday visiting his wife and Carol Lynn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ansel Waldrip attended the funeral of their nephew, Bill Stout, in Throckmorton, Sunday. Mr. Stout was killed in a car accident in California.

I. H. Spikes of Lamesa is here visiting his daughter and son-in-law, H. M. Jones.

Mrs. Hugh Webb returned Wednesday from Houston where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. L. R. Johnson, for several weeks.

Mrs. Dick Howard and small son of El Centro, California, are here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Thompson.

Miss Odell Thompson is spending her vacation in Albuquerque with friends and relatives.

Mrs. R. L. Creed took her granddaughter, Glynell Creed, to Hobbs, to meet her other grandparents and return to her home in Santa Fe.

Mr. and Mrs. Sipe Griffith of Arlington spent the weekend in the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Whitten and Mrs. Cecil Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Ottis Cash and Joe Lynn and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Black of Truscott spent several days visiting in Fort Worth, Dallas and Denton.

Russell Boyd spent several days visiting his wife in Santa Fe. Mrs. Boyd plans to stay there several more weeks.

Mrs. J. C. Bloodworth and son of Merkel spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mrs. Paul Fitzgerald.

S-Sgt. and Mrs. Delmis Davis of Camp Hood are on furlough visiting his mother, Mrs. J. L. Davis.

John Elbert Smith, PO2c, of Camp Shoemaker, Pleasanton, California, is here on furlough visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith.

Mrs. W. H. Dutton and daughter, Florine, of Chehalis, Washington, are here visiting her son, James Dutton and his family. Sunday they had a dinner for her with the following: L. B. Saunders and family, Mrs. Morris Denton and family, Buster Saunders and James Dutton had good luck with the rolls they cooked for the dinner.

Lora Jean Propps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Propps, arrived Saturday from San Antonio for a weeks visit. She is employed at Kelly Field.

Miss Marorie Propps visited in Seymour with Mrs. D. J. Brookreson several days this past week.

Mrs. Jack Spikes of Fort Worth is here visiting the H. M. Jones and to take Roma Jan home with her.

Mrs. Bob Vaughn of Fort Worth was the weekend guest of Mrs. Mabel Pyeatt.

Everett Kelly of Austin has joined his wife and daughter for several days visit in the W. H. Benedict home. They plan to return to Austin after visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McGee and the J. C. McGees and two daughters spent Sunday in Paducah with Mrs. Ruth Stinson.

Mrs. V. L. Bridges has returned to her home in Lubbock after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Youngblood. Margaret Ernestine plans to make her grandparents an indefinite visit.

Miss Imogene Shaver was home the past weekend from WTSTC at Canyon.

Ralph McClothin of Itals is visiting Tommy Frizzell and they spent the weekend in Wichita Falls visiting a Kemper schoolmate of theirs.

Mrs. Roy Smith received word last Tuesday of the death of her brother-in-law, John Gound, at Wesalco. Mr. Gound was a merchant in Knox City years ago and will be remembered by many of the older residents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Bolin and Miss Leslie have just returned from Ft. Worth where Mrs. Bolin has been receiving medical treatment or a broken hip she received last fall. She hopes to be up on crutches soon. Her daughter, Mrs. Sidney Turner, Gainesville, is here for an extended visit.

J. J. Denton called at the Herald office to have the paper sent to his daughters, Mrs. A. C. Sharp at Spur and Mrs. Roy Carnes of Lubbock.

Pvt. and Mrs. George Kay of Camp Bowie, Brownwood, visited his mother Mrs. Kay, last weekend and also visited his sister, Mrs. L. J. Bursleson who was seriously injured when she fell from a trailer.

Going into the Army, Navy or Marine Corps? Before you leave, put your social security account card in a safe place. You may need it when you get back. For information concerning account numbers or Old-age and Survivors Insurance payments, call or write the Wichita Falls office of the Social Security Board located at 412 Post Office Building, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Shoe Repairing
Cow Halters
Bridle Reins
Saddle Pads
Saddle Linings
White Shoe Polish

Thomas Shoe Shop

Home Canned Goods Quality Depends On Type of Container

Quality of home canned food sometimes may depend on the type of utensil in which it was prepared. For instance, iron is not harmful, but it causes discoloration, explains Lucille King, County Home Demonstration Agent.

In answer to questions received from home canners, Miss King says there is some danger in cooking acid fruit like pears in a galvanized or zinc water bucket. She quotes the Bureau of Home Economics warning that cooking acid foods in zinc utensils may cause the food to "take up enough zinc to be poisonous."

The danger of eating vegetables pre-cooked in a galvanized utensil are not so great because they do not contain as much acid, Miss King says. However, she warns that people should heat these vegetables thoroughly and eat only a small amount at a time.

Questioned about zinc tops for food containers, the specialist explains that these lids have glass disc linings inside, so the food does not touch the zinc. Sometimes, however, pickles or other food high in acid content cause corrosion of zinc lids used on jars. In this instance she believes there might be some danger of zinc poisoning.

For the benefit of persons living in damper climates of the State, Miss King reports some people wrap their canned goods in newspapers to absorb excess moisture and keep the cans from rusting. It is also possible to rub the can with oil or vaseline, but this is a big task. Some home canners in Beaumont tried rolling the cans in melted paraffin before they were stored.

Sealing food before it is hot enough or leaving too much headspace may cause a can to rust on the inside. This happens more frequently to plain than to enameled cans.

Improved Feeding Is Reason for Increase In Egg Production

Probably the most important recent change in the poultry industry, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is the phenomenal increase in the rate of lay per bird through improved feeding and breeding methods, and disease control. The cost of eggs in terms of feed decreases as egg production increases.

Poultry specialists of the Department have found that a laying hen uses about the same quantity of feed, regardless of the number of eggs she lays. Thus a Leghorn producing 80 eggs in a year needs about 10 pounds of concentrates for each dozen eggs, but a hen that lays 160 eggs, eats as much and therefore uses only 5.5 pounds to produce a dozen eggs.

Higher egg production in terms of feed concentrates has resulted in relatively less chicken meat from laying flocks in proportion to the supply of eggs. This is partly because many poultrymen have been buying sexed day-old pullets instead of straight-run chicks, so they have fewer young roosters to sell. More of the poultry meat now come from commercial broilers and turkeys.

Canning Chickens Urged By Food Board

Increased home canning and freezing of chicken for the next 6 months is urged by the War Food Administration as one means of assuring families of a good supply of chicken meat next winter. The total quantity of chicken available for civilians this year is less than last year—23.8 pounds per person as compared with 28.1 in 1943. Many remember periods even at last year's high level when no chicken could be bought in city stores.

July, August and September are the months for going over poultry flocks to get rid of low-producers and loafer hens. This year, farmers will be culling extra closely and marketing heavily in the third quarter of the year, because of short feed supplies and egg marketing difficulties. Poultrymen cannot afford to keep birds that don't lay. Storage space and labor are very scarce. Crates and other containers and shipping facilities are limited.

So WFA suggests that farmers, and also city and town families in poultry raising areas or any location where supplies of poultry are plentiful this summer, will find it economical to reserve chicken against the days when it will be scarce. Most families prefer to use their freezer space to store the young birds for fryers, broilers, or for roasting chickens, as these do not can as well as older chickens. The meat has to be processed just as long as the meat from other birds and this cooks the young chickens to pieces. On the other hand, "loafer" hens one or two years old, and roosters removed from the laying flock, make excellent canned chicken. Chicken must always be canned under steam pressure. Those without pressure canners can often find a nearby community cannery with good facilities.

Our eyes are so constructed that they narrow down when the light is too dazzling. It would have been fine if our ears could also contract when the orators holler too loud.

Ration Points Must Be Collected for Home Processed Food Sales

OPA regulations regarding the sale of home processed foods on the ration list are similar to the 1943 provisions, but many Texas producers and consumers still are unacquainted with their responsibilities.

A home processor may sell home-canned foods, but he must observe some limitations, explains Miss King, home demonstration agent. The processor must collect ration points in accordance with OPA's official table of point value, except that the point value of home-processed foods never exceeds eight points per quart or four points per pound. Any farm woman who fails to collect points for home processed foods sold is participating in black market operations.

Frozen foods in private or rented lockers are governed by the same regulations, Miss King says. She urges home processors to keep accurate records of dates and quantities sold. Points collected must be turned in to the local ration board by the tenth of each month.

It is permissible, the OPA has ruled, for the consumer to buy fresh produce from a farm woman and then to pay the producer by the day for canning the food. But this transaction must be carried out in good faith.

Miss King adds that farm families can give away or sell fresh foods for canning, but there is a limitation of quarts to the amount of home-processed foods which can be given to any person or group in any one year without the exchange of point coupons. The food that is given away, however, must come from the supply intended for the household.

Fowl Pox Causes Heavy Yearly Damage

Fowl pox which causes considerable loss yearly to chickens and turkeys in Knox County, can be prevented by using a vaccine. The disease is caused by a virus which is carried by mosquitoes and flies. The disease obtains foothold on the combs or wattles thru scratches and cuts, according to R. O. Dunkle, County Agent.

An outbreak in the laying flock should be guarded against. The hens usually cease production and it may be two or three months before they resume production. Some will die and others be blinded. The mouth or canker type often causes death by starvation or strangulation.

The vaccines may be secured at most drug stores and comes in two types—fowl pox and pigeon pox.

The fowl pox vaccine should be used on all young chickens between six and twelve weeks old not in production. If vaccination is delayed until the birds begin to lay the pigeon pox vaccine should be used, and the treatment repeated when the birds molt. The fowl pox vaccine, however, usually gives lifetime protection.

Mr. Dunkle explains that because the chickens or turkeys didn't have the disease last year is no indication they will escape it this year.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation and thanks for the loving kindness shown us by our many friends and neighbors during the illness and death of our precious loved one, Mrs. Blanche W. Pope. It is a great consolation to us to know she had so many loving friends with her at the end. May God's blessing be with each and every one of you.

H. C. Williams and family.
Mrs. Mary Williams and family.
Mr. and Mrs. Grady West.
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hawkins
Mr. and Mrs. Dan T. Ezell.
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Jarvis.

Buy Your Share of War Bonds Today.

There is said to be always room at the top, but there is no great amount of it in the top of many houses whose attics are full of broken down furniture and junk.

ELECT

Fred Erisman
(of Langview)




Attorney General
of Texas

Now serving third consecutive unopposed term as Criminal District Attorney, 124th Judicial District.

An able attorney and a Christian gentleman.

TEXAS NEEDS AN ATTORNEY GENERAL!

(This ad written and paid for by Knox City friends of Fred Erisman)



We specialize in car washing and lubrication.

Car Polishing

We appreciate your business

CASH'S Service Station

Sinclair Products

Windmill with Steel Tower

Windrow Hay Rake


Pressure Water Systems
For deep and shallow wells

RING-FREE MOTOR OIL

Hot Water Heater — 20 Gallon Capacity

NU-WIPE TISSUE
More absorbent than cotton — Many times cheaper

EGENBACHER BROS.



Ends Saturday, July 8

Let's 'Back the Attack' and put Knox City over the top.

FRIZZELL'S DRUG STORE
Legally Registered Pharmacists
ESTABLISHED 1900

36th Division To Be Honored With Texas Memorial at Temple

Every man who fought with the 36th Division in World War I and in the bloody campaign in Italy in World War II will be paid a lasting tribute in the memorial to be erected at Temple by the people of Texas for that gallant division.

The memorial will be of utilitarian design, built around a museum. The design is being selected by statewide competition among the architects of Texas and directed by the Texas Society of Architects under a committee headed by E. B. LaRoche of Dallas.

A cash prize of \$1,000 will go to the architect submitting the best design and prizes of \$500, \$300 and \$200 to second, third and fourth place winners.

Major Gen. Fred L. Walker, commanding general of the 36th division now fighting in Italy, has written his congratulations to the 36th Division Memorial Commission president, Walter R. Humphrey, editor of the Temple Daily Telegram, on the plans for honoring his great division.

Wounded veterans who have returned as battle casualties to McCloskey General Hospital at Temple estimate that the 36th has suffered such heavy casualties from killed, wounded captured and essential replacements that only 10 per cent of the original division which was the Texas National Guard, is now in action.

The Memorial Commission has undertaken a statewide campaign to raise between \$200,000 and \$500,000 to erect this shrine. All contributions, the collector of internal revenue has advised, are deductible for purposes of income tax computation.

The commission has asked that contributions of both cash and war bonds be sent directly to W. Guy Draper, treasurer, 36th Division Memorial Commission, Box 419, Temple. The commission has also acquired full rights to a new Texas song, "I'm a Texan," dedicated to the 36th, copies of which may be obtained for \$1.00, with all profits to the memorial.

