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To the men and boys of West Texas who have gone away to train in our Army and Navy—to the men and women engaged in national defense employment, to the ranch man who is doing his part in producing food and clothing—and to the oil producer—all forming the great net work of preparedness in our home lands—we dedicate this issue of the Upton County Journal.

Uncle Sam Prepares for Your Defense...

There is no quiescence. There is no idleness. All America is on the job. Great gray vessels nose their way out of shipyards. . . . Mammoth tanks plow across maneuver-practice terrains. Training camps are hundreds of dots across, and up and down the land, welcoming the wisely selected youth on whose brawny shoulders Uncle Sam thrusts the responsibility—of sharing—with him and the workers—defense of country. . . . Defense of Democracy. . . . Defense of the destiny of each achievement of our civilization.

In the vast program of preparation which must find us a nation united, rests each individual's defense; your personal defense of all you hold dear. No man, whatever his job; no woman, whether at home or employed, no child attending school, learning the ways of Democracy—can do less than his or her best to put shoulder to the wheel in this great net-work of American work shops from now on.

America is freedom's fortress. . . . liberty's lighthouse. . . . the cathedral of man's right to live with dignity whatever his race, color, creed or contribution to his country's progress. The present program must be answered by a nation United.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

U. S. Attitude Toward Japan Changes With 'Drive to South' Viewed as Threat To Vital Supplies From East Indies; Soviet Discounts Air Raids on Moscow

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



Following a half-hour conference with Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo is pictured in Washington as he expressed to newsmen the hope that the feeling between the U. S. and Japan "will become better and better." Later, Welles had a little different version of the conference. He said he had warned the ambassador that Japan's actions threatened sources of U. S. defense materials and had a direct relation "upon . . . our national security."

JAPAN: A Change

Japan, following the establishment of a new government under the same premier, still rather puzzled observers as to what the new regime might have in store for Japan and the world.

Summed up by "the man in the street" in Tokyo, who commentators felt was as good a barometer of the mysterious future as any, the new government promised something like this:

1. A sterner prosecution of the war with China.

2. Outwardly, at least, no change in the tripartite pact with Germany and Italy.

3. A generally more placatory attitude toward the United States provided this was possible if Japan's aims were carried out.

4. A strengthening of Japan's position in Manchukuo and on the Siberian border, but no provocation or forward move against Russia unless the Germans were shown to be positively winning a decisive victory.

5. A definite "grab" in the southern portion of the Pacific front, probably in Indo-China.

This last possibility, believed definitely promised since Japan was accusing the British of a similar attempted "grab" and hence following the old Axis technique of accusing the other fellow of doing what you intend yourself to do, would, it was feared, definitely involve the United States.

The inclusion of a noted Japanese banker in the cabinet was said to mean a promise that Japan's internal house would be put in order, as far as possible, and hence a move toward Indo-China would be along that line.

U. S. Attitude

Japan's drive met some real opposition in the attitude of the U. S. government. Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles came out with a statement declaring the occupation of French Indo-China was primarily in preparation for "more obvious movements of conquest in adjacent areas."

He was of the opinion that such moves have a direct bearing on the national security of the United States because they threatened supplies of strategic defense materials. He was referring here to supplies of rubber and tin now being obtained from the Netherlands East Indies.

President Roosevelt added weight to the changing U. S. attitude toward Japan. He told a civilian defense group that the United States "had" (he used the past tense) been allowing oil shipments to Japan to make it unnecessary for that nation to go to the East Indies for this supply. He indicated that the policy had worked for two years, thus keeping war out of the Pacific region.

VICHY: Still Sinking

The Vichy government, helpless against Germany and Italy, and equally helpless against Britain, as seen in the Syrian debacle, was seen as sinking more into a position of powerlessness by the announcement that if Japan moves on Indo-China that Vichy will have no course but to submit.

This far-eastern menace of the war, threatening as it would the Burma road, found Anthony Eden warning Japan that severe steps would be taken rather than yield Indo-China to the Japanese, and this was the ever-present closest threat of the entry of the U. S. actively into the war.

The Japanese newspapers, as noted above, have been accusing the British, Free French and Chinese of being about to invade Indo-China. This was taken in London as a veiled threat that Japan plans to do just the

RUSSIA: And Nazi Claims

Since the move of the British commission into Moscow, also since the establishment there of a short-wave radio station, which would permit observers like Erskine Caldwell to make broadcasts direct to American homes, it was possible for the Russian sources to make more definite denials of German claims than had been possible heretofore.

For instance, the first large blitz raid by planes on Moscow was described by the Germans as having ruined the city, particularly the Kremlin.

Announcers came on the air the following morning and declared that the raid was much less effective than similar raids the speakers had gone through in England, and that their trips about the city had showed no signs of panic or disaster.

The British commission, which earlier had said that the Russian air force had far from been knocked out of the air, told of German planes shot down, and said that air battles they had witnessed showed that the Nazi pilots, in fact the British pilots, did not have as good technique as the Russians in clipping off rudders and tail surfaces with machine gun bursts of fire.

It also was apparent that Nazi claims on land, that their forces had completely disintegrated that Russian defense, that Smolensk had been taken and that the invaders were past Kiev and had Leningrad practically surrounded were entirely premature.

These maneuvers and triumphs might possibly be carried out, but they were some time in the future, those on the ground in Moscow reported, and the reports were not entirely the Russian communiques, but the reports, censored, it is true, but nevertheless made by Americans and British on the scene.

SERVICE: And House

Chief of Staff General Marshall went before the senate and evidently made a deep impression. President Roosevelt followed this with a request for the passage of legislation declaring a national emergency, and the sum of these two appearances before the upper house was evident in two ways:

First, an effort by administration leaders to hustle the legislation to a vote.

Second, a general upturn of sentiment in favor of the bill.

This was one of the oddest controversies since the World war started. The first feeling evidenced when it was hinted that the guardsmen and draftees might be kept in service longer than the statutory year was that the selective service people themselves felt it a breach of faith with the drafted men.

The next phase came from the selectees themselves, also from the guardsmen. The officers and non-coms of the latter seemed willing to stay in, but many of the private soldiers among the guardsmen expressed voluble desires to be let out.

In the midst of this came the announcement that all selectees of 28 and over would be deferred automatically, and the bill to this effect passed the senate by a terrific margin.

RELEASE: For Workers

It was said in Washington that if any defense manufacturers want some of their skilled workers, already in the guard or the selective service, released to come back to work, the man to take it up with is Robert T. Patterson, undersecretary of war.

The recently announced policy will be that trained workers now in the army may be released when their services are urgently needed in defense industry.

Washington Digest

Sharing of Wheat Supply Has Complicated Aspects

Distribution of Surplus to Nations Needing Flour Is Vital Problem; Nazi Film Is 'Scare' Drama.

By BAUKHAGE
National Farm and Home Hour Commentator.

WNU Service, 1343 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Today there are hungry millions in Belgium, France, Spain and elsewhere. For many people in the world there is starvation just around the corner.

At the same time, in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina, there is a wheat surplus for export or carry-over of 1,137,000,000 bushels—an all-time high.

But there is little chance for many of the hungry mouths to be fed by the surplus. That is the topsy-turvy world's answer to man's ancient cry for bread!

Haltingly, gropingly, with small hope for any answer to the surplus problem, except "plow it under," the representatives of the four "wheat powers" have met again in Washington for the first wheat conference since 1938. They examined the question from the production point of view, for distribution of the earth's abundance to the world's starving is a problem too complicated for any one group to solve.

It is quite probable that the conference will have dissolved without taking any constructive action by the time this appears in print. Before long, however, it is expected that there will be an international agreement on world quotas. Unwillingly, perhaps, Canada, Australia, and Argentina will be forced to join with the United States in a division of such world market as exists. I use the word "forced" purposely, for it is the big stick labeled "export subsidy" in Uncle Sam's closet which will bring the competing nations to yield to the American farmer his share of the world market. An export subsidy would permit the American farmer to sell his wheat regardless of the world price, for he is then paid the differential by the government. This means that as much American wheat can be sold as the government is willing to subsidize and the market can absorb.