NOTICE— DEAD ANIMALS

The U. S. Government urges you to help win the war by turning in your dead and crippled stock to some renderer for gun powder. Call collect day or night, for free pick-up service. Phone No. 123, Mundav Soap Works



FIRST CLAY SHIPMENT—Officials of the Great Western Mining Co., are pictured with miners and the first shipment, about 64 tons, of tank seal bentonite, ever shipped from Snyder. Left to right: Carl Guinn, U. S. Air Corps; J. D. Guinn, E. E. Matthes, financial agent; miners, and extreme right with shaded glasses, Leon Guinn, superintendent.

Vitamin Deficiency In Cows Will Result In Poor Quality Calves

We have known for a long time that a vitamin A deficiency in the pregnant cow will result in calves that lack vigor and that are more susceptible to calfhood diseases, particularly scours.

Recent work at the Wisconsin Experiment Station has shown that vitamins play a more important role in the control of calfhood diseases than was formerly realized. It was found from this experimental work that not only vitamin A but vitamin C (Ascorbic acid) and Niacin or Nicotinic Acid (one of the vitamin B complex) are essential in the diet of the young calf and are very important in the prevention and control of early calfhood diseases. It was demonstrated in these experiments that adequate vitamin A and Nicotinic acid are the essential factors in the control of calf scours and that the administration of these vitamins controlled all types of scours thus far encountered except that which accompanies septicemia in the newborn calf. Ascorbic acid was found to almost completely control navel infection in the newborn calf.

Vitamin A and Niacin in controlling scours can be administered in size 00 gelatin capsules. Fill the capsule one-quarter full of Niacin and then finish filling the remaining three-quarters with vitamin A oil containing at least 9000 units of vitamin A per gram. Give one capsule every other day for two to three weeks to prevent scours. If the calf is scouring badly, give two capsules per day until scouring stops. To feed the capsules, place them on the back of the calf's tongue with the fingers. He should take them readily. Vitamin A oil and Niacin can be secured through druggists or veterinary supply houses.

Although Ascorbic acid is no longer available for this purpose until the war is over, the dosage for the control of navel infection is given here. Give one 00 capsule full of Ascorbic acid every other day for the first week or 10 days of the calf's life. In the case of enlarged navels give one capsule a day until improvement is noted. If Ascorbic acid is used after the calf is ten days old, it must be injected to be of any benefit.

Cows should receive green grass or some source of vitamin A while they are dry, particularly for the last month before calving. If green pasture is not available, four or five pounds of green, leafy alfalfa hay or five pounds of a yellow variety of sweet potatoes per day for a month prior to calving will provide sufficient vitamin A.

However, the work referred to above at the Wisconsin Experiment Station showed that the blood concentration of vitamin A and carotene are sufficiently low in the newborn calf as to cause it to be deficient in vitamin A at birth and that it is unlikely that the very young calf can convert carotene into vitamin A. They should be born with a reserve of carotene so that when they can begin converting it to vitamin A (thought by these investigators to be at about two weeks of age) it will be available. Even though the calf is born with this re-

REVIVE COUNTY COURT HOUSES

According to the National Grocers Bulletin, regulations governing the food trade now fill 7,800 pages, of about 2000 words each. It would take about six months to just read those regulations and it is doubtful if any two district OPA offices would construe them the same.

Washington D. C. has been aptly referred to as the court house of the nation as well as the capital. Commenting on this the Missoula Montana, Times says: "All violations of countless regulations... reach an ultimate goal for settlement in Washington where some unknown clerk scratches off a verdict. Recently a firm that was found guilty of several thousand OPA violations spent \$25,000 to take the case to the United States Supreme Court. That body dismissed the case on the grounds that the rulings and regulations were so multitudinous that no business could be expected to comply with them all."

"However, no business man should take this as permission to violate OPA regulations—unless he has a surplus of \$25,000 to defend himself in the Supreme Court."

It is for such reasons as these, and not because of opposition to the principle of rationing that public demand is insistent that OPA practices be revised so they will operate along constitutional lines and provide the right of court appeal from its arbitrary edicts; that it be made to accommodate, instead of destroy historic and traditional methods of doing business; that the so-called "no higher price line limitation" be eliminated in favor of a system that permits a nominal mark-up above cost; and that state OPA officials be given much more authority to solve local problems, solution of which can now be delayed indefinitely in Washington, and that methods and regulations be simplified.

serve, to insure that the calf receives plenty of vitamin A the first two weeks of age, the vitamin A oil in the capsules could be fed.

In the Churches

The Methodist Church

Rev. Lloyd Hamilton, Pastor
 Sunday:
 10:00 a. m.—Church School
 11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship
 7:15 p. m.—Youth Fellowship
 8:30 p. m.—Evening Worship
 Monday:
 3:00 P. M.—Woman's Society of Christian Service
 Wednesday:
 7:00 P. M.—Wesleyan Service Guild.

First Christian Church

Sunday School—10:00 A. M.
 J. H. Atterbury, Supt.
 Communion—11:00 A. M.
 Church—11:15 A. M., first Sunday every month.
 Vesper Service—5:00 P. M., first Sunday every month.
 Rev. J. T. McKlasick of Abilene conducts services first Sunday of month.

First Baptist Church

Phone 3321
 Sunday:
 10:00 a. m.—Sunday School
 11:00 a. m.—Morning Worship
 8:15 p. m.—Training Union
 8:45 p. m.—Evening Worship
 Wednesday:
 8:45 p. m.—Prayer Service and Bible Study.

Church of Christ

J. Cleo Scott, Minister
 Sunday Morning Bible Study,
 10:00 o'clock
 Preaching and Communion,
 11:00 o'clock
 Sunday Evening Service—8:30 p. m.
 Ladies Bible Class, Monday, 3 p. m.

It is claimed that the people are now thoroughly aroused, but perhaps some are merely talking in their sleep.

Many people are said to stay up too late nights, but they are usually willing to make up by sleeping mornings.

Foursquare Church

Rev. Joseph T. Hall, Pastor
 Sunday School, 10:30 A. M.
 Morning Worship, 11:15 A. M.
 Evangelistic Service, 8:00 P. M.
 Wednesday Prayer Meeting, 8:00 P. M.
 Saturday Divine Healing, 8:30 P. M.

WANT ADS

REWARD of \$5.00 and no questions asked for return of 100 ft. Craftsman Steel Tape. See George Kitchens at Reed's old location.

FOR SALE—Washing machine in good condition. See J. M. Averitt at Citizens State Bank.

FOR SALE—CLEAN USED CARS WITH GOOD RUBBER.
 J. M. Ashcroft, Stamford, Texas.

FOR VICTORY



BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Wartime conditions may rock the nation, but they do not rock it to sleep the way peacetime events frequently do.

A dime out of every dollar we earn
IS OUR QUOTA
 for VICTORY with
U. S. WAR BONDS

Ross Griffith

Bring your renewals to subscriptions before they run out so as not to lose any time.

Ross' News Stand

Our Merchant Marine

Safety at Sea

Although America entered the war with a Merchant Marine acknowledged to be the safest in the world, early losses through enemy action were heavy.

With added naval protection and the development of innumerable safety devices, merchant seamen casualties steadily dropped.

Liferafts with the latest and most complete equipment, gravity-launched life-boats, radio locating devices, have each contributed to saving lives.

By using war-developed improvements the American Merchant Marine will continue in peacetime to be the safest in the world. Information Courtesy of American Merchant Marine Institute, New York.

Ready for you when the war is won

ALL-YEAR GAS AIR CONDITIONING



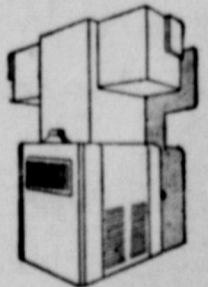
Summer Cooling . . . Winter Heating with one simple unit

Sounds like a dream—but it's true! In the new world of tomorrow, you'll be able to have the kind of climate you want indoors—year around.

Changing seasons will have no effect on your comfort. Sultry summers and blustery winters won't mean a thing to you and your family. All-year gas air conditioning will keep your home at just the temperature you want—and at the right humidity, too—through every season.

This new and different air conditioning system was developed, before war came, by the makers of the Servel Gas Refrigerators. Systems are now operating in hundreds of homes throughout America—some of them on Lone Star lines . . . and are working fine.

You'll be able to get All-year Gas Air Conditioning for your home at war's end. So start planning now—and start saving. Buy war bonds.

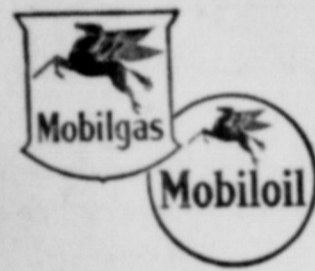


IN WINTER, the gas air conditioner assures you dependable warmth and correct humidity throughout your home on coldest days.

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LONE STAR GAS COMPANY

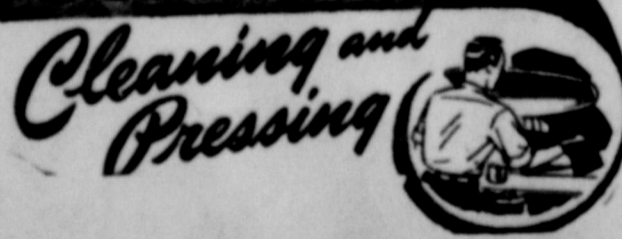


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MODEL TAILOR

The Knox County Herald

KNOX CITY, KNOX COUNTY, TEXAS, JULY, 1944.

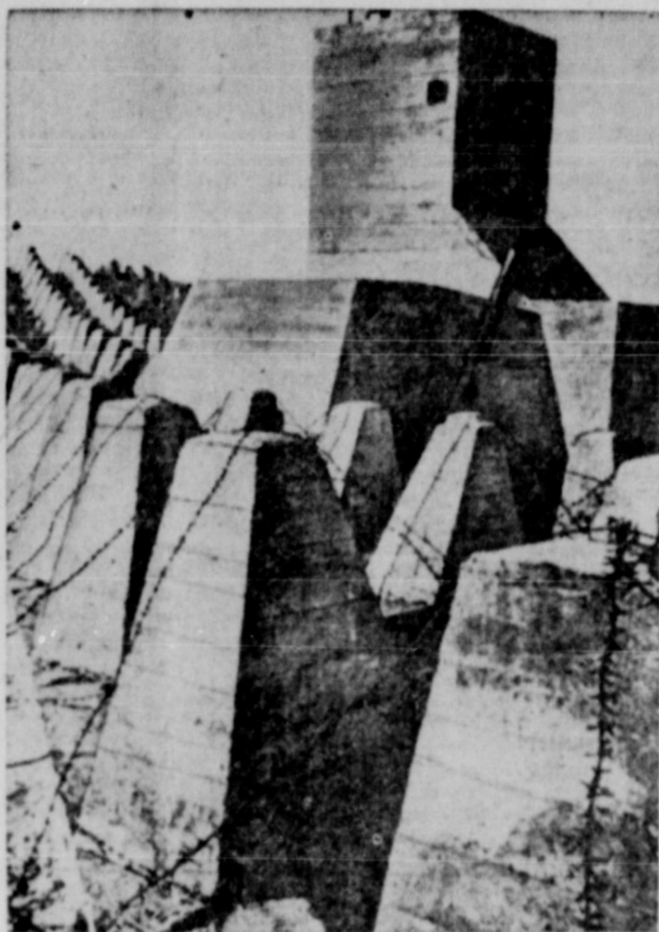
NOTABLE NEWS EVENTS IN PICTURES



HAPPY DAY—Joyously welcoming Allied soldiers, group of freed-French at small cafe in Normandy toast the RAF, now taking off from nearby fields. Happy expression on face of villagers shows their feeling at seeing the tri-color again waving over their town.



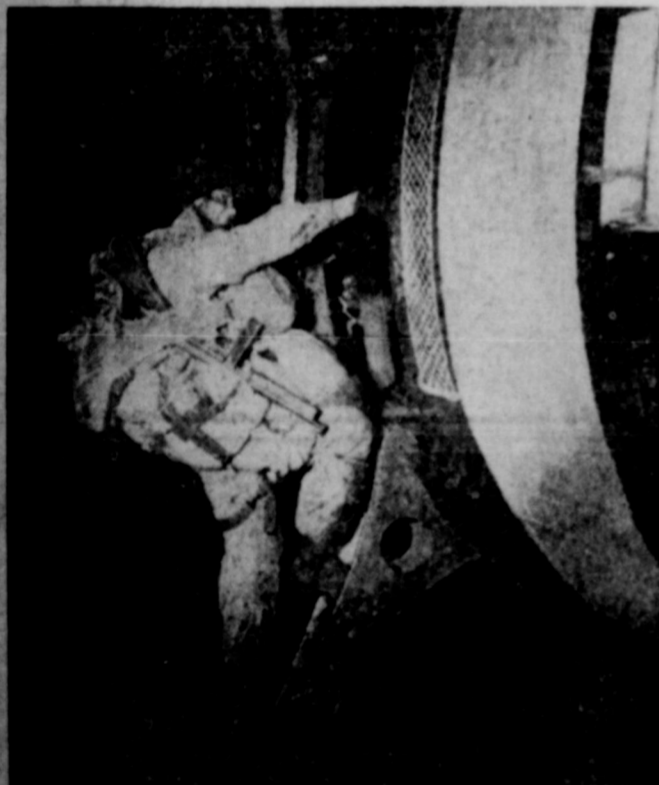
STORMED HOLLYWOOD—Movie-land new comer Gale Storm got her break in Hollywood via the much-trod beauty contest route. The Houston, Texas, girl won first prize in contest sponsored by Jesse Laskey. Reward was a film contract under the name of Gale Storm. Her real name is Jo Cottle.