U. S. Subsidized Export. Although it was not expected that an agreement on quotas would come out of this summer's conference, such an arrangement is assured before long for one on the point of consummation when the war interrupted. Why? Because, when the United States, in 1938, subsidized the export of a million bushels of wheat, just one million bushels had to remain unsold by the other wheat-growing countries.

Unless, by mutual agreement, the world market is shared, Uncle Sam can again cut under his competitors and make up the difference to the American farmer out of government funds.

But even if an agreement on world quotas is reached, that does not solve the problem of surplus wheat. To raise prices substantially, production will have to be cut down. And as for the hungry consumer, then even the faint hope of obtaining his daily bread is removed.

The farmer in the United States at the present time is able to make up in part for the loss of foreign markets and low prices by obtaining government loans on his wheat crop at higher than market prices.

Wheat Prices Higher. According to the report of the department of agriculture for June, "Computed on the basis of export values, current prices (of wheat) are now about 40 cents higher than existing export price levels . . . at the present time market prices in the United States are below the loan values established for the 1941 crop."

But no government can go on forever taking the surplus wheat crop and piling it up—there are not sufficient storage facilities. On the basis of the new crop prospects, stocks will be increased another 200 million bushels to a quantity almost equal to a whole year's domestic needs.

And so, as you know, the department of agriculture is encouraging the reduction of wheat acreages, encouraging the raising of other products instead and establishing wheat quotas within its own boundaries.

It is hard enough to carry out such a policy of controlled production and distribution in one's own country. How much more difficult it is to obtain such a working arrangement where clashing national interests interfere! In spite of ma-



Majority agreement on method among our own farmers, some threaten to burn their wheat rather than withhold it from the market. How much more of a problem it is to reach an international understanding restricting the market or cutting down acreage, in countries like Argentina and Canada where wheat is the very backbone of the national economy!

'Victory in the West' Is Real 'Scare' Drama

The other day I sat with a group of invited newsmen and a few army officers and watched a movie called "Victory in the West." It was a German propaganda film, showing how the German army smashed through the Low Countries and France. It was seized as it was being smuggled into South America to impress our southern neighbors with German might—and well it might! The film was a wonderful job in propaganda, photography and "scare" drama.

The military efficiency revealed in that picture is a partial answer to why the rivers of western Europe and later Russia, usually considered such powerful obstacles against an advancing army, were crossed so easily by the Germans. The movie showed the German advance in the Low Countries with dramatic shots of engineers swimming rivers, crossing in frail rubber boats, and building bridges under shell fire. The German propagandist explained:

"The men were led, not by officers using telephones and written orders, but by officers who lay beside their troops in the same dirt."

Later, an American official, familiar, through long study with German military methods, gave his explanation of German successes. He said: "The Germans were led by trained warriors, not one of whom ever had a clerk or a desk."

Today in Washington there is a quiet but persistent movement led by General Marshall, chief of staff, to get rid of American officers who have difficulty functioning without desks, stenographers, clerks and caddies. For a long time the general has been working with congress for legislation which would make it possible to remove officers, young or old, whose records show that they are incompetent. Such a measure is pending but there is strong prejudice against it in some circles.

An Appraisal of Hitler's Business Methods

"Truth is anything that helps the German cause." Thus spake Hitler. And Douglas Miller, 15 years in the American embassy in Berlin, (commercial attache for last five years during the Nazi regime) tells the following story in his new book which has made a considerable stir in Washington, "You Can't Do Business With Hitler" (Little, Brown & Co.).

While the commercial treaty with Germany guaranteeing the United States equal treatment with other nations was still extant, Mr. Miller discovered that Denmark was being given preferential treatment in regard to importations of lard by Germany. He called on the foreign office to protest and was told that America was treated precisely as any other country. Mr. Miller produced evidence that Denmark was given a 25 per cent larger quota than the United States. I quote the rest from Mr. Miller's book:

The German official appeared to be only slightly embarrassed. He reached into his desk and pulled out the German text of the identical treaty and explained that was the way things were done nowadays.

I said, "Well, what can we do, now?"

He said, "You can file a protest."

"Yes, but we have already filed a great number of protests, many of which have not even been answered and none of which appeared to do any good."

I took my hat and started for the door. The official accompanied me to the door and said: "I hope this little incident will not disturb our friendly personal relations, because I want you to remember that I have to earn my living somewhere."

BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

The average farmer of today is 10 times as efficient as the farmer of 1787, says Henry Wallace. But he still hasn't learned any new way of starting a balky mule.

If the non-interventionists have anything to say about the occupation of Iceland about all they can do is to tell it to the marines.

Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts recently protested against the establishment of an American naval base in Iceland. It is authoritatively reported that he soon may have further cause for protest.

"Keep 'em flying," says the war department. "Keep 'em laying," says the department of agriculture.

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Sensibility's Hands
Sensibility would be a good prospect if she had but one hand; with her right she opens the door to pleasure, but with her left to pain.—Colton.

CAMPHO-PHENIQUE

for SMALL CUTS - SCRATCHES
SUNBURN - MOSQUITO BITES

AN APPROVED
FIRST-
AID
KIT

COOLING
SOOTHING
ANTISEPTIC
DRESSING

FREE
SAMPLE

Source of Revenue
Economy is in itself a source of great revenue.—Seneca.

MOROLINE

SOOTHES CHAFED SKIN
WHITE PETROLEUM JELLY
5c
10c

Merry Feast
He that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast.

IS A "home of your own" an unfulfilled dream? Then you will want to know more about the Federal Housing Administration, one of the most important agencies created by the national government in the past few years.

Loans insured by the FHA have helped thousands of families—many making under \$2,000 a year—to buy their own homes. Other government agencies might also be of interest to you.

ASK ME ANOTHER?

A General Quiz

The Questions

1. How many years is a child?
2. Why do many Orientals remove their spectacles when talking with another person?
3. What peninsula comprises Spain and Portugal?
4. Which is the highest waterfall in the world?
5. John Brown, the abolitionist, of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, fame, was the father of how many children?
6. What goddess personified youth to the Greeks?
7. What people overran Gaul, Spain, and Northern Africa in the Fourth and Fifth centuries, and sacked Rome in 455?
8. The saying, "All men have their price" is commonly ascribed to whom?
9. In which of the constellations is the Big Dipper found?

The Answers

1. One thousand years.
2. The Orientals do this as a mark of respect.
3. Iberian.
4. Angel falls in Venezuela is the world's loftiest cataract. It is about 4,400 feet, or 26 times as high as Niagara falls.
5. Twenty, two of whom were killed in the raid upon the army and arsenal at Harper's Ferry, October 16, 1859.
6. The Goddess Hebe personified youth to the Greeks.
7. The Vandals.
8. Robert Walpole.
9. Ursa Major.

Top Clown

Dan Rice (1822-1900), the most famous clown in the history of the American circus, was a friend of most of the celebrated men of his time, made and lost several fortunes, ran for congress and was even considered as a presidential candidate, says Collier's. During the Civil war, he earned \$1,000 a week, or twice as much as Abraham Lincoln.

It's A GOOD AMERICAN CUSTOM

PITCHING HORSESHOES
after dinner became a good American custom back in the 18th century when this sport took the place of quots.

EQUALLY ENJOYABLE before and after dinner is the good American custom of smoking mild, fragrant King Edward, America's fastest selling cigar. For a cool, mellow smoke, light up a King Edward today.

KING EDWARD
WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER Cigars

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YOU

The merchant who advertises must treat you better than the merchant who does not. He must treat you as though you were the most influential person in town.

As a matter of cold fact you are. You hold the destiny of his business in your hands. He knows it. He shows it. And you benefit by good service, by courteous treatment, by good value—and by lower prices.

ARE AN INFLUENTIAL PERSON

AROUND THE HOUSE

No good soups are greasy. Skim hot soups by dropping a piece of damp cheesecloth into the liquid. The grease will quickly adhere to it.

Sponges can be cleaned by soaking them overnight in warm soapy water to which lemon juice or borax has been added.

When disconnecting an electrical appliance, pull the wire out by grasping the plug, never the cord.