STILL AHEAD—These lines of reinforced concrete anti-tank obstacles located 100 miles inland, in France, on the Atlantic Wall are reputed by Nazis to be the real anti-invasion defenses. Photograph arrived in this country from a neutral source.



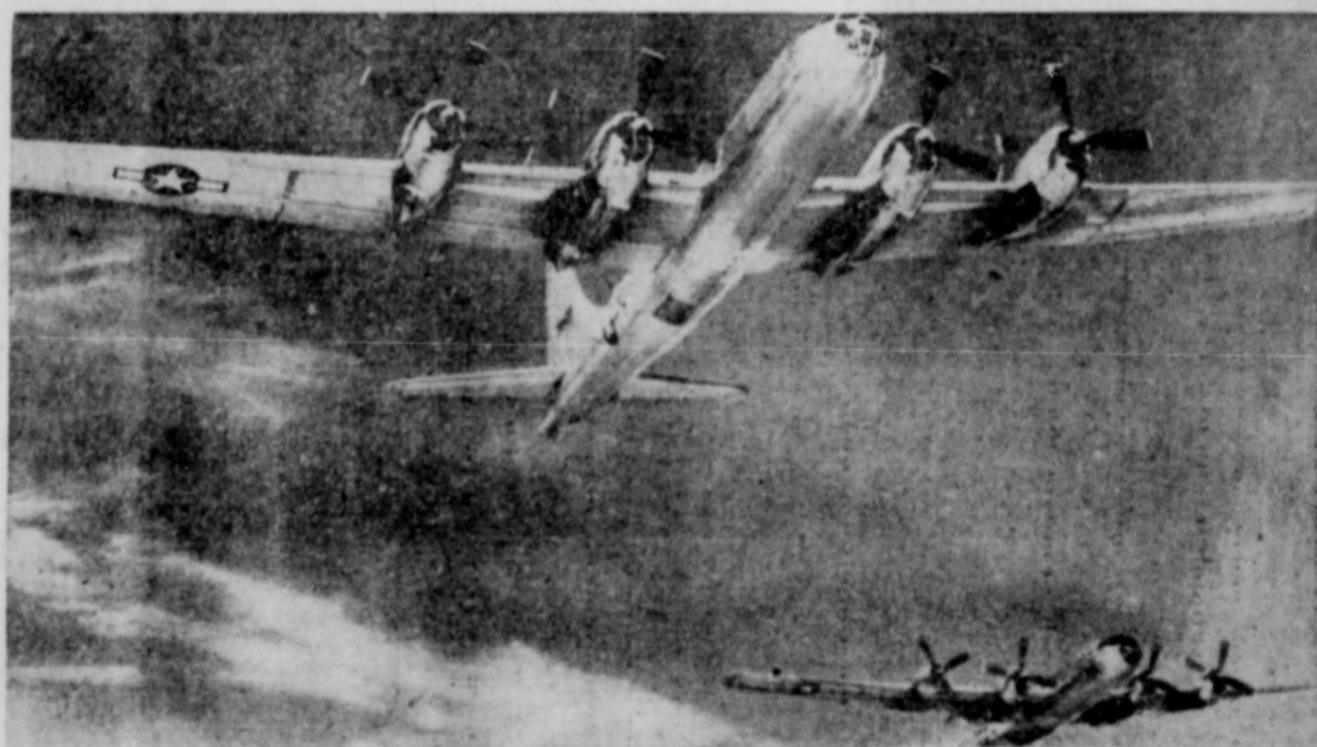
HONORARY WAC—Showing that she can stand at attention without moving a muscle during parade formations, Spot, honorary member of WAC detachment, Camp Blanding, Fla., poses in her new uniform complete with shoulder patch.



LIKES THE ORDERS—After hearing command to load and take off for the French invasion coast, this typical paratrooper seems happy as he gets set to start on his mission.



CHAMP WAR WORKER—Reportedly the only Chinese woman in America who is a skilled machinist, Jeanne Moy, of New York, has been selected "war worker of the week." She also heads factory's employe health committee created to check on workers' health, plant sanitation and cafeteria conditions.



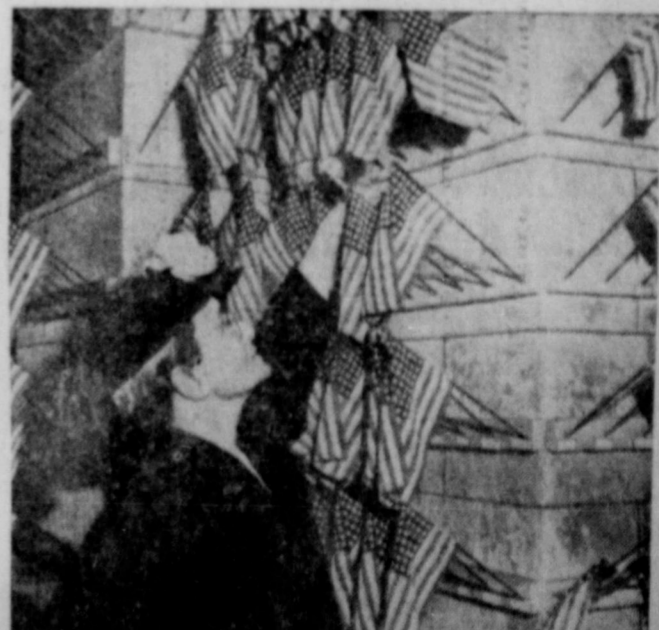
B-29'S BOMB JAPAN—Hitting Japan proper for first time since epic Doolittle raid in 1942, B-29 Superfortresses of Army Air Forces 20th bomber command, striking from bases somewhere in China-Burma-India theater, bombed the Nip homeland. Photo shows two of new-sky dreadnaughts. The B-29's are powered by four engines of 2,200 horsepower each, have speed of more than 300 miles an hour and ceiling of more than 30,000 feet. (U. S. Army Air Forces Photo).



REUNION IN ITALY—Yanks cheer Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark who was on hand for celebration when main beachhead units of Fifth Army joined forces in Pontine Marshes area on May 25. Surrounded by his cheering men, Gen. Clark stands next to Lt. Francis X. Buckley.



FOR THE CHIEF—Pointing with pride at the nameplate of his B-29, Sgt. John Bard Bardunias, gunner, polishes the nose of his Superfortress, based somewhere in China. Plane belongs to the 20th Bomber Command which left steel works on the Jap mainland in flames after recent raid.



FOR HER BOY—Flags for scores of boys attacking the enemy on battle fields far from home cover the victory chapel in Holy Cross Church, N. Y. Here, Mrs. Mary Murphy hangs up a flag for her son, James, after asking Divine help in this hour of travail.

ALLIED BLOWS PUNCTURE Hitler's Fortress

By WAR STAFF EDITOR
(New York Times)

ADOLPH HITLER, who has made no secret of his dread of fighting a two-front war, was fighting on four fronts at the very moment when his Japanese ally was being lambasted in the Central Pacific by American bombers and Navy units.

These are the four fronts in Europe:

1. **THE WEST.** British, American and Canadian armies, having won a 135-square mile bridgehead along the French coast in Normandy, breached the Atlantic wall and fought their way to and captured the important port of Cherbourg. France's third largest port and a major gateway to Nazi-held continent.

2. **THE EAST.** Along the 2,000-mile Russian front two Red Army offensives are in motion. On the Finnish front reports said the Soviets had cleared the Baltic-White Sea canal completely. Germany has sent troops to the aid of Finland.

Soviet front dispatches proclaimed a German rout in White Russia and said the "road to Minsk lies open" to Red Armies pounding westward on the heels of the fleeing Nazis at an unprecedented clip. Moscow radio quoted the famous Soviet writer Ilya Ennenburg as saying that the objective of the present offensive is Berlin. The broadcast added that the shortest way to the west is through White Russia, and that the Red Army is chewing up the powerful defenses "by virtue of sheer power."

3. **THE SOUTH.** In Italy the Germans are still retreating and fighting a

delaying action. One hundred and fifty miles north of Rome they put up a desperate rear-guard fight, taking every advantage of the hilly terrain to slow the Allied pursuit and give their main forces time to dig in on the Pisa-Florence-Rimini line, 200 miles north of Rome.

4. **THE AIR.** In the skies over Hitler's Europe, from Normandy to the eastern Reich, Allied air fleets are waging warfare on an unprecedented scale, putting 6,000 and more planes a day into the air, smashing at everything from machine-gun nests to war factories.

Forces and Positions

So Hitler's forces stand under siege in their Fortress Europe. The Reichsfuehrer has all the army he can now hope to get—250 to 300 divisions, possibly 3,000,000 men. In France alone the Allies are believed to have upward of 600,000 men already, with more to come. In Italy their forces are said to almost equal those in Normandy. In the east the Red Army is estimated to number anywhere from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. The successive Allied moves—first in Italy, then in the west, then in the east—have prevented Hitler's making any major shifts in his air force because no one front can spare large forces for another.

Of the natural defenses of the Fortress, one has already been crossed—the moat of the English Channel. The Alps and the Balkan mountain chains are still important barriers. But in the east are only marshes and plains, an ad-

vantage rather than an obstacle to the Red Army's mechanized might.

Moreover, the Fortress has no roof to withstand Allied air attack. Pro-invasion strategic bombing cut Hitler's airplane production by a third, and his first-line fighter strength for all theaters is estimated at 3,000 planes. With a double shuttle of bombers in operation—England-Russia and Italy-Russia—this diminished air force cannot possibly safeguard all approaches.

Capture First Great Objective

At the tip of the Normandy peninsula on the coast of France American forces came to grips with a strong, well-emplaced foe and after three days of savage fighting succeeded in capturing the first great objective in the battle of France—the port of Cherbourg. This gain was a triumph over stiff obstacles, for the French had long ago seen to the defenses of this naval base, dockyard and arsenal. Five forts on the hilltops guarded the land approaches to Cherbourg, five more stood on the headlands and the long breakwater of the outer harbor. To these the Germans had added multiple pillboxes and machine-gun nests, strongpoints covering the roads. Also they had deployed the armor and the 25,000 to 30,000 troops left to them after the Allies had cut off the peninsula soon after they landed in France.

Allied strength and skill proved equal to the task. Striking from the beachhead, the American had first straightened their line across the peninsula, then forged ahead along its whole length, following the roads that converged on the port. While this push was in progress, Allied ships and planes opened up a co-ordinated bombardment of the city's defenses. As the ground forces advanced, their 155-millimeter "Long Toms" were similarly brought into play against the forts and concrete installations. Through the gaps thus opened American tanks and infantry thrusts ahead, cutting the defenders into pockets, turning their flanks and reaching into the city.

As the fighting raged, the Allied field commanders radioed an ultimatum to Cherbourg's garrison, telling them they

had no hope of reinforcement, that they faced annihilation if they continued to resist. The ultimatum was ignored and the final drives began. At last the major defenses crumbled; Nazis trying to escape by sea were trapped by torpedo boats and either killed or captured.

A Full-Fledged Front

The strength of the Allied attack reflected the power that had been built up on the beachhead. Not only had immediate needs been met by the convoys from England; there were now the materials for long-term and expanding needs. One correspondent wrote: "This is no longer a beachhead, it is a front." As the conquered area was expanded it became clearer that no important re-

ed, the Allies were faced immediately with two urgent tasks. One was to repair the damage done by their own bombardment and by German demolitions, so that Cherbourg's harbor docks, warehouses, streets and rail facilities could be quickly put to use. Allied engineers have shown themselves masters at this, restoring the military essentials of Bizerte and Naples at great speed, building right over sunken ships, floating in big pontoon docks where piers had been destroyed, getting ashore heavy cargo-handling equipment clearing the streets.