When polishing stoves, add a teaspoonful of powdered alum to the polish. The stoves will keep bright twice as long.

Lamb contains much fat and something acid like mint sauce should be served with it to counteract the effect of the fat.

When spreading meringues on cakes, puddings or desserts dip your spoon frequently in cold water. This makes the meringue easily slip off the spoon and have a smooth surface.

2 DROPS GIVE THE AIR TO SNIFLES PENETRO MOST

Not Standing Still
Men cannot be stationary. If a man is not rising to be an angel, depend upon it he is sinking downwards to be a devil.

Chafing To relieve chafing apply cooling, soothing Mentholatum to the irritated skin.

MENTHOLATUM

Valueless Profanity
Profane swearing never did any man any good. No man is the richer or wiser or happier for it. —Louth.

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"Before you buy, insist on seeing these new NESCO's demonstrated and learn about their many convenience features and their fine cooking and baking qualities. You'll find just the model to fit your individual needs."

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"The large, scientifically designed oven has a reliable heat indicator and is fully insulated with efficient glass wool. Fuel tanks are easily accessible and powerful burners provide instant heat in various desired degrees."
"There's an enclosed storage space for idle utensils and a removable burner tray that keeps the stove and floor clean without back-breaking drudgery. Staggered burners allow me to use 3 large utensils at the same time and the convenient table top provides much needed extra working space."
Declare a housewife's holiday and hurry down to see the new NESCO Ranges at your dealer today!

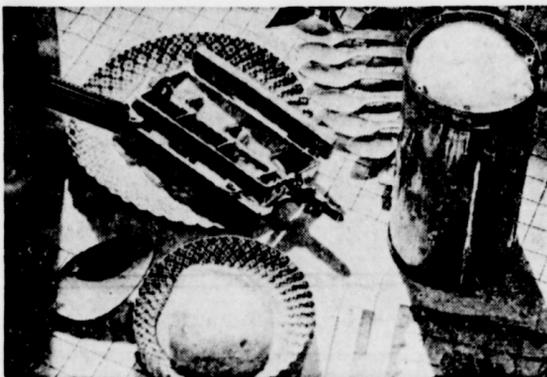
A FEW OF THE MANY FEATURES



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Household News

by Lynn Chambers



LET'S HAVE AN ICE CREAM SOCIAL!
(See Recipes Below)

ICE CREAM 'N CAKE

Shining in their starched dresses, the girls are ready "to recite their pieces," the boys, slicked and combed, are watching them shyly, and everyone's waiting for refreshment time to come. Of course, it's an ice cream social, that typically American festival to which homemakers bring their most delectable cakes and choicest ice cream. There, too, you'll find lemonade, "made in the shade by the old maid."



There was a time when an ice cream social, though as pleasant an affair as you'd find on the summer calendar, carried with it a great deal of careful preparation. Ice cream had to be kept in heavy containers which in turn were wrapped in blankets, and if the speeches and program lasted too long it was apt to be more melted than icy when you were finally served. But no longer do you have such a risk. The ice cream can be stored in your refrigerator and it will be kept really hard.

Making ice cream with the freezer method is fun, and usually the whole family gets together to do some of the cranking. The freezer has a wooden or metal bucket holding the ice and salt and a non-rusting metal container with a closely fitting cover for holding the mixture to be frozen. The mixture is stirred by a paddle attached to the crank which is operated by hand, and sometimes by a small electric motor.

Use three parts of ice to one part of salt. Turn the crank slowly at first for about five minutes or until the mixture stiffens, then as quickly as possible until it is difficult to turn. This takes about six minutes. Add more ice and salt if necessary. Pour off salt water, push down ice and salt being careful to get none in the can of ice cream.

Wipe top of can, uncover, take out the paddle, and beat the frozen mixture with a wooden spoon. Cover can with wax paper, and pack again. Let stand several hours to ripen.

If you would be famous for your ice creams and have them spoken of well at the social, follow directions to get the desirable smooth, creamy triumphs. Ice cream free from crystals and splinters will get first prize every time.

***Vanilla Ice Cream.**
(Makes 1 1/4 quarts)
1 1/2 cups sweetened condensed milk (15-oz. can)
2 cups thin cream
1 cup cold water
1 tablespoon vanilla
Blend thoroughly the sweetened condensed milk, thin cream, cold

LYNN SAYS:

Did you know that: Ice creams should stand several hours to blend or ripen the many flavors combined in them? Each flavor will stand out separately if the mixture is not properly ripened.

Texture is affected by the method of freezing? Ice cream will be coarse and rough if frozen too quickly, whereas slower freezing improves texture. Before putting the cream in the freezer it should be properly whipped or it will be icy. Richer mixtures give smoother textured ice creams? The amount of fat in the cream also affects the flavor. Richer ice creams have full bodied flavor.

Ice cream expands? If the ice cream is well made, it expands to at least one-third more than its original size, and that this has an important bearing on flavor. If frozen too rapidly, ice cream is prevented from increasing size.

Flavors should be lightly suggested, not pronounced? Amount and quality of extracts used are very apparent in the finished product.

THIS WEEK'S MENU

Ice Cream Social
*Vanilla and Chocolate Ice Cream
*Walnut Torte
Lemonade
*Recipe given.

water and vanilla. Freeze in one-quart freezer. Remove dasher. Pack in ice and salt for one hour or more after freezing.

For Banana Ice Cream, use the above recipe, except to substitute 1 teaspoon of lemon extract in place of vanilla. Mash three bananas to a smooth pulp with a silver fork and add to ice cream after removing dasher.

Coffee Ice Cream: Proceed as for Vanilla Ice Cream, using 1 cup of cold black coffee in place of 1 cup of water and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla in place of 1 tablespoon of vanilla.

Maple Nut Ice Cream: One of the most requested flavors, made just like the vanilla except mapeline flavoring is substituted for vanilla, and 1/2 cup of chopped nuts is added just after removing the dasher.

If you like chocolate flavoring, here's a recipe I'm sure will please you. Rich and creamy, full of satisfying chocolate flavoring, it's one kind of ice cream of which there can never be too much made.

***Chocolate Ice Cream.**
4 eggs separated
3/4 cup sugar
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1 pint cream, whipped
1 1/2 ounces chocolate
Mix cornstarch and sugar. Stir into well beaten yolks. Mix and blend with milk, heat in double boiler, and cook until thick. Add chocolate and cook till blended. Cool, fold in beaten egg whites and whipped cream. Freeze.

Among the pleasant surprises in appearance and in flavor among ice creams is this one called Tutti-Frutti. If you're longing for a change from familiar favorites this one leaves nothing to be desired. To make it really gala for the youngsters, take a scoop of it, pop two raisins in for the eyes, a currant for the nose and a cherry for the mouth. It's a simple gesture but one which they'll appreciate for all it's worth.

Tutti Frutti Ice Cream.
(Serves 6)
2 1/2 cup sweetened condensed milk
1/2 cup water
1 1/2 teaspoons vanilla
1 cup whipping cream
3/4 cup finely chopped maraschino cherries
1/4 cup seeded raisins, finely chopped
Mix sweetened condensed milk, water and vanilla. Chill. Whip cream to custard-like consistency. Fold into chilled mixture. Freeze in freezing unit of refrigerator till half frozen. Scrape from tray, beat until smooth but not melted. Add chopped fruit. Replace in freezing unit until frozen.

No social is completely a success without an array of freshly baked, nice smelling cakes with their swirls of frosting piled high to tempt. One cake which will really give you a new high in reputation is this Walnut Torte, an old-fashioned favorite with new found fame.

***Walnut Torte.**
1 cup zweiback crumbs
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 cup chopped walnuts
4 eggs separated
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 pint cream, whipped
Crush the zweiback crumbs, mix with baking powder and nuts. Beat egg yolks thick and lemon color, beat in sugar, and then gradually, the crumb nut mixture. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into two greased and floured tins and bake in a moderate (375 degrees) oven 10 to 15 minutes. When mixture is light to touch and pulls from sides of pan it's done. Cool thoroughly. Put layers together with whipped cream and garnish with whole walnuts.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

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

Lesson for August 3

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PAUL PREACHES FAITH IN CHRIST

LESSON TEXT—Romans 3:21-31; 5:1, 2. GOLDEN TEXT—As it is written, The Just shall live by faith—Romans 1:17.

Justification by faith is a doctrine which lies at the very heart of the gospel. It provides the answer to man's age-old question, "What must I do to be saved?" (Acts 16:30).

"This was a question with which Paul had himself grappled, and for years he had sought salvation in the traditional Jewish way. Then one day he met Christ and he underwent a spiritual transformation through faith in Him, apart from the works of the law. Because of that experience, and because of the divine revelations made to him, he was able to show others how to be saved and how to live a life of victory. Among the writers of the New Testament it is Paul who most clearly sets forth the doctrine of justification by faith, a doctrine which has brought comfort of soul to multitudes, and the consciousness of sins forgiven." (Olmstead).

I. How Can God Be Just and Justify Sinners? (Rom. 3:21-31).

The portion of Romans just preceding our lesson is devoted to a devastating treatment of man's sinfulness, bringing him face to face with the question, "What can I do about it?" The answer has a hopeless ring to it.

1. Man has no righteousness of his own, and cannot by any of his own works save himself. "He has tried many ways, in every age, but no human being, or groups of men or women, have ever devised any scheme, have ever conceived of any ritual, have ever established any religion by their own efforts, through which peace with God has been found and a sinner has been enabled to stand before a holy God without condemnation. Man being helpless, God now intervenes." (Wilbur M. Smith).

2. Christ paid the penalty for man's sin by His own blood. How clearly verse 25 declares the sacrificial death of Christ to provide a covering of blood (the real meaning of "propitiation") which will enable a just God to forgive the sinner that believes in Christ (v. 22). Why not receive it in all its grace and power, not trying to explain it away or to evade its requirements? Why attempt to provide some other means of salvation when we know that "without the shedding of blood is no remission" of sin (Heb. 9:22)?

3. Man receives salvation by grace through faith, apart from works. Man can only be "justified freely by his grace" (v. 24). It is for "them that believe" (v. 22), it is "through faith" (vv. 25, 26) and, note with care, "man is justified by faith apart from the works of the law" (v. 28). Thus God establishes the law (v. 31) and yet becomes the righteous justifier of a repentant believing sinner.

II. What Happens When a Man Is Justified? (Rom. 5:1, 2).

These verses sound like the uplifting music of a mighty organ, with the celestial choirs joining in to sing. "Therefore being justified by faith, we have"—What? Oh many precious possessions, three of which are here mentioned.

1. "Peace With God."
"Through our Lord Jesus Christ" the barrier of sin with all its malicious enmity has been broken down and the believer is at peace with God. What could be more wonderful than thus to be really "in tune with the Infinite"? That is something, by the way, which can only be true of the believer, one who has both peace with God and the peace of God flooding his soul. Every sinner who covets that experience may have it—now—by faith in Christ.

2. Standing in Grace.
"To stand in grace is to occupy the position wherein love is able to carry out its desires. To stand in grace is to come into such relationship with the Lord that He may do that thing that is in His heart, the thing which His love prompts. To stand in favor is to be unafraid. It is to be able to pass into the presence of One of whom we are unafraid, and know that there will be welcome. It is to know that to come into the presence of this One is to receive, not necessarily a gift, but love, and of Himself, in a communion which is unbroken and perfect" (G. Campbell Morgan).

3. Rejoicing in Hope.
The world is sorrowful for it has lost hope, but the believer rejoices "in hope of the glory of God" (v. 2). The Christian has the forward look. His future is as bright as the promises of God. He knows that he will one day see the glory of God revealed in all His holiness, power, love and grace. Even now the believer has that hope in his heart, and lives a rejoicing life (or should do so). It's a great thing to be saved!

PATTERNS SEWING CIRCLE



nine charms, with its low cut square neckline, full gathered bodice, tight girdle waistband, girlish puffed sleeves and billowy gathered skirt. Wear it with a choker necklace of bright colored beads!

Pattern No. 8968 is in sizes 12 to 20. Size 14 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch fabric without nap; 7 1/2 yards ric rac to trim it as sketched. For this attractive pattern, send your order to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT. Room 1324 Chicago 311 W. Wacker Dr. Chicago Enclose 15 cents in coins for Pattern No. Size Name Address

We Misfit

We shall generally find that the triangular person has got into the square hole, the oblong into the triangular, and a square person has squeezed himself into the round hole.—Sydney Smith.

ST. JOSEPH WORLD'S LARGEST SHELVE AT 10¢ **ASPIRIN**

Test With Reason
Reason is the test of ridicule—not ridicule the test of truth.—Warburton.

ASK MOTHER

SHE KNOWS ...
• Fluffy cakes, crisp waffles, tasty muffins ... ALL your favorite recipes actually come out better when Clabber Girl is used

CLABBER GIRL Baking Powder

My Three Friends

Three men are my friends: He who loves me, he who is my enemy, and he who is indifferent to me. He who loves me teaches me tenderness; he who hates me teaches me caution, and he who is indifferent, self-reliance.—Anon.

Delicious cold—or just heat and eat

Van Camp's PORK and BEANS

Feast-for-the-Feast

Test of Civilization
The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of the cities, nor the crops, but in the kind of men the country turns out.—Emerson.

* IN THE ARMY... NAVY... IT'S **CAMELS!**

THAT EXTRA SMOKING PER PACK IN CAMELS SUITS ME TO A 'T'

CAMELS SUIT ME BETTER ALL WAYS... LESS NICOTINE IN THE SMOKE... AND EXTRA MILD

*Based on actual sales records from Army Post Exchanges and Sales Commissaries, Navy Ships' Stores, Ships' Service Stores, and Commissaries.

THE SMOKE OF SLOWER-BURNING CAMELS CONTAINS **28% LESS NICOTINE** than the average of the 4 other largest-selling cigarettes tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself!

THE SMOKE'S THE THING!

CAMEL THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCO'S

Erection of Forty-Nine Regimental Chapels in Texas Camps Underway

Erection of 49 regimental chapels in eleven Texas Army Camps, under a program now being carried out by the Constructing Quartermasters was praised by the Governor in a communication today to the Chief of Chaplains of the United States Army, Washington, D. C.

The chapels, which will be available to Protestants, Catholics, and Jews alike, will cost approximately \$1,000,000 when completed, the Governor was advised. Each chapel will have a movable altar, so constructed

as to be adaptable for use by the several religious groups. A series of doors and panels in the altars will provide the essential requirements for each kind of service.

"The religious program as planned by the United States Army to reach every man in the service seems to me to be of the highest importance," said the Governor.

"While no attempt is being made to force religious observance upon any man, it is significant that the tradition of a God-fearing Army is being maintained in sharp contrast to the materialism of the totalitarian states. This activity will doubtless receive the approbation of American citizens generally and will bring great satisfaction to the hearts to the soldiers' parents."

Soldiers to be "Guinea Pigs" in Malaria Test

Memphis, Tenn.—The 450,000 soldiers who'll take part in the army's huge-scale war games in August and September are going to play "guinea pigs" in medical science's long battle against malaria.

Mosquitoes are bad—and the incidence of malaria heavy—in Arkansas and Louisiana, site of the maneuvers, during the next two months, Second Army spokesmen said.

To avert malaria and seek a more proficient and less costly malaria immunity, two drugs will be tried. Chinagrin, which medical officers

LEGAL NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that hearing will be held on Upton County Budget on the 16th day of August A. D. 1941, in the Commissioners' Court Room at the Court House in Rankin, Texas, at 10:00 o'clock A. M. Ernest B. Van Zandt County Judge

"It is illusory to suppose that the cost of living can be held down if wages continue to advance."

say is cheaper than quinine, will be given to soldiers of the Second Army. The Third Army will use quinine.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO ISSUE REFUNDING BONDS

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF UPTON

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 163, Acts of the Regular Session of the Forty-Second Texas Legislature, 1931, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Commissioners' Court of Upton County, Texas, to pass an order on the 16th day of August, 1941, authorizing the issuance of "UPTON COUNTY ROAD AND BRIDGE REFUNDING BONDS", in the amount of \$14,000.00; for the purpose of refunding, cancelling and in lieu of a like amount of Road Machinery Warrants of Upton County, together with matured interest coupons,

Fred Brunson, who has been employed at the Marathon Service Station for the past five months, left Thursday evening for McCamey for a short visit.