Whatever the Allied plan the question remained what Nazi Field Marshal Gens. Gerd von Rundstedt and Erwin Rommel would try as counter-measures. A large part of the Nazis' failures so far to send more strength into the area was credited by military observers to uncertainty over Allied grand strategy. A major shift of German forces

weaken the sector the Allies chose for the further landings that Nazi spokesmen have predicted. Another reason might be the German desire to fight a war of movement, rather than a war of position in which concentration on a narrow front would afford a fine target for Allied air power. Still a third reason might be sheer inability to get enough strength into the big triangle between the Seine and the Loire. Great destruction has been wrought on bridges and other communications by Allied bombers.

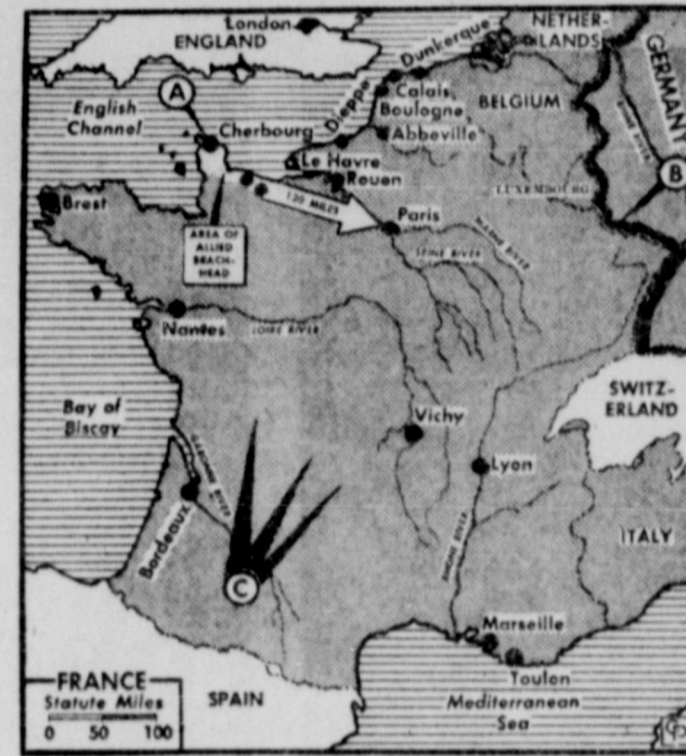
Germany's Weaknesses

In all these things, Allied achievements in the fight in France seemed clearly to be of the first order. Allied spokesmen and official observers agreed that the Germans in the first few days of invasion had missed their big chance to strike back and wipe out the beachheads. Then they had been unable to penetrate

(Continued on Page 5, column 4)



GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, supreme commander of the Allied invasion forces, is shown in this radio-photo as he watched new Allied landings in France from the deck of a warship off the coast of France.



INVASION FOOTHOLD firmly secured with the complete conquest of the Cherbourg peninsula and Cherbourg port. (A) the Allies now begin the big push south and east with Paris the next big objective. The German "west wall" (B) and other heavy troop concentrations (C) lie in the path of the Allies. Paris is about 140 miles from Cherbourg.

reinforcements were reaching the Nazi lines. New panzer detachments were reported, but they were only regiments and battalions, small units shifted hastily to various endangered points.

With the fighting in Cherbourg en-

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With the fighting in Cherbourg en-

An EPIC STORY of Beachhead Landing

By ERNIE PYLE
(Herald-Examiner War Correspondent)

NORMANDY BEACHHEAD—(by wireless).—Due to a last-minute alteration in the arrangements, I didn't arrive on the beachhead until the morning after D-Day, after our first wave of assault troops had hit the shore.

By the time we got here the beaches had been taken and the fighting had moved a couple of miles inland. All that remained on the beach was some sniping and artillery fire, and the occasional startling blast of a mine, geyserin brown sand into the air. That plus a

easy, but in this special sector where I am now our troops faced such odds that our getting ashore was a big gamble.

In this column I want to tell you what the opening of the second front in this one sector entailed, so that you can know and appreciate and forever be humbly grateful to those both dead and alive who did it for you.

The Advantage All Theirs

Ashore, facing us, were more enemy troops than we had in our assault waves. The advantages were all theirs, the disadvantages all ours. The Germans were

ners could move about without exposing themselves.

Throughout the length of the beach, running zigzag a couple of hundred yards back from the shoreline, was an immense V-shaped ditch 15 feet deep. Nothing could cross it, not even men on foot, until fills had been made. And in other places at the far end of the beach, where the ground is flatter, they had great concrete walls. These were blasted by our naval gunfire or by explosives set by hand after we got ashore.

Buried Mines

Our only exits from the beach were several swales or valleys each about 100 yards wide. The Germans made the most of these funnel-like traps, sowing them with buried mines. They contained also barbed wire entanglements with mines attached, hidden ditches, and machine guns firing from the slopes.

This is what was on the shore. But our men had to go through a maze nearly as deadly as this before they even got ashore. Under-water obstacles were terrific. The Germans had whole fields of evil devices under the water to catch our boats. Even now, several days after the landing, we have cleared only channels through them and cannot yet approach the whole length of the beach with our ships. Even now some ships or boats hit one of these mines every day and is knocked out of commission.

The Germans had masses of those great six-pronged spiders, made of railroad iron and standing shoulder-high, just beneath the surface of the water for our landing craft to run into. They also had huge logs buried in the sand, pointing upward and outward, their tops just below the water. Attached to these logs were mines.

In addition to these obstacles they had floating mines offshore, land mines buried in the sand of the beach, and more mines in checkerboard rows in the tall grass beyond the sand. And the enemy had four men on shore for every three men we had approaching the shore.

How Beach Landings Are Planned

And yet we got in. Beach landings are planned to a schedule that is set far ahead of time. They all have to be timed, in order for everything to mesh and for the following waves of troops to be standing off the beach and ready to land at the right moment. As the landings are planned, some elements of the assault force are to break through quickly, push on inland, and attack the most obvious enemy strong points. It is usually the plan for units to be inland, attacking gun positions from behind, within a matter of minutes after the first men hit the beach.

I have always been amazed at the speed called for in these plans. You'll have schedules calling for engineers to land at H-hour plus two minutes, and

(Continued on Page 7, column 2)



THE INVASION OF FRANCE was not just a boat ride and a happy landing. This dramatic picture partly tells the story of the invasion as Allied soldiers leap ashore from assault boats against enemy resistance. These are British troops coming ashore under a withering fire from the enemy. Some are hit. Some are being aided by their gallant buddies. Some are face down in the sand. Photographer, too, risked his life to snap this picture. (International).

gigantic and pitiful litter of wreckage along miles of shoreline.

Submerged tanks and overturned boats and burned trucks and shell-shattered jeeps and sad little personal belongings were strewn all over these bitter sands.

There was an intense, grim determination of work-weary men to get this chaotic beach organized and get all the vital supplies and the reinforcements moving more rapidly over it from the stacked-up ships standing in droves out to sea.

Now that it is over it seems to me a pure miracle that we ever took the beach at all. For some of our units it was

dug into positions that they had been working on for months, although these were not all complete. A 100-foot bluff from the beach had great concrete gun emplacements built right into the hilltop. These opened to the sides instead of to the front, thus making it very hard for naval fire from the sea to reach them. They could shoot parallel with the beach and cover every foot of it for miles with artillery fire.

Then they had hidden machinegun nests on the forward slopes, with cross-fire taking in every inch of the beach. These nests were connected by networks of trenches, so that the German gun-

MASTER MIND of the Flying Fortress

By PAUL T. GILBERT
(Condensed from Paris Magazine)

IT IS early morning over rural England. High up in the stratosphere, over the English Channel, wave after wave of Flying Fortresses, shepherded by speedy Thunderbolts and Mustangs, and laden with death and destruction, roar into the heart of the enemy country. Eight hundred to a thousand Fortresses, and many fighter planes, carrying thousands of tons of bombs, millions of pounds of ammunition, are attacking Nazi war installations on the continent.

They will range anywhere from Paris to Poland. Their destination may be the invasion coast. Emden, Schweinfurt, Berlin, or even cities beyond the eastern border of Germany. At a speed of three miles a minute they are being hurled at enemy in another of the daylight missions which, since May, 1943, have become progressively more frequent and more deadly. Some of them, with their daredevil crews, will not return.

Enemy fighter planes will rise to challenge them. As they near their targets, they will have to race through hells of flak and tracer bullets.

Who unleashes these aerial dogs of war? Who sends them on their murderous mission?

You will find him at his headquarters in an historic, ivy-clad mansion "Somewhere in England." He is Maj. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, Jr., head of the Ninth American Bomber Command and at the age of 38, the youngest major general in the Army. If it is possible, as some strategists, including himself, believe, to bomb Germany out of the war, Anderson is the man who can do it.

Developed High Altitude Bombing

His is the job of launching these tremendous attacks—of hurling armies of Flying Fortresses across the Channel to drop half-ton bombs and block busters

and incendiaries on the Nazi war plants. It was he who was largely responsible for developing the technique of high-altitude precision bombing, which enables a bombardier to "lay a bomb" squarely on a target hidden under cloud banks.

General Anderson is restless—a bundle of nerves—and with good reason. Those boys of his—and he sends out 10,000 or more at a time, represent the cream of American youth, highly intelligent and self-reliant, with courage in their hearts. He regards each of them as a kid brother. He knows when he sends them roaring into enemy country that some will never again answer the roll call.

More than 60 planes have been lost in a single attack—and one of those big four-motored jobs costs a third of a million dollars. But it is not the planes he is worried about—it is the boys. Some of them, it is true, bail out of damaged planes to safety. Some land in neutral territory. Others are picked up at sea. But many

fall into the hands of the enemy and plunge to their death like falling stars. It takes two years and more than \$25,000 to train one of these boys and to compute the life expectancy of one of them would jolt an actuary.

Concerned Over Safety of Men

General Anderson is not concerned over losses in material. He is genuinely concerned over the safety and well-being of his boys. Tales of their heroism reach him almost hourly. He shares their triumphs with them. When possible, he personally directs the rescue of those who have crashed. Keeping casualties down to 5 per cent is about the best he can hope for. In planning every mission down to the most minute detail, he spends hour over maps, weather charts, reports, and photographs.

Anderson tries to determine in ad-

(Continued on Page 5, column 3)



CURRENT COMMENT

By A STAFF EDITOR

(Copyright, 1944, by the Southwest Magazine Co.)

Nameless Pilots Strike at Nazis

AMONG the best pilots flying fighter planes during Allied sweeps over Germany and occupied Europe are men who must remain nameless until the war is won.

The fliers are the survivors of the Polish Air Corps, which was supposedly destroyed when Hitler invaded Poland during its two-week gallant defense of Warsaw with a small number of ancient planes. The corps was not wiped out, however, since many of the men escaped from the Germans after their country fell, fought with the French air forces that country collapsed, and then their way to England.

Polish pilots are ruthless and reckless courage and never claim until it is certain that not only German plane but also its crew have been destroyed.

The Poles are fighting to get their country back and are fighting for vengeance. They express cold hatred of the Nazis. Their names can't be disclosed now because most of the pilots left relatives in Poland, some of whom may have survived the Nazi invasion. They know that their families would be slain were their identities disclosed to the Germans.

Robot Planes in the Skies

Germany has unveiled its well advertised secret weapon. As long ago as last February Prime Minister Churchill warned that it would probably be a pilotless rocket plane, a self-flying bomb. When these planes came over London June 13 they were a little disappointing. British sources described them as launched from roller-coaster devices on the French coast which sent them swooping down an incline and then threw them into the air; they came at a speed of 250 miles an hour and at a height of 1,000 feet, throbbing rhythmically, a red glow in their tails. When the glow went out they crashed to earth and exploded with terrific lateral force. British officers who examined those that failed to explode said they amounted to one-ton bombs with wings. A gyro-compass in the nose guided them, but side winds and sudden jars carried them far off course.

What the Germans hoped to accomplish with this weapon remained unclear. One likely objective was to raise home-front morale in Germany. Through the winter Nazi propagandists have promised revenge to the people of Germany's shattered industrial cities. Another possible objective was to strike at British morale, force British civilians to wear tin hats again and serve in rescue squads digging survivors from shattered buildings. The military value of the robot bombs was uncertain. For security reasons, Britain did not reveal where and how extensive the damage was.

Flow of Lend-Lease to Soviet

Almost 2,000,000 tons of lend-lease military equipment and war production materials were shipped to Soviet Russia along with food for its army in the first four months of 1944. Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, stated recently.

More than 1,200 planes and 400 tanks and tank destroyers were sent in March and April.

From January 1 to May 1 the United States sent 40,000 trucks, 6,300 jeeps and 6,600 other military motor vehicles.

Since October, 1941, a total of 10,400,000 tons of supplies has been shipped to Soviet Union, including 10,000 planes, about half of which were flown from factory to battlefield.