He has made application with the Canadian Air Force, and will take his examination in Dallas shortly. If he passes he is in line for eighty hours dual instruction, after which he will be on active duty.

heretofore issued for the purpose of purchasing road machinery in said County; said refunding bonds to bear interest at the rate of Four (4) per cent per annum, and with a maximum maturity date of 1952.

Ernest B. Van Zandt
County Judge, Upton
County, Texas.



ELECTRIC SERVICE

All Out for FREEDOM



Let's Go!



Reddy Kilowatt is now serving three military training centers. . . . 35 of our men have been called into service where their peacetime training in electrical engineering is proving valuable to Uncle Sam



these is ELECTRIC SERVICE.

While rallying wholeheartedly in support of armament and every other type of military endeavor, fighting for the cause of FREEDOM is not new or novel to Your Electric Servant.

The thousand men and women who comprise this organization have been waging a fight for freedom for many years. Theirs has been a fight for freedom from drudgery.

That they have waged a winning, successful campaign against Darkness, Toil, and Waste is evident in most every West Texas home. Electric

The national defense emergency has focused attention on numerous items considered vital and essential to our freedom. Among

Service, through the tireless efforts of our loyal, trained and experienced organization, has brought BETTER living conditions to ALL the people . . . and at lower cost.

Our training and experience now bids fair to stand Uncle Sam in good stead during the country's greatest fight for Freedom. There is no shortage of light or power in West Texas. This region is prepared to make even greater contributions to national defense, and Your Electric Servant is ready with the kilowatts necessary for either army camps or armament industries.

We've long stood "all out" for freedom . . . in time of peace as well as war. And that includes freedom of the individual in pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness . . . freedom of enterprise and private initiative.

Electric Service is Good and Cheap in West Texas

West Texas Utilities Company

The Upton County Journal

Official Newspaper For Upton County

VOLUME XIV

RANKIN, UPTON COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, AUG. 7, 1941

NUMBER 26

Comments

By Ed

Guess by the time Major Roy Priest gets this copy of the Journal down in Lake Charles where he is stationed he will be so snowed under with men, machinery and war paraphernalia that he won't be able to read it. We hope not but anyway Mrs. Priest and Roy, Jr., can read it, then tell him about it.

Lt. C. L. Burress, erstwhile editor of the Journal, now doing service with the Army down at Normoyle depot near San Antonio, was to have written a story for this edition. We thought our readers might like some "inside dope", but guess they are working him too hard.

A number of the men around town have joined up with the Upton County Home Defense Guard. It is good training and we are for it. The way things look right now, it is impossible to predict just when such organizations will come in mighty handy.

This is not entirely a man's war. Take this silk stocking business, for instance. Right now it is not such a worry because it's too hot, next summer it won't be either, and during the winter months, why not just wear slacks with socks—or of course, there is always the old lysle hose to fall back on and an occasional pair of Nylons. Anyway, it's the least of our worries.

Living costs are bound to soar, but we'll not say anything about that. After all they are LIVING costs.

Because vast numbers are now employed who were formerly idle at higher wages than they received before, prices are bound to advance even if the President is granted the power to fix prices, which would be a good thing.

Richard Salman, one-time devil around the Journal office, is making an enviable record in Uncle Sam's Army. His grades are outstanding and his advances regular. Brother Joe is not doing so badly, either. Richard is now serving in the Air Corp Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, and Joe is in the U. S. Naval band at San Diego, California.

People in this vicinity are really "All Out" for Defense. We have enjoyed coming in contact with them and talking to them while working up this edition. A local merchant remarked to us, "You can't put that too strong to suit me along those lines."

Another man from a neighboring town called at the office and placed his ad then remarked, "Thanks for calling it to my attention. I'd have wanted in on this."

Still another said, "So long as it is on defense lines, it will suit me." We quote these as typical of the feeling expressed at practically every concern where we called. Their ads are good and the sentiment expressed is really heartfelt. With such a citizenship behind moves it is easy to say "Keep 'em Flying."

Over at Texon, Ted Williams, who manages the Texon Theatre, is working hard putting over the Defense Savings Drive. He is the local chairman of that community and takes his responsibility seriously. On August 20th., they have arranged a program of entertainment at the show which they term a "patriotic rally." There will be no charges for it and Mr. Williams says that if he can just fill the building on that night he will feel amply repaid.

We like this "V" for Victory. A one-word Army that you can't fight because it isn't there, but still manages to get into the hair of its foes.

Here in Rankin the Defense Savings Drive has gone forward steadily. Bonds are being sold regularly at the First State Bank and especially among the children the stamps sales at the post office are mounting up.

AUSTIN, Aug. 4.—Friends of Dr. Henry Winston Harper, dean emeritus of Texas University's graduate school, need have no fear that the dean's famous traditional red silk bow ties will disappear.

"I'm prepared for the silk emergency," Dean Harper disclosed. "I've got 50 of them on hand and I figure they'll see me through."

Rankin Masons Invited To Attend Annual Hill-Top Meeting Near Crane

An invitation was issued to the Masonic Lodge of Rankin to attend the annual Hill-Top meeting to be held near Crane Saturday.

Sam B. Cantey, Jr., of Fort Worth, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Texas, A. F. & A. M., has accepted an invitation to address the annual Hill-Top meeting.

About 1,000 Masons are expected to gather near Crane Saturday to witness the conferring of a Master Mason's degree by the horse lodges of Crane, Andrews, Big Lake, Fort Stockton, Goldsmith, Iraan, Kermit, Midland, Monahans, Odessa, McCamey, Rankin, Seminole and Seagraves, according to Raymond Knox, master of the Crane lodge.

Registration for the guests will begin at 5 p. m. and the lodge will be opened for the conferring of the degree at 7:30 p. m. A number of Grand officers will address the group.

Patriotic Rally To Be Put On at Texon Theatre August 20th.

The evening of Wednesday, August 20th., is being set aside by the Big Lake Oil Company, for the entertainment of its employees, friends and neighbors at their Texon Theatre.

The management is arranging an unusually attractive program of entertainment ranging from comedy of the Donald Duck (cartoon) type and the hilarious Three Stooges, to short reels on safety, personal and community; also several patriotic numbers.

Those who were unable to hear President Roosevelt's appeal to the nation over the radio, in which he sounds the alarm of national danger and warns of the necessity of preparing for Defense, will have an opportunity to hear his eloquent appeal through medium of newsreel excerpts which were made on that occasion.

Arrangements have also been made with George Clark of the U. S. Social Security Board, Washington, to present a two reel film explaining details of the very important subject of Social Security about which Mr. Average Citizen really knows so little, although so vitally concerned.

As indicated, the entire program is being offered as a purely patriotic gesture and there will be no collection or admission fee charged.

The current week-end feature at the Texon Theatre is "Maisie Was a Lady," with four reels of short subjects.

The feature attraction next Sunday-Monday-Tuesday will be "Strawberry Blonde" and in addition to the usual Newsreel and cartoon, the "March of Time."

Buddy Neal and Harry Howard in Matched Roping Contest at Pecos Sun.

Buddy Neal and Harry Howard were in the money group in the matched roping contest held in Pecos Sunday.

Buddy Neal and Doug Poage of Stiles, who has been in Arizona for several months, shared top money in the jackpot roping, with the fast times of 16 seconds each. Jimmy Weier, Harry Howard, and Wayne Burroughs split third money by tying their calves in 16.2 seconds each.

Jim Espy of Fort Davis turned in one of the steadiest and fastest roping displays in his career to defeat Preston Fowlkes of Marfa in the feature event of the roping matches sponsored by the Reeves County Sheriff's Posse.

Espy roped his calves in 530.1 seconds, averaging 26.5 per head, while it required Fowlkes 656.3 seconds to wrap up his 20 calves. Fowlkes was one of the big money winners in the Pecos rodeo July 4 and 5.

In other matches, Charley Norton of Sierra Blanca beat Cotton Tee of Morton in a six-calf event, and Harry Howard of Rankin beat Johnny Fitzgerald of Fort Davis on six calves.

A crowd estimated to number between 2,000 and 3,000 thronged the grandstand to see the matches.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey McCormick and children of Amarillo arrived Thursday for a visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bushong.

THE FOUR FREEDOMS

MESSAGE TO THE 77TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 6, 1941

IN the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.

The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

The third is freedom from want—which translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear—which translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
President of the United States

New Managers of Club Cafe Take Over Friday

Mr and Mrs. L. L. McDaniel of Crane moved to Rankin last Friday to make their home here. They have leased the Club Cafe and the new management invites all the old friends of the Club to continue to make it their headquarters when in Rankin and they have also planned many inducements to draw new friends to the establishment.

Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel were connected with the Gypsy Garden Cafe at Crane before coming here.

Heavy Revenues for State Come from Oil Taxes

AUSTIN, Aug. 6.—A heavy increase in state revenue as a result of greater taxes on oil imposed at the recent general session of the Legislature was reported by Comptroller George H. Sheppard today.

It was the first definite index of the effect of the new law.

The tax on oil production yielded \$2,005,644 for June, compared with \$1,109,981 for the same month a year ago, an increase of \$895,663.

Part of the increase, however, was attributable to larger production which in June this year totaled 41,267,281 barrels against 37,661,769 in June, 1940.

In addition to the production, or gross receipts, tax, a tax of 3-16 cents per barrel on pipelines to support the railroad and other conservation agencies yielded \$77,399, making the total income from oil in June \$2,083,043.

The production tax under the new law, as it was under the old, is on a basis of a flat levy on oil sold below \$1 a barrel and on a percentage of value when the price is more than \$1.

The new tax is 4.125 cents a barrel when the price is less than \$1 and 4.124 per cent of value when more than \$1, compared with the old basis of a 2-3-4 cents and 2-3-4 per cent.

The comptroller reported that prior to the new law's enactment the average tax per barrel of oil produced was 2.947 cents, while for June at the increased rate it averaged 4.86 cents.

Elders Brother of Local Pastor Dies in Alabama

Word was received by the Rev. O. O. Moore that his eldest brother, J. F. Moore, had passed away at the family home in Weedowee, Ala., Monday morning.

When his brother first became seriously ill some time last month, Brother Moore went to Alabama to visit him. After several days there, he returned to Rankin as he could not be away from his pastorate so long.

Mr. Moore suffered a stroke of paralysis and the last ten days of his illness, pneumonia also set in. Funeral services were Tuesday afternoon.

U. S. Sailors of Iceland Convoys Warned Against Talking on Return

"You don't know where you've been, what you've seen—except that you've been to sea."

That's the orders given men of the U.S.S. Benson, destroyer, which was among the Uncle Sam warships convoying United States Marines that recently occupied Iceland.

And on the U.S.S. Benson was a Texan, Bill Vaught, of Sanatorium, who is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lon Ashley.

While at Iceland the sailors were not allowed to go ashore. They doctored in the waters outside the Iceland capital, Reykjavik. There among other things, the days were 21 hours long, the RAF was in high spirits, and one air raid warning was sounded.

It took 29 days to make the trip from United States waters to Iceland. The ship was seven days coming home.

Vaught left his ship at Charleston, Miss. He is to meet it again at Boston. He gets his mail at New York City.

Vaught, who enlisted at the Abilene sub-station on Sept. 15, 1936, told of how reports got out that dead bodies were floating "somewhere in the Atlantic" and for ships to "be on the lookout." He didn't see any, he said, but "some of the other fellows said they did."

Iceland beer—one-half of one percent—is sold for the price of the average American bottle. A dollar in American money is worth \$6.50 in Iceland coins. Vaught brought some Iceland currency home with him.

Previous to the convoy trip, the U. S. S. Benson took a 20-day trip "somewhere in the North Atlantic." The men knew little of their location.

Brother-in-Law of Rankinites Dies in Big Lake

Funeral services for Edgar D. Becton, 52, of Big Lake, who died Friday at 12:55 p. m. at a San Angelo hospital were held at four o'clock Sunday afternoon from the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Edgar Becton is the sister of Mrs. W. M. Hill and John Christy of Rankin.

Becton was a rancher in Reagan County and had lived there for 25 years.

A number of Rankin people were in Big Lake Sunday for the services.

Rites for Phillip Eddins Held in San Angelo Wednesday Afternoon

Phillip Eddins, seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Stately Eddins died in a San Angelo hospital Tuesday afternoon following several days illness with an infected throat.

Phillip became seriously ill only a short time before he was taken to the hospital, Sunday morning early. An infected tooth caused a throat condition and set up blood poisoning which he was unable to overcome.

The death came as a blow and shock to people in Rankin, who when they heard of his illness kept thoughts of him uppermost in their minds. A number of friends from Rankin were with the Eddins during his illness and the expressions of sympathy which poured in to them was town-wide.

Phillip was loved by all with whom he came in contact. The children, his associates, loved him and also he had a place in the hearts of the grown ups. In his school work and other activities, he was outstanding.

A large group of Rankin people attended the funeral which was held from the Massie chapel at 3 p. m. Wednesday with Dr. K. P. Barton, Methodist district superintendent, officiating, assisted by the Rev. O. O. Moore, local pastor. Burial was in Fairmount Cemetery in San Angelo.

Pallbearers included Jack Walcher, O. E. Haven, Bruce Monroe, R. M. Gentry, W. C. McSpadden and Ernest Woodward.

Phillip was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Eddins.

The Journal joins the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Eddins in extending sympathy at this time.

Aluminum Sacked up From Local Drive

The aluminum drive in Rankin ended Tuesday when the collection that had been accumulated in the bin on Main Street was sacked in large wool sacks. The work was supervised by C. Snell who was the local chairman.

From here the aluminum went to San Angelo, the nearest concentration point and from there it will be handled by National authorities so that the aluminum will go into the proper channels for use in defense production.

One hundred and fifty-eight pounds were weighed out here.



KEEP 'EM FLYING!

We are grateful to the patriotic Americans represented in this Defense edition. Without their loyal support of the principles set forth in this paper, we could not have gotten it out—and we wanted to get it out. The ideals and aims represented here are felt very keenly by us. We like to feel that in some small way we have contributed to the great military machine that is being forged in the U. S. A. — forged from raw materials and men. Loyal men who left jobs and homes that we Americans might be protected.

We who are not active in the Army itself need only look to the words written by boys we all know who are no wending their lives to the service of their country—words of loyalty to their government, unstinted praise and deep devotion—to feel rising within us the same deep tide of love and gratitude to it.

Gradually, but steadily, the war drums have rolled nearer and nearer to our beloved America. The public is now awake to the situation—your president, the leaders of our government—have known since the first battle was fought in Poland, or really even before that, how near it could come to us and the vast program of preparing was their answer to it. Just how big this program is in dollars and cents and in manpower is put before the public in this issue of the Journal in news stories through out its pages.

We join other West Texans in expressing our complete confidence in our Nation's leadership and in the soundness of our national policy of preparing our Nation to resist any and all aggression from any other nation anywhere on earth.

And unbounded confidence in the ability of our people to carry through this national defense program to successful conclusion as they have discharged every other patriotic duty imposed upon them since our Republic was established.

And we stand supremely confident in the future of the United States of America to preserve for our people and our Nation those fundamental, God-given rights and privileges which have made and kept our Nation the symbol of freedom for men throughout the world.

The personnel of this office is glad to have been in positions enabling us to work on this edition. It has brought to life a deeper sense of patriotism to our Democracy. It is our wish that this copy of the Journal may mean as much to you as it has to us. Save it—show it to your friends.