Other shipments have included 5,600 tanks and tank destroyers, 210,000 military trucks, 40,000 jeeps, 30,000 other military motor vehicles, 414,000 tons of railroad rails, car wheels and axles and 249 locomotives for the front.

The United States also has sent 7,600,000 pairs of army boots, 900,000 miles of field telephone wire and 300,000 telephones, 2,800,000 tons of food for Soviet Army rations, 1,500,000 tons of steel, 460,000 tons of aluminum, nickel, copper, brass or zinc, 215,000 tons of explosives and \$500,000,000 worth of machinery and equipment for the manufacturing of Soviet planes, guns, shells and bombs.

Uncle Sam Needs More Fat

To meet a critical need, Uncle Sam is asking American housewives to turn over at least 230,000,000 pounds of waste cooking fats and greases this year, but still the tremendous weight makes up only five per cent of the "hard" fats needed for the war.

Fats are an ingredient of more than 800 war products. Of the 2,000,000,000 pounds to be used this year, 64 per cent will go into soap for civilians, 13 per cent into military and export soaps, and 10 per cent into lubricating oils and greases. The rest will be converted into war items such as rubber, core oil, drugs, and putty.

Besides, waste fats help to relieve a critical shortage of glycerin, which is essential in the manufacture of munitions and war materials.

As Stalin Sees Invasion

Premier Josef Stalin, in his first public comment on the Allied invasion of Europe, said that the forcing of the English Channel and mass landing in Northern France "have succeeded fully."

Stalin made the statement to a correspondent of the Communist Party Organ, Pravda.

"The history of wars does not know such an undertaking, so broad in conception, so grandiose, and so masterly in execution," Stalin said.

"As it is known, the 'invincible' Napoleon shamefully failed in his own time

with plans to force the Channel and capture the British Isles.

"Hitler, the hysteric who boasted for two years that he would force the Channel, did not even attempt to carry out his threat.

"Only British and American troops succeeded with honor in carrying out an immense plan for forcing the Channel and landing troops on a vast scale."

War's Cost to End of Year

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., put a dollars-and-cents price tag on the cost of Rome and the Marshall Islands at the opening of the Fifth War Loan drive in Texarkana, Texas, and estimated the war would cost an additional \$95,000,000,000 by the end of 1944.

The march from Naples to Rome cost \$6,700,000,000 and it cost \$6,000,000,000 to capture the Marshall Islands in the Southwest Pacific, he said, in opening the drive in Texarkana for \$16,000,000,000 in bonds—the largest loan of this war.

"I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost to march from Rome to Berlin," Morgenthau said. "I leave it to you to imagine what it will cost us to go from the Marshall Islands to Tokyo."

Superfortresses Attack Japan

The strategic aerial war by Superfortresses against the Japanese homeland apparently will follow a modified pattern of the operations against the German war economy, with Japan's shipping the current No. 1 target.

This is indicated in the selection of the Imperial Iron and Steel Works at Yawata, near Tokyo, as the first target for the Twentieth Air Force's strategic bombers. This largest single complex of steel plants in Japan accounts for 25 per cent of all production and much of its output is believed to go into the shipbuilding industry.

The planners of strategic air war evidently have decided that Japan's entire economy is based on her deep sea shipping, which therefore makes the steel-shipping industry a vital target.

Without shipping, Japan would be deprived of the means to bring in ore and coal to operate the steel industry, including aircraft production.

In hitting Yawata in the pre-dawn hours of June, the fleet of Superfortresses presumably paid more attention to the coke ovens scattered through the area than to the big metal-producing factories themselves. The ovens, converting coal into the coke without which steel cannot be made at Yawata, are of brick construction, particularly vulnerable to high-explosive bombing.

The use of the new Superfortresses, supposedly designed almost exclusively for high-altitude daylight attack, in a night mission at medium level appears to have been based on a desire to utilize both surprise and safety factors.

Capture of Rome

Capture of Rome by the Allies had an importance extending far beyond military considerations. First of the Axis capitals to fall into Allied hands, Rome represented the fountain-head of that political philosophy—compounded of tyranny and international lawlessness—which the United States and its Allies are fighting to obliterate. The "March on Rome" of Benito Mussolini's Black Shirts in October, 1922, established Fascism as a nation's system of government. When Mussolini, gorged with power and still hungry for more, took Italy into war on Ethiopia, there began a new era of armed aggression in European affairs which wrecked the League of Nations and culminated in the present war. Occupation of this home of Fascism by the forces of democracy, following the ousting of Mussolini from his dictatorship last July and the capitulation of the successor government of Marshal Pietro Badoglio in September, can scarcely fail to have a moral effect throughout the world. In Italy itself, the victory at Rome has taken the Allies a long step forward in freeing the Italian people from German and Fascist rule. The enthusiasm with which the people of the capital welcomed the Fifth Army as liberators suggested a desire for freedom which may not be satisfied for the King's relinquishment of power to his son, Crown Prince Umberto.

In its military aspects, capture of the capital gave the Allies control of the nerve center of Italy, removed the handicap which concern for the preservation of Rome's religious, artistic and historical monuments had placed on their operations in that region, and brought the war in the Mediterranean theater to a situation favorable for the Anglo-American invasion of Western Europe, which began recently.

Fatal Falls From Windows

Some 500 persons are killed each year by accidental falls from windows. About 400 of these deaths occur in the home, particularly during the summer when windows are open, a report from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company states.

Parents are likely to let their children roam around near windows too freely. That many a youngster is killed by leaning against a window screen and toppling out when the screen gives way is revealed by a study of the deaths listed with the company from 1940 to 1943.

Washing windows, sitting on sills, and merely opening and closing obstinate windows have caused the death of many adults. Even thieves trying to break in have been victims of death from accidental falls of this type.

Beauty of War

War has made the U. S. more beauty conscious. In 1939, Americans paid \$1 million a day for cosmetics and beauty preparations, but by the end of 1943 the market had increased 40 per cent and sales added up to \$594 million, with the average woman worker spending \$2.37 a month for beauty products. More women at work and more money in the average purse created a demand for more than 120 million lipsticks in 1943, but most women continued to buy the lower-priced units (in 1942, two-thirds of all the lipsticks sold were in 10c size).

According to a survey among women war workers, reported to WPB, 67 per cent of the respondents considered face creams most vital to their appearance in 1943; face powder ranked second and was more important to women over 25 than to younger women.

Superfortress B-29

The Superfortresses (B-29s) that bombed Japan's homeland from Chinese bases in June, striking at the heart of Yawata's steel mills, near Tokyo, are giant battleships of the air, much larger than any other Flying Fortress yet built. Its wing-span is 141 feet; its fuselage length 100 feet and height 27 feet. Powered by four 2,200-horsepower Wright engines (the Flying Fortress uses four 1,200-horsepower engines) it is reported able to carry more bombs farther and faster than any other plane in the world. Armament comprises 50-calibre machine guns in multiple turrets and a 30 mm. cannon.

The attack opened the possibility that soon Japan would suffer the same kind of strategic bombing that has cut so heavily into German war production. Japan, experts have pointed out, is more vulnerable to air attack than Germany. Japan's industry is largely concentrated in six major areas, four of them on the island of Honshu and two on the island of Kyushu. It would take less effort to spread havoc here than it did to damage Germany's more widely scattered industrial centers.

Rice Diet Helps Reduce High Blood Pressure

Much attention is being attracted by the report of a diet that seems to help patients with high blood pressure and kidney disease.

Dr. Walter Kempner, of Duke University, Chicago, developed the diet and reported it to the American Medical Association. It consists solely of rice, fruit juices, sugar, vitamins and iron.

Dr. Kempner's theory is that one of the kidney's functions is disturbed by a lowered oxygen supply and the result is high blood pressure. The rice diet was developed to reduce the amount of protein the kidneys have to handle and thus lower the amount of harmful, abnormal substances which he believes causes the high blood pressure.

Not all patients benefit from the diet, though no ill effects from it have been seen. Blood pressures were reduced in about 60 per cent of the patients, he said. The diet, like that for diabetics, must be prescribed individually for each patient so far as amounts of rice and the other ingredients are concerned.

Rattler Season Here

Advent of the rattlesnake season prompted the Game, Fish and Oyster Commission to publish in its monthly magazine some information about these reptiles.

The article by A. S. Jackson, wildlife biologist, points out that care should be exercised outdoors in rattlesnake country, but nobody except small children should let it interfere with their enjoyment. Rattles seldom bother humans unless molested, he said, and ordinarily sound a warning. Some rattlers without rattles have been found, however.

Jackson declared that wearing high-top shoes, keeping hands and face off the ground, sleeping above ground and extra vigilance in cool hours of the day and night when snakes are hunting food are ordinary precautions. In case a person is bitten, the best thing to do is put a rubber band or scarf above the bite to slow circulation, make skin cuts and apply suction to remove the venom, the article added. The wound should be sterilized with alcohol if possible and the patient taken to a doctor as soon as possible.

It added that the old remedy of giving liquor, coffee or some other stimulant does more harm than good.

Grass Root Reveries

By JOE GANDY
Winnboro, Texas.

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THIS July, like other Julys, started off with Independence Day, noise and accidents. Seems we can't have a sane Fourth of July. The only sane Fourth we ever had was back 168 years ago when Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, adopted and signed the Declaration of Independence. The signers were serious men and so were the people they represented. They were serious because their liberties were at stake, their way of life threatened. And so it is today. Shall we awake to this danger or be lulled to false security by glittering words and promises. While fighting foes without let us beware of foes within. They are here with much fair speech and political demagoguery to entice us away from those liberties prescribed in the Constitution.

But July is worth commemorating despite its heat and its casualties, for in July we have watermelons and El Berta peaches. The Lord put a bit of heaven on earth when He made watermelons and peaches and He made them for both saint and sinner. We are not always thankful for these generous gifts of the Creator. The biggest hog in the Coon Creek community is an old sinner who can eat his weight in watermelons and never say thank you.

The prayers of the people must have been answered on D-day, for it was a glorious victory. This invasion of the French coast was a dangerous undertaking. For the past four years the Germans had been fortifying the coast.

They expected an invasion from the English side and were prepared for it. Elsewhere in this issue of the Magazine Section Ernie Pyle, who was with the invaders, tells how it was done and how lucky we were not to have more casualties. This is just the beginning. We are a long way from Berlin. So let's do more praying and more bond buying.

An oil boom that hit a small area in my neck of the woods has made some folks rich who were very poor. The ones made suddenly rich don't know what to do with themselves. They loaf around town, look bored and seem unhappy. Being rich is not what it's cracked up to be.

The Bible says a rich man can hardly enter the kingdom of heaven. However, I know some poor men who can hardly enter the kingdom of heaven unless they mend their cussed ways.

Goebels is making much propaganda out of the robot planes that the Nazis recently sent over England. He pictures London as destroyed and the terrified Londoners fleeing in all directions. This last "secret weapon" of Hitler's will be ineffective, but will bolster the lowered morale of the German people. The pilotless plane idea has possibilities for future development, either for war or for peace. It might be made so destructive that it would end all wars, or it might be made so useful it would revolutionize air transportation. We may live to see pilotless planes carrying passengers and freight through the air or pilotless tractors plowing fields.

Some vitamin, prescribed by your doctor, may be good for you. But the vast horde of vitamins ballyhoed over the radio are confusing. According to announcers, there is a sure-shot vitamin cure for every ailment, from belly-ache to chigger bite. And you must hurry to buy them or you pine away and die. I know men who have lived past 80 in good health and never saw a vitamin pill. Most vitamins are in the food we eat. If your diet is nutritional and well balanced you will get plenty of vitamins.

Over a year ago in this column I said the Japs (who were then publicized for much bravery) would show a yellow streak before the war was over. This has happened in the recent battle near the Marianas in the Central Pacific. Our air force had sunk 14 Jap ships, and when our Navy arrived on the scene to give battle the main Jap Navy turned tail and ran. Admiral Nimitz announced that during the series of sea-and-air battles fought between the Marianas and the Philippines, June 10 to 15, the Japs lost 747 planes, 30 ships and 13 barges. Cowardice on the part of the Japs was all that saved their battleship fleet from total destruction.

There is some suspicion that Russia will try to dominate the peace conference after the war. That may or may not be, but the fact remains that Russia has done a magnificent job licking the Nazis. True enough, she has had lend-lease help from America and England, but she fought Germany to a standstill before receiving much lend-lease help. I am not sold on Communism, but I do admire the way Russian men, women and children have fought for their country. Much credit goes to the Russian women who have been the backbone of guerilla warfare that disrupts Hitler's communication lines. Furthermore, and it is a sad commentary on our boasted patriotism, there have been no strikes in Russia's defense plants.



"Can eat his weight in watermelons."