THE MANAGEMENT

Marshall Insists Nation Keep Trainees in Service

WASHINGTON.—Appealing to Congress to declare an unlimited national emergency, Gen. George C. Marshall, the chief of staff, said that Spain, Portugal, and Africa might become the next target of Axis aggression.

"Each move," he added, "leaves the Axis forces more and more ready for another move."

Under such a declaration, draftees, National Guardsmen and reserves could be retained in the service beyond the year of training for which they were originally inducted. If they are released after a year, Marshall said, it will be a "tragic error" which will increase the danger of involvement in war. The Army will be "running around in circles," trying to defend the country, he said.

"You can see Spain, Portugal and North Africa covered very quickly," he said. "Each move leaves the Axis forces more and more ready for another move."

"There is no doubt whatsoever in my mind that unless we make businesslike preparations we may find ourselves in a tragic situation."

Senator Hill inquired whether it was true that "each move brings danger near to us."

"Exactly," was Marshall's response. And he went on to say: "We can't speculate with our security. Our only hope is to do too much."

Returning to the question of prolonging the service period of selectees, National Guardsmen and re-

Draft Boards Get Deferment Orders on 28-Year-Olds

Texas' selective service boards Friday received instructions from headquarters to postpone the physical examinations and induction of men who were 28 years of age or over on July 1, 1941, except those who volunteer for induction.

General J. Watt Page, state director, said the directive was issued on the strength of the statute of age deferment legislation pending in Congress.

It is estimated, the director said, that approximately one-half of the 325,429 men who registered in Texas last October were affected by the order.

He said the problem was particularly acute where manning the nation's Pacific outposts was concerned.

The west coast command had asked, he said, "for anti-aircraft, sea coast defense and tank units consisting of 11,000 men for outposts that include the Aleutian Islands and Alaska."

Many members of the units would have to be discharged from the Army Sept. 1, unless the law is changed, and the time of many more would expire in the six months following. Consequently, he said, 3,000 of the men could not be sent and many of those who were being assigned to the bases in question would have to be returned within a few months, unless Congress acts.

Building of U. S.-Canadian Crude Pipeline Is Started

PORTLAND, Me.—The first large-scale effort to overcome the oil tanker shortage, bottleneck that is causing the acute oil crisis along the Eastern Seaboard, was under way at Portland, Me. Here a 236 mile pipe line is being laid to Montreal, Canada, by the Portland Pipe Line Company, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

The defense project, estimated to cost \$8,500,000, when completed will allow tankers to discharge their cargoes of crude oil from South American ports at Portland, whence it will flow through the pipe line to Montreal. It will save these hard-pressed vessels 10 to 12 days, making it unnecessary for them to go North to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, then down the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. The pipeline will release eight tankers a year for service to ports along the Atlantic Coastline from Florida to New York, increasing deliveries to this area by about 33,000 barrels a day. At the present time, the United States has about 384 tankers in service.

Tankers steaming Northward from Columbia and Venezuela will unload their cargoes of from 100,000 to 150,000 barrels in 10 to 12 hours at a new "finger wharf" being constructed at Fore River Harbor, South Portland. Six storage tanks, two at the wharf, and four more at the "tank farms" four miles back, each with a capacity of 140,000 barrels, will make this the second largest oil terminal in America.

Eight pumping stations, each equipped with horizontal, triplex, power-driven plunger pumps will send the crude oil through the 24-inch line at a rate of about three miles an hour to the "tank farm," and from there through 12-inch pipes across the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont to the Canadian border, where it will be met by a line from Montreal being constructed by the Montreal Pipe Line Company, also a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The pipeline will be about 50 miles shorter than the rail route to Montreal, and will pump 50,000

barrels of crude oil a day. The average tank car carries only 250 barrels of oil, so that the pipeline will pump daily the equivalent of 200 tank cars of crude oil.

The project, being built by veterans of Iraq and Venezuela pipe lines, is expected to be completed and ready for testing on or about December first of this year. On August first, a ceremony was held at the point on the Canadian border where the line crosses. Canadian Premier MacKenzie King was expected to weld two pieces of pipe together at this point.

Pipe line construction in the United States this year will be at a new peak in the industry's history of projected plans for all carriers are carried out. Some authorities estimate that at least 10,000 miles of new pipeline construction will be undertaken this year, compared with about 6,500 miles in 1940 and 5,000 miles in 1939. At the end of 1940 the total pipeline mileage, represented by crude and product, refinery and gathering lines, approximated 126,400 miles. In 1917 there were only 50,000 miles of line in operation.

Fifty Housing Units in Dumas Area Completed

AUSTIN.—Fifty housing units in the Dumas national defense area were completed last week by the U. S. Housing Authority, Chairman of the National Defense Committee for Texas, was advised recently.

C. F. Palmer, Coordinator of Defense Housing, made the announcement regarding the completion.

Dumas is the location for large zinc smelting activity.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS ORIGINATED TERRAZZO CHIPS

The thriving terrazzo chip industry in Texas can thank University of Texas bureau of Economic Geology and Engineering Research for its origin. These bureaus located, sampled and tested more than 150 deposits of native Texas stone suitable for quarrying as building material. Made from crushed marble, the terrazzo chips come in as many as 20 colors and are used for flooring, stairways and special stone effects. Three Texas firms are now shipping this product to all parts of the country.

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The First Requisite of a Soldier is a Neat Appearance.

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Let Us Keep Your Clothes in Top Condition

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CLEANING AND PRESSING
Rankin, Texas

Cowboy is First "Sit-Down" Striker in Texas

AUSTIN.—The first "sit-down" striker in Texas labor history was not a factory worker but a cowhand! This fact was discovered by a University of Texas economist, Dr. Ruth Allen, in digging into the history of organized labor in this state.

"The cowboy's life was not all romantic," Dr. Allen points out, citing working conditions which in the '80's provoked the first strike. The wranglers had been working 80 hours a week for an average wage of \$50, so they just sat down in the bunkhouse and stayed there until their grievances were adjusted.

Dr. Allen is now completing for publication the first history of Texas organized labor ever compiled. It describes the famous State Capitol boycott of granite-cutters, outstanding strikes of longshoremen, and walkouts in the Texas lumber industry.



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Homes from which Men and Women go forth to serve their country in this vast program of preparing for Defense.

This company is glad to do its part in serving the nation's building program... to serve the territory in which we live, and are a part... the area known as "West Texas". In rendering service to our patrons, we feel that our enterprise contributes to the welfare of the particular vicinity in which we are located.

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ON GUARD AMERICA

"To Be Prepared for War is the Most Effective Means of Preserving Peace."—George Washington.

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Biggest Troop Movement in United States History Rolls Toward Louisiana

MANSFIELD, La.—The wheels of Uncle Sam's Third Army began rolling toward Louisiana Saturday in the most gigantic movement of troops and army equipment in the history of the Nation.

By truck convoy, rail, air and afoot, khaki-clad soldiers converged on the pine-covered stretches of 31,000 square miles that constitute the maneuver area in East Texas and Louisiana. Highways from Arizona to Florida were cleared for the passage of fast moving mechanized and motorized equipment; signal lights flashed green for many troop trains.

The troops, that will number more than 300,000 by the next week-end, moved toward three locations that within a matter of hours will be converted into huge tent cities—canvas-covered cities that will boast populations of more than 90,000 of-

ficers and men each. The locations are the Dry Prong Area 17 miles northeast of Alexandria; Mansfield area, 40 miles south of Shreveport and the Lake Charles area, between that city and Leesville.

This little boom town was braced to receive troops from Texas, which will constitute the largest movement from any one State. Texas troops, combined with the 2nd Armored Division from Fort Benning, Ga., and attached units, will comprise the VIII Army Corps. These troops, which will number approximately 100,000 men, will be stationed within a 10-mile radius of Mansfield.

With engineer regiments and service troops on the ground for more than a week, the Mansfield maneuver area will be ready to receive the following units from Texas: 36th Di-

vision, 45th Division, 56th Cavalry Brigade; 113th Cavalry and the 2nd Division. Grounds have been cleared, water points established and roads constructed for this huge influx of troops that will arrive during the coming week.