THE BIG PUSH AGAINST NAZI EUROPE IS ON



THREE-PRONGED ALLIED ASSAULT against Hitler's Europe is on in full force now with the invasion of France, successful drive northward in Italy, the new Russian offensive against Finland and renewed Russian drives into the heart of the Nazi eastern front, keeping the enemy busy. (Internationals)

TEXAS BRIEF NEWS --- from Over the State

27 RELATIVES IN UNIFORM

J. S. Clark, of El Paso, boasts of having 23 nephews, two grandsons and two sons-in-laws in military uniform.

JOINS WACs AT 47

Mrs. J. H. Massey, of Houston, joined the WACs on her 47th birthday. She has a son and 12 nephews in the Army.

RECORD COYOTE LITTER

H. S. Gardenhire, of Lakeview, (Hall county), found a coyote den which contained 10 pups. It is believed to be a record size for Texas.

CATCH BIG FISH ON PERCH HOOK

G. M. Connell, of Palmer, (Ellis county), caught a 35-pound catfish with a perch hook and line. He worked with the big fish more than an hour before he was able to land it.

FIRE FIRST SHELL AT SALERNO

Capt. Ross Ayres, former Lubbock school teacher, commanded the howitzer crew which was first ashore and first to fire a big shell during the Army's landing at Salerno, Italy.

DOGS HOWL DEATH MESSAGE

When neighbors heard dogs howling mournfully in a Houston backyard they investigated and found that the mistress had collapsed and died on the back porch of her home.

ZOO ODDITY

A baby sloth born at the Fort Worth zoo is believed to be the first such animal ever born in captivity. The baby weighed one pound. Papa and mama sloth weigh about 20 pounds each.

HURRICANE LOSS HEAVY

National Board of Fire Underwriters has announced that damage by the destructive hurricane, which hit the Texas coast last July, totaled more than \$12,000,000.

LIQUOR STILL'S STILL FLOURISH

State Liquor Board officers raided 14 illicit whiskey stills with 740 gallons capacity in one month. Five were in Harrison county, two each in Bowie and Morris, and one each in Bosque, Leon, Wood, Titus and Nacogdoches counties.

GOOD SHOT!

It took just one shot with a .22 rifle by Mrs. Carl Hogg, of Tennessee Colony, (Anderson county), to kill a big timber wolf. Hunters and hunting dogs had failed to rid the community of the varmint.

PLOWS UP OWN WATCH

J. S. Griffin, Scurry county farmer, plowed up a watch which he had lost in the same field in 1925. The crystal had not even been broken. A local jeweler said when properly cleaned the watch would be as good as ever.

RATTLER CHARMS HENS

Mrs. Eva Youmans, of Harris county, noticed three hens acting peculiarly, they had retreated to a corner of the yard and seemed in a trance. When she investigated she found they were under the "charm" of a 27-inch diamond-back rattler. She killed the snake with one shot from her .22 rifle.

STATE DEFICIT LESS

Governor Coke R. Stevenson predicted recently that the State deficit, which started more than 20 years ago, soon would be eliminated. He said the deficit in the general fund was \$33,000,000 three years ago, and today it is less than \$3,000,000.

STRONG DIP KILLS CATTLE

Sixty-four high grade Hereford cows died on the M-O Ranch, west of Kerrville, (Kerr county), after being run through dipping vats containing a too strong dip solution. Only 11 survived the lethal bath. Veterinarians have warned stockmen that the solution should not be stronger than 21 per cent.

OLDEST CITIZEN DIES AT 104

Mrs. Arminta Jane Bell was believed to be Wilson county's oldest citizen when she died at the age of 104 years and six months. She remembered how her family had trouble with Indians while they were moving to Texas from Arkansas. She was a charter member of the Stockdale Methodist Church which she helped organize in 1871.

848 TEACHERS RETIRED

More than 54,000 Texas school teachers are participating in the retirement plan set up by the State a few years ago. Mrs. B. B. Capp, director and executive secretary, says 848 teachers already have been retired with annuity checks which total \$444,000 annually. Disability claims amount to \$4,300 each year, she said.

SWING SAVES CHILD

The mother of 6-year-old Arkey, of Wolf Creek community, (Gillespie county), heard her child screaming in the yard. When she arrived on the scene the child had pulled his feet as high up in his rope swing as possible to get away from a giant spreading adder which was striking at his feet. The mother killed the snake which was poisonous.

NO ROOM FOR BOTH

Herbert Martin, of Flomot, (Motley county), felt a snake crawl up a trouser leg while feeding cattle on his father's farm. "The trouser leg was too small for both of us, so I got out of the leg mighty quick," he said.

SCHOOL WINS WAR BOND FLAG

La Marque, (Galveston county), high school has been awarded the Minute Man Flag by the U. S. Treasury Department for the school's excellent showing of 90 per cent or better participation in war bond sales.

PIONEER RANCHER DIES

T. B. Masterson, 60 years old, one of the most extensive cattle raisers of West Texas, died in Quanah, (Hardeman county). Mr. Masterson was a specialist in black Angus cattle. Much of his ranch holding was in King and Knox counties.

SAN JACINTO DAY IN CHINA

Word has just been received that Col. Chas. R. Tips, former commanding officer of Camp Wallace, was toastmaster at a big San Jacinto Day celebration in China. "Even Texas A. & M. students joined in singing 'The Eyes of Texas,'" he wrote. Col. Tips was in charge of ceremonies at the San Jacinto battleground in 1943. He said many Texans attended the 1944 party in China.

METEOR AT CUMBY

Children playing in the yard of Horace Winniford, two miles north of Cumby, (Hunt county), were watching a cloud when suddenly they saw a fiery object fall out of the cloud and hit the ground. The object was a meteoroid. It gave considerable light.

BABE NAMED INVASIA

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Renfrow, of Dallas, decided Invasia would be an appropriate name for their baby daughter who was born on the morning of June 6, D-Day.

AIR WAR ON WOLVES

Hudspeth county ranchers are getting rid of lots of coyotes through the activity of the Wolf Club of Kent, which hires out airplanes for hunting down the varmints. Six were killed on the Clayton Ranch "in just a little while."

BLIND STUDENT SETS RECORD

Mable Myers, of Denison, (Grayson county), is the first blind student ever to make the honor roll at Prairie View, negro college. She will get her degree soon with a major in English and minor in history. She also studies piano and voice and has certificates in typing and handcraft.

FORMER SLAVE DIES

"Uncle Jim" Warren, aged 97 and a former slave, died in Tyler, (Smith county), in a cabin which he helped Dr. S. A. Goodman build in 1874. The old slave previously had helped build Camp Ford, a prison stockade for Federal prisoners, north of Tyler. Because he had lived in the county so long, he was called to court often during the oil boom to testify in suits to clear old land titles.

CHILDREN IN WARTIME JOBS

Texas children who obtain wartime jobs this summer should not be tempted to stay on; if they have not finished school, is the warning issued by Miss Mildred Dougherty, associate child labor consultant of the U. S. Department of Labor Office in Austin. She cautioned also that children must be 16 years old if they are to work in plants which process goods which are shipped across State lines.

OIL PRODUCTION

Texas is producing 43 per cent of the nation's crude oil, according to a recent report.

OLD SADDLE ON DISPLAY

The first saddle ever offered as a prize in a steer roping contest in Midland county now is on display in the courthouse museum at Midland. It is more than 50 years old. It was won by C. A. Boldsmith.

OLD FORT RINGGOLD ABANDONED

Historic old Fort Ringgold at Rio Grande City, (Starr county), has been declared a surplus military installation by the War Department and will be abandoned. Gen. Robert E. Lee once served there as an officer.

SHRIMP SHIPMENTS DECREASE

Galveston Chamber of Commerce officials estimate a 25 per cent decrease in shrimp shipments this year due to lack of barrels for shipping the catch. WPB has not released sufficient barrels for the annual average shipment of 4,000,000 pounds.

RATIONING NOT NEW IN TEXAS

Federal Judge Allen B. Hannay, has found a document which shows that Laredo Spanish officials rationed certain items as early as 1812 during a famine. Beans were counted one by one, as were ears of corn. They were rationed according to age of citizens. Other items on the ration list included candles, bread, hay, lard and stove wood. Heavy fines were assessed for violations.

WELFARE WORKERS CELEBRATE

Pa and Ma Benson, as they are affectionately known in Denison, (Grayson county), celebrated their 46th wedding anniversary. They have spent more than a third of a century helping the needy of the community.

BEST WAR BOND RECORD

Saratoga, (Hardin county), has only 253 pupils in school but still was able to hand up the best record in the State for sale of war bonds and stamps for 16 consecutive months. This little East Texas town of less than 1,000 had also sent 185 men and five women to the armed services.

LONE STAR FLAG GIVEN 99th BATTALION

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, a native of Fredericksburg, Texas, presented the "Lone Star" Flag of Texas to the 99th Naval Construction Battalion at the request of the Sons of the Republic of Texas, it was announced recently.

AWARD FOR WOMAN COP

Mrs. Ruby Baskett, one of Fort Worth's women traffic officers, has been recommended for a Red Cross certificate of Merit for saving two lives. First she applied artificial respiration to a heart attack victim, then on another occasion applied life-saving first aid at an automobile wreck.

HORSE COLLISION FATAL

O. J. Minatra, age 35, of the Shade community, (Navarro county), died from injuries received when the horse he was riding ran into another horse ridden by a friend.

TEXAS LEADS

Texas led all 16 Southern States in building permits during the first five months of 1944. The Texas total was almost 10 per cent of the nation's 63 million-dollar total.

SINCERE PENNANCE

On D-Day the mothers and fathers of 50 Corpus Christi men in uniform crawled two blocks on their hands and knees in a parade of penance which ended at prayer altars in San Jose Church, which is in the Latin-American quarters of the city.

BIG BEND PARK DEEDED

Formal transfer of the Big Bend National Park in Texas to the Federal government was completed June 6 with delivery to President Roosevelt by the Texas Big Bend National Park Association of the deed to the 691,338 acres of land in the heart of the Big Bend.

HEN DECOYS COYOTE

O. W. Burton, of Orange county, forced a hen to squawk long and loud as a decoy for a coyote. The animal quickly came within rifle range and was killed by Burton with the third shot. Few coyotes ever are seen in that coastal country where timber wolves abound. Mr. Burton said wolves had killed more than 50 sheep in his community recently.

MILLIONS INVESTED IN CHEMICAL PLANTS

Several dozen chemical companies already have invested more than 350 million dollars in chemical manufacturing plants in Texas during recent years, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research. Many of the plants were erected for military uses, but already have indicated they plan to convert to civilian production as soon as the war ends.

CUSTOMERS PAID HIS FINE

F. P. Saltsman, 259-pound Mexia, (Limestone county), butcher, was arrested during the fat salvaged drive there and fined his weight in waste fat. Within 45 minutes Mexia housewives had supplied enough fats to "bail him out." It was part of the campaign to help the war effort.

TEXAS FIRST OIL WELL

The first oil well drilled in Texas was in Nacogdoches county right after the Civil War. There, too, was built the first pipeline in the State. And it was the scene of Texas' first oil boom, according to C. A. Warner, author of *Oil and Gas Since 1543*. Travel on the old Spanish Trail used the oil as a lubricant for the axis of their wagons.

COW TREADS WATER TWO DAYS

E. A. Mayer, 5122 Colonial St., Dallas, looked for his strayed milch cow two days. Finally he found her in a 30-foot well, treading head out in 15 feet of water. Sheriff's deputies with the help of a Dallas police wrecker pulled the cow out of the well, but the experience was too much for her. She died of exhaustion in the midst of the rescue.

TRAINS 44,958 ARMY PILOTS

Texas has produced 44,958 pilots from January 1, 1942, to May 1, 1944, the Army Air Force Training Command revealed. Training fields in Texas include 28 major airfields, 14 contract flying schools, covering 925,000 acres in 40 counties. Trained in the State are fighter, bomber, liaison, glider and women pilots; bombardiers, navigators, gunners, technicians, instructors.

SECOND LARGEST WHEAT CROP

The second largest wheat crop in Texas history was harvested in June in the North and Central Texas blackland prairies and westward to the Panhandle. The crop is estimated at above 61,000,000 bushels, a gain of 8,000,000 from May's indicated 53,000,000-bushel production for Texas. Only in 1931 has the crop been larger. That year an all-time record of 68,000,000 bushels was produced.