The first additional Texas troops to move into Louisiana, however, will be advance units of the First Cavalry Division from Fort Bliss. These soldiers were passing through Houston Saturday en route to their base camp in Southern Louisiana.

From Camp Blanding, Fla., motorized units are on the move, bringing 12,000 men in 1,853 vehicles into the area. In addition 14 special trains are rolling from the Florida camp into the Pelican State. Heavy troop movements from Camp Shelby, Miss. are also under way and will strip the big Mississippi training base from almost 50,000 to 3,000 men.

Third Army headquarters at Lake Charles received a final grooming Saturday with Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding officer, scheduled to move in within the next several days.

Staff officers of the VIII Army Corps will take command of the Mansfield area Monday with first

big-scale arrivals to the area expected on Wednesday. A long convoy of empty trucks from the 11th Engineers left Friday for Brownwood to start bringing the Camp Bowie soldiers to Louisiana.

Excitement in this section is high over the expected arrival of the 2nd Armored Division from Fort Benning. This group will arrive the latter part of next week in a convoy that will extend over 35 miles of highway. In addition a rail movement of flat-cars will bring the division's medium and light tanks.

Movement into the Mansfield area is expected to be climaxed on Aug. 1 when the 56th Cavalry Brigade arrives at Oxford, Benton and Pelican.

There are some facts of interest revolving around the Fifth Medical Supply Depot located in the brick building in Mansfield that once served as the Mansfield Girl's Seminary.

The unit, from Fort Sam Houston, is one of the only two of its kind in the United States Army. Both units were formed at Fort Sam Houston.

The depot serves as a clearing house for medical supplies for the VIII Army Corps. This type unit is making its first appearance as a part of the United States Army during these maneuvers.

And the building in which it is housed was used as a base hospital during the Civil War. The building was constructed in 1857.

Maj. Arnold Jensen is the commanding officer of the Fifth Medical Supply Depot, which is also maintaining units in Lake Charles and with the Second Army in Arkansas.

Assisting Major Arnold with the depot here are Lieuts. A. B. Garrett, W. J. Campbell and Jack S. Love. The local unit is comprised of four officers and 56 men.

Runs on Silk Stockings United States May Halt

WASHINGTON. — The topic of conversation among American women—from housemaids to debutantes—Saturday was:

"What are we going to do without silk stockings?"

Fear that the average woman would attempt to solve her own problem by rushing to the nearest store for a half-dozen or a dozen pair of hose led the Office of Production Management to issue an appeal against hoarding.

As department stores in Washington and other Eastern cities reported sharply-increased hosiery sales. Associate Price Control Administrator Harriett Elliott announced:

"In the interests of fair play, I am asking all consumers to ration voluntarily their hosiery purchases—that is, to buy only for current use—in order to give those consumers with limited incomes an opportunity to share in the available supply."

That the silk stock situation has reached a critical stage was demonstrated through the issuance of an order by the OPM directing mills to cease all silk goods manufacture by midnight Saturday.

Meanwhile, Miss Elliott warned women against paying higher prices.

"Such price rises are attempts to take unfair advantage of the national emergency, and should be reported to me if they occur," she said.

Miss Elliott offered four rules for conserving stockings:

1. Wash them immediately after wearing.
2. Use lukewarm suds and press gently, don't rub.
3. Dry in shade; sunlight deteriorates silk.
4. Always carry colorless nail polish and put drop at top and bottom of run as soon as it starts.

We are fully qualified to do your job printing.

Marine in Iceland Writes to His Mother

After several weeks of no word from her son in the United States Marine Corps, Mrs. G. E. Black of Longview received a letter from him Monday in Iceland.

The letter was brief due to the fact that Mrs. Black's son, Private George Black, Jr., could not write much that would pass the censor. The letter was stamped by the Navy's censor and bore no stamp. It carried the Navy's cancellation dated July 14.

Private Black wrote his mother as follows:

Dear Mother: Well, it's been a time since I've had a chance to write and even now I can't say anything about where I am, except that this place has twenty-four hours daylight now and later in the year we will have that much darkness."

Phone Your News to No. 5

\$71,537,173 in Treasury Largest Ever in Texas

The State Treasury's July 21 statement noted that \$71,537,173 in cash—the biggest amount in history—rested in state coffers.

However, two accounts had deficits aggregating \$31,131,719 with the general revenue fund carrying \$30,467,275 of the total.

The large amount of cash consisted of numerous balances in other funds of which the Highway Department account, with \$20,397,879, was the biggest.

SELECTEE'S GUN NOTCHES PAIN NOTHING BUT PRIDE

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark., Aug. 2 —"World War?" asked wide-eyed Selectee Eugent Zebler, inspecting two telltale notches in the service pistol issued him.

"Bull's eyes," drawled a supply sergeant, "in target practice."



... that's the kind of bargain Your Electric Servant brings YOU NOW under Business Operation



1. Twice the speed. Electric servants breeze through your housework in less than half the time it used to take—at about half the cost. Your bill maybe is about the same as it's always been, but you now get more and better service, plus better lighting, for about what you used to pay for lights alone.



2. Twice the labor saving. Ask the woman who owns a washing machine what electricity has done for her! At present-day low rates, you can afford to use most all the modern appliances. Today electric rates are only about half what they were 10 to 15 years ago. You get about two or three times as much for your money!



3. Twice the light. No blackouts here! Today you can get twice as much light as you used to, for the same money. Electricity today costs only about half as much. (Light bulbs are twice as efficient, so you get four times as much today for the same money.)



4. Twice the comfort. Constant research is developing new and cheaper ways of using electricity. Air conditioning this past summer reached more homes than ever before, bringing cool comfort at small cost. Other usages are being constantly improved at no extra cost to you!

Credit for the steadily improved service to you at steadily reduced rates is due the trained and experienced men and women of this organization. They have devoted many years to the bigly technical problems of electric generation and distribution... all without interruption and at low cost.



Letters from the People:

"We used to pay 15 cents a kilowatt-hour. The low rates today enable us to use our many appliances without being extravagant. Besides lights, we now have range, water heater, Frigidaire, sweeper, air conditioner, iron, percolator, toaster, waffle iron, radio, fans and heating pad—making for better and more economical living... The West Texas Utilities always renders courteous, prompt and efficient service for which we are grateful."

—MRS. W. C. DICKEY, Memphis, Texas

West Texas Utilities Company



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- AUGUST 10-11-12 "Strawberry Blonde"
- AUGUST 14-15-16 "Thief of Bagdad"
- AUGUST 17-18-19 "Footsteps in the Dark"
- AUGUST 21-22-23 "The Bad Man"
- AUGUST 24-25-26 "The Sea Wolf"
- AUGUST 28-29-30 "Lady Eve"
- AUGUST 31 "The World in Flames"
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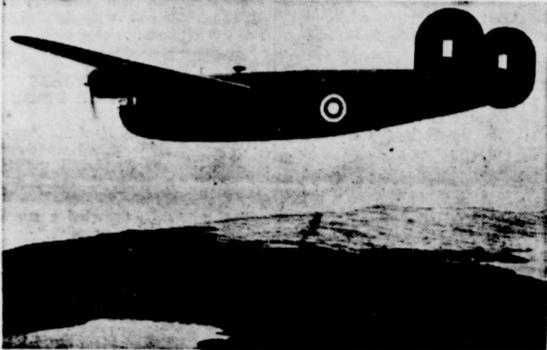
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WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

By Edward C. Wayne

Soviet Claims Strong Counter-Attacks, Stall German Drive in Three Sectors; Japan Feels Weight of 'Crack Down'; British Get Invasion Threat Warning

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



SOMEWHERE-IN-ENGLAND—A four-motored Consolidated "Liberator," just received from the United States, is shown in flight over England. It was flown across the Atlantic by a crew composed of Americans, Canadians and English, and made the crossing in just over eight hours, according to the British. These ships have a wonderful record of service with the R. A. F.

NAZIS: Real Trouble

Claims by the Russians that they had not only stopped the Nazis along the entire 1,000-mile front, but that they had taken the offensive at points, asserting penetrations as deep as 100 miles had been made, featured the Russo-German war news.

There were many observers