HE WAS NOT KIDDING

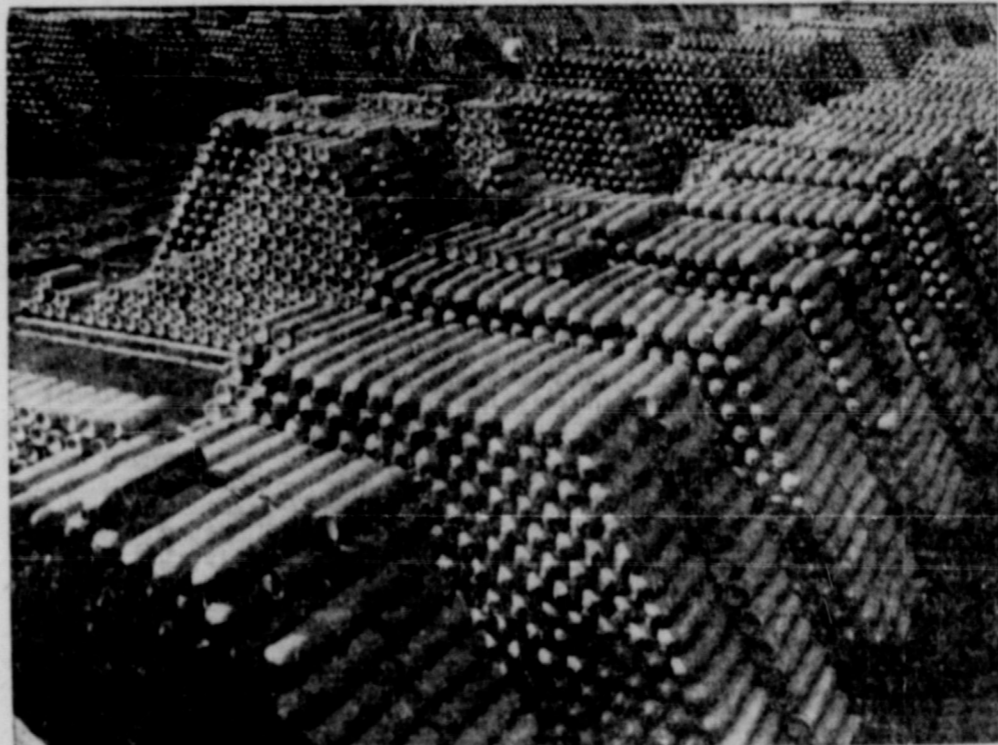
The woman cashier of a Houston drug store was surprised when a negro shoved a gun in her face and asked for all of the money in the till. She asked him if he was "kidding." When the robber said "No" the woman cashier then yelled to the manager, in the rear of the store, telling him what was going on. "For gracious sake, give it to him," was the manager's answer. The robber left with \$1,100.

SEEK REMOVAL OF CLOSED FISHING SEASON

Will Tucker, secretary of Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission, doesn't think there should be a closed fishing season in Texas. He said the present law was passed when it was erroneously thought March and April were the spawning season, but since it has been proved that fish do not spawn that early it is not desirable, he believes, to have a closed season at all. He will seek removal of the closed season next year.

DENISON DAM LAKE STOCKED WITH FISH

Texas, Oklahoma and Federal fish hatcheries have begun stocking the big Denison Dam Lake. Plans for this year call for 11,000,000 fingerling bass and many catfish, bluegill and crappie. Fishing will not be permitted before 1945. The lake will be open for duck and geese shooting season this fall, under local and Federal game laws. National Park Service has completed plans for development of big recreation areas on both sides of the lake which will be the finest in the nation, according to L. C. Fuller, resident engineer for the service. The Denison Chamber of Commerce already has started calling the big reservoir of 140 square miles "The Future Playground of the Southwest." Dam construction was completed in June under supervision of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.



LIFE IN STEEL TUBES—Stepped-up speed of war produces need for more of those life-sustaining tubes in which oxygen is stored for air crews. Scene here is at Kidde plant in New Jersey where acres of tubes await shipment overseas. Gas is compressed at 122 times its normal pressure.

THE FLOP FAMILY



By SWA

Texas Farm News Reports

Officials of FSA report that 182 dairy cows owned by five clients in Harris county produced \$11,232 worth of dairy products in six months. This is an average of more than \$62 per cow.

The Federal government's program of experiments with the guayule rubber plant will continue at least one year longer. Funds have been appropriated for the work, much of which is located in Texas in the more arid sections and in the Rio Grande Valley.

Officials of the Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange at Weslaco, (Hidalgo county), reports the current citrus crop brought more than \$53,000,000. This was \$8,000,000 more than the previous high, which was the total for last year.

Brazos county turkey raisers, including 4-H club boys and Future Farmers, were paid \$10,000 for birds during the last week in May. They were bought by Swift and Company and will go into stocks being built up by the government for shipment overseas.

Forty-four Nueces county 4-H club boys have produced commodities equivalent to the annual food budget of 90 fighting men, according to County Agricultural Agent Henry L. Alsmeyer. The production includes 29,400 pounds of corn and grain sorghums; 16,740 pounds of milk; 53,092 pounds of meat, dressed weight; 2,700 dozen of eggs, and 40,366 pounds of cotton.

Soil conservation experts in Texas are singing the praises of the new legume crotalaria. Experimental plantings show it does well in the Southwest, particularly in the Cross Timbers region, even under drouth conditions like those of 1943. It is well adapted to strip cropping. It can be planted between rows at the final cultivation of peanuts or corn. Experts say it fixes more nitrogen into the soil than ordinary legumes.

Boys and girls who helped save the green bean crop of Pecan Bayou Valley of Brown county are going to receive recognition. County Agricultural Agent C. W. Lemberg has ordered U. S. Crop Corps certificate of service for each of the volunteer pickers, and a Brownwood newspaper is raising money to buy chevrons to be worn by the harvesters.

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Farmers in the El Paso region are being encouraged to produce more alfalfa seed, particularly of varieties strongly resistant to disease. The OPA has added a premium of \$3 per hundred pounds for several State certified, improved varieties.

The decline in price as well as decline in the number of cattle sent to market was responsible for a decrease of more than \$1,000,000 in Texas farm income during the first four months of 1944 as compared to last year.



LEADS HIS FLOCK—Bleating contentedly, these sheep follow the white goat, never suspecting that he is leading them to the Chicago stockyards. This goat which turns the animals over to the slaughterers has been tagged Judas by employees.

Laboratory tests now are being made to determine the possibility of using cotton burrs as livestock feed. Tests also are being made to determine if they can not be used in making wallboard and fertilizer. The experiment in food value of the burrs resulted from observations which showed burrs disappear rapidly when cattle are turned in to graze after cotton has been picked.

Seven two-year-old Charllias heifers bred by Earl Thomas, of Raymondville, (Willacy county), were sold to a Florida breeder for \$6,000. This is thought to be the top price for this type of cattle bred in this county. The Charllias in this county came from the original herd now controlled by the Mexican government and located near Mexico City. Crossed with Brahmas and other breeds they make excellent beef animals.

Range feeds and pasturage made excellent improvement over most of Texas during the month of May. State average conditions was reported at 88 per cent on June 1, compared with 79 per cent a month earlier, and the 20-year average for June of 86 per cent. Exceptions to generally good condition and outlook were parts of the Pecos-El Paso area, a few South Plains counties, and a few northwest Plateau counties. These latter sections had been deficient in moisture.

Ernie Bill Terry, age 12, member of the White Deer boys' 4-H club of Hutchinson county, is one of the five 4-H boys to win the 1944 Talent club \$25 award contest sponsored by the Texas Extension Service and a grain corporation. Ernie's 1943 demonstrations included two commercial calves weighing 1,460 pounds, which he sold for \$294.40; five acres of hegari which produced 1,200 bundles; five pigs; two range cows and calves, and two 4-H club calves. The award will be invested in a productive or home improvement demonstration. Next year he will give the donor an account of the investment and a report of his achievements.

Herman Harmons, negro 4-H club boy, won first prize in a club show in Paris, (Lamar county).

Recent crop estimates indicate that there will be a 2.2 per cent increase in the acreage which Texas plants to cotton this year.

The Texas peach crop is reported spotty with a 1,445,000-bushel harvest estimate, about average, but above the 900,000 bushels grown last year. A bumper crop of pears, 469,000 bushels was forecast, compared with a 393,000 average for the past ten years.

School superintendents and vocational agricultural teachers in Eastland county are registering boys and girls for volunteer farm assistance, according to Floyd Lynch, county agricultural agent. Recently, Turner Colley, scoutmaster of troop 103 of Eastland, called at the agent's office for forms to register his troop for emergency farm labor work.

Texas farmers, particularly those of the timber sections, will watch future developments in the commercial use of the poison oak plant. Recent findings show the juice, which often causes itching rash on human skin, will make a high quality lacquer of a quality found only in India. About 20 million pounds of it are imported annually. The berries of the plant are rich in fat of a kind to make Japanese wax, of which large quantities were imported before the war. A third product, tannin, can be obtained from the leaves. It is used in leather manufacture.

Stockmen have been urged to curb the increase in cattle population in an editorial printed in Farm and Ranch. The editorial says "Stockmen who are increasing cattle numbers on ranches and farms are placing the industry in a precarious position. They are not only risking damage to ranges and pastures from excess stocking but court disaster in case of drouth." Urging the sale of excess cattle, the paper says also "Get the best price the market offers, but sell! If generally followed, this program will remove the greatest danger from the industry and at the same time, supply the nation with the maximum amount of beef while the need is so great."

MAD clear through-

CUTTER VACCINES & SERUMS

Any stockman deserves to be — when he goes to the expense of vaccinating, and still loses valuable animals! Who's to blame? Here's a clue: you can't buy vaccines like tractors. Either a vaccine's good — or worse than no good. It protects your animals — or it doesn't. That's why it pays to insist on CUTTER — for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry. Cutter Vaccines & Serums do a job — the same fine job of protecting your animals that they do protecting humans. Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif.

Billy Marie Hailey, of Oakwood, (Leon county), is the first girl ever to major in vocational agriculture while studying for a degree at Sam Houston State Teachers' College at Huntsville, (Walker county).

M. G. Husted, Pampa, (Gray county), farmer must have needed some farm help. He inserted a want ad in the newspaper which said: "WANTED—A boy to milk five cows while I am harvesting 250 acres of wheat. The boy can have all the milk brings, and I'll feed the cows."

Unprecedented production of eggs this spring has greatly overtaxed available storage facilities throughout the nation, War Food Administration states. Housewives are asked by the Administration officials to purchase three or four dozen eggs and store them in their home refrigerators.

Forty Dallam county mothers were entertained by their 4-H club daughters at club meetings designed especially in their honor. Each club with its sponsor planned the program, recreation and refreshments, and each club had an exhibit of articles made by its members in club work.

Cattle were in generally good condition over most of the State on June 1, having made improvement in several sections during May. Average conditions was reported at 85 per cent, compared with 80 per cent a month earlier and the 20-year average for June 1 of 86 per cent. Exceptions to favorable conditions and outlook were some dry sections with shrinkage evident in a few counties.

Sheep conditions was reported at 88 per cent on June 1, representing a 3-point improvement from a month earlier, and was 1 point above the 20-year average for the date. With the exception of some counties in the Trans-Pecos area and northwest part of the Plateau, sheep were in good condition and a fairly good per cent lamb crop was making progress. Sheep and lamb losses have been rather spotted.

Kenneth White, Harris county 4-H club boy and the only junior member of the Checker Giant Rabbit Club of Houston, has found among other things that the rabbit business grows rapidly. Starting with one bred Checker Giant doe, he now is building an open type shed to house a battery of hutches, says Assistant County Agricultural Agent J. H. Green. Neighboring boys buy all of his rabbits suitable for breeding stock at good prices and the remainder are sold for meat.

M. B. Hill, county agent for Smith county, has given potato growers three rules to follow. He says when leaves turn brown and the plant as a whole has lost its fresh, green color, it is time to dig the crop. A further test is to press a potato with the thumbs. The skin should not be easily broken by thumb pressure. If the skin is tender and rubs off easily, it is not yet time to harvest the crop. The final safeguard is to pick up potatoes as soon as they are dug and place them in the shade. If left in sunshine for just a few hours they are more likely to decay in storage.

The forecast is for an oat yield of 45,400,000 bushels — more than double last year's 21,780,000-bushel crop.

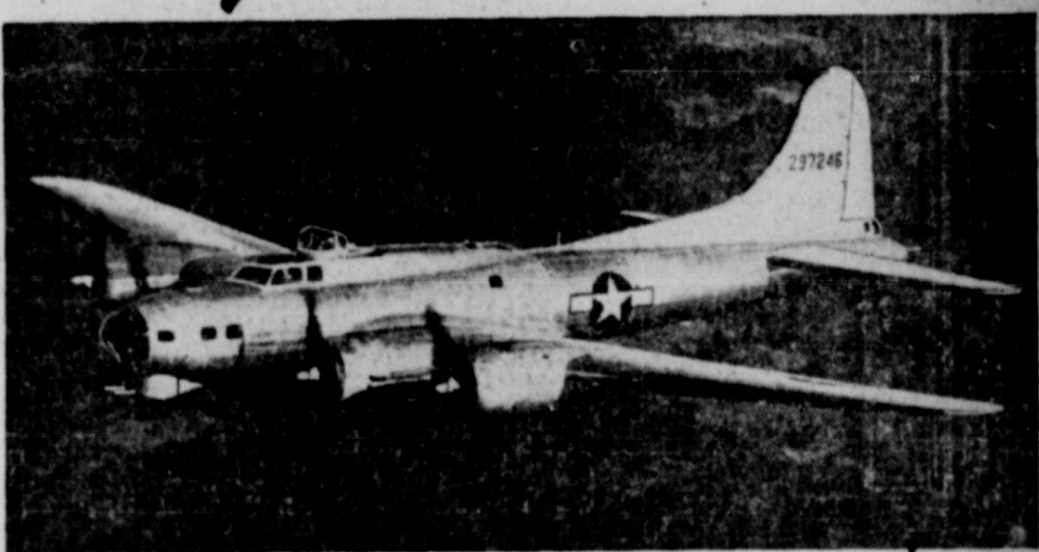
J. R. C. Moseley, co-operator with the Palo Pinto Soil Conservation district, expects to harvest 150,000 pounds of hairy vetch seed from his 600-acre planting this year. Mr. Moseley says where this type of crop was turned under it increased cotton production from one-fifth bale per acre, and where it was turned under two years in a row, it increased the yield to three-fourths bale per acre.

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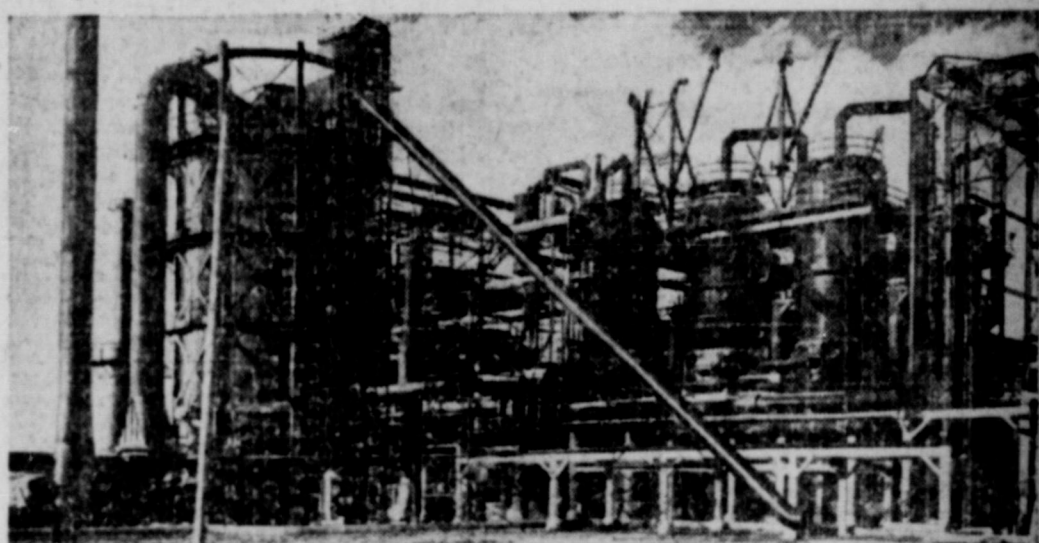
East Texas now has more than 700 firms which are processing timber. They do everything from sawing logs to box manufacture. National forest officials say the nation will need 34 billion feet of lumber this year. In addition 14 million cords will be used to make paper. The manpower shortage has cut deeply into Texas lumber production.

Officials in charge of food preservation in Texas have put their approval on a "homemade" pea sheller which will handle a bushel of peas in 15 minutes. The machine is easy to build and operate. Plans were worked out by a group which included vocational agriculture staff members at A. & M. College Station.

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5731



TRUST YOUR TONGUE AND EAT WHAT YOU LIKE

By M. H. CADWALADER
(Condensed from The Baltimore Sun)

When three-year-old Jerry, who had scarcely any appetite, began begging for salt instead of butter on his bread, his parents were puzzled. When he began taking the top off the salt shaker and licking up salt in handfuls, they were worried. They went to the family doctor.

"I don't believe salt can do him any harm," was the doctor's answer, and so for two years Jerry ate all the salt he wanted.

Then because of a different ailment Jerry was taken to the hospital. His meals came to him on a tray and carefully planned meals they were, too—but there was only a normal amount of salt. Jerry got weaker and weaker, and finally he died. An autopsy disclosed that no one had suspected: his adrenal glands, which are the glands that break down the salt you eat into a substance your blood-stream can use, were nearly destroyed by tumorous growth. The little boy's abnormal salt eating had been an unconscious struggle to make up for what the cripple glands were unable to do.

Of course, Jerry didn't realize that his enormous intake of salt was the only thing keeping him alive. All he knew was that he liked the taste of salt.

Scientists are beginning to think children (and adults as well) may very often know best about what's good for them, even if they don't know why. The sense of taste, it is thought, is an extremely reliable messenger, hints and warnings as to what food the body needs. Your tongue actually may know more than you do what's good for you!

Under Dr. Curt F. Richter, of the Johns Hopkins Hospital's psycho-biological laboratory, experiments in the realm of taste and nutrition has already brought out some fascinating facts and are continually suggesting others. Working mostly with rats—whose dietary requirements are much like those of humans—Dr. Richter and his staff believe they have proved one simple fact which may give dieticians a start. The fact: eat whatever you like, because what you like is what you need.

For a long time it has been known that the body likes to keep itself well balanced inside, and that it has clever ways to maintain its internal equilibrium, even when external conditions vary. A simple example of this is what happens when you get overheated. Your sweat glands become much more active than usual, pouring out moisture which, in evaporating, cools your body and keeps your blood temperature at normal. These and similar tricks your body knows are performed by your "chemical regulators."

Suspecting that there were other factors in keeping "internal environment" comfortable, Dr. Richter and his assistants set out to show that what they call "behavior regulators" also play a big part.

IT'S COMMON SENSE TO CAN

Whether ration points are off or on commercially canned foods, it's good common sense for millions of Americans to do home canning this summer, declare home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Present abundance does not mean that food problems are solved for seasons ahead. If this war has taught Americans anything, it is that food situation continually changes.

Summing up reasons for home-makers to keep right on canning, the home economists say:

First, home canning is one of the best ways to keep a good many kinds of food. When properly canned, following directions backed by scientific research, such foods may be kept for winter months, and longer if need be, if stored under favorable conditions—dry, cool, dark.

For a considerable proportion of American

The first step was to show that such regulators of behavior do exist, and this is where brother rat comes in. A rat is not only of convenient size and life-span for laboratory work, but is also the animal most nearly like man, and particularly so in regard to nutrition. In the Phipps Building at Johns Hopkins, the Richter technicians began their experiments, first with the rat and his adrenal glands.

Each cage, in this experiment, held one rat, a food cup, and two inverted bottles, one filled with water, the other with a 3 per cent solution of salt.

For several weeks, daily records were kept of how much each rat drank from each bottle. Then the rats' adrenal glands were removed by surgery. Now without this gland, the salt—a vital part of the diet—is simply carried off through the kidneys before the bloodstream can go through the slow process of assimilating it, and the equilibrium of the body is disturbed.

Almost immediately after the operation, the rats started drinking much more of the salt water. From two cubic centimeters of salt water a day, each rat increased his intake to more than six times that much, and kept himself in splendid health. Another group of rats, given only plain water and none of the salt solution, lost weight and died in seven days.

Now these rats certainly weren't following a physician's advice—only their sense of taste. Just to prove this, Dr. Richter put several of the adrenalectomized rats back on the operating table, and removed from each the three pairs of nerves which control taste. Result was these rats paid no more attention to the salty water, although it was available just as before, and promptly died. The other group went happily on guzzling brine and remaining healthy. Again and again it was obvious that a sense of taste dictated the rats' choices of foods, and did a good job of it.

To test human tastes, Dr. Richter invaded schools near the Hopkins, giving to more than a thousand youngsters from five to fourteen years a sip apiece of cod-liver oil in its unadulterated form. In the five-year-old group, all the girls and 92 per cent of the boys said they liked the oil. At fourteen years, with years of good nourishment and sunshine behind them, only 34 per cent liked it.

Some of the older children, however, had such a craving for it they would drink as much as sixteen tablespoons a day, keeping this up for a week or so, after which they drank less and less, finally deciding they didn't like it at all.

This, points out Dr. Richter, is one practical application of the theory of the importance of taste. If a person feels a craving for a certain food, that may be taken as evidence of a distinct lack of that substance in his body.

families, home canning is thrifty, and means a better chance to be well nourished in winter. Buying food to preserve is advisable only when the food is known to be fresh and at its prime and the cost low enough to make canning sound economy. Producing garden food at home is almost always economical, and the family that can grow a "Victory Garden" big enough to provide a surplus for home canning, is doing well by itself, regardless of ration points.

For a broader, patriotic reason, home canning done in homes and community food preservation centers the country over is one of the mainstays to keep the national food supply on even keel. This is true in peacetime, even more so in time of war. The country counts on food being put up by those who have the chance to do this home front job and to do it well.

TESTED RECIPES

Shortcakes
Sift together 2 or 3 times:
1½ cups enriched flour

½ teaspoon salt and
½ teaspoon baking powder. Add:
4 tablespoons shortening, working it in with
pastry mixer or case
knife. Add:

¾ cup milk stirring
with a knife. Turn out
on floured cloth or
board, knead 20 sec-
onds, and shape in four
large biscuits, or pat
into layer cake pan.
Bake 12 to 15 minutes
in a 425 degrees F.
oven. Split, spread
with:

Butter or enriched
margarine and put
Fresh or canned fruit
or

Chopped meat and
gravy or creamed
chicken between and
on top.

(Continued top next column)

Mexican Rice With Fried Meat Slices

1 12-ounce can luncheon meat or
¾ pound bologna, sliced
4 tablespoons shortening
1 cup raw rice
1 small onion, chopped
1 teaspoon salt
4 cups stewed tomatoes
1 cup soup stock or water.

Wash rice and drain. Melt shortening in heavy skillet. Fry rice till lightly brown. Add onion, seasonings, and fry a few minutes longer. Add tomatoes and liquid. Cover and cook slowly until rice is tender—about 25 minutes. Stir occasionally. Serve on platter with fried meat slices: Dip meat in flour (or in eggs and crumbs) and fry in a little hot shortening until golden brown.

Fruit Turnovers

Roll pastry to a sheet ¼-inch in thickness. Cut into 4-inch squares. On half of each square place a spoonful of filling, which may be any desired cooked fruit. Moisten edges of dough, fold over to form triangles and press firmly together. Bake in a hot oven (425 degrees F.) about 15 minutes.

Chocolate Nuggets

1¼ cups sifted flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon soda
1 cup corn flakes
1/3 cup shortening
1/3 cup brown sugar
1 egg yolk
2 tablespoons milk
¼ cup semi-sweet chocolate bits.

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Crush corn flakes into fine crumbs and add to flour mixture. Blend shortening and sugar until creamy; add egg yolk and milk and beat well. Add dry ingredients and mix thoroughly. Place dough on lightly floured board and roll to thickness of 1/16-inch. Cut with 1½-inch round cookie cutter. Place circle on ungreased baking sheet, put ¼ pieces of chocolate on top and cover with

another circle, forming a sandwich. Bake in a moderately hot oven (425 degrees F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Yield: 2 dozen cookies (1½-inches in diameter).

Sauce for Pudding

Here is a butterscotch that will add a lot to puddings and ice cream:

Butterscotch Sauce

¾ cup brown sugar
1/3 cup white corn syrup
3 tablespoons water
2 tablespoons butter
3 tablespoons milk.

Combine brown sugar, corn syrup, water and butter, and cook about two minutes, or to 230 degrees F. on candy thermometer. Cool. Add milk and blend. If a thinner sauce is desired, simply add more milk.

Fried Onion Recipe

Have you ever tried French fried onions? You'll like them. Prepare as follows:

French Fried Onions

6 or 8 medium-sized onions
1 cup flour
1 cup milk
1 egg
¼ teaspoon salt
Cooking fat.
Skin onions, slice thin, separate into rings, dip into a batter made from flour, milk, eggs and salt. Drain well. Have fat in kettle hot enough to brown a small piece of bread in 60 seconds. Put onions in a wire basket, lower into hot fat, and fry until golden brown. Dry on absorbent paper, sprinkle with salt, and keep hot until served.

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PEANUT OIL PRODUCTION

Via the "underground," the home-front is being supplied with more cooking oil to replace war-scarce oils from the Indies. The lowly peanut which like potatoes matures underground, has finally come into its own. During the past

year 650,000,000 pounds of peanut oil were produced in the United States for use in cooking, on salads, and in making butter substitutes.

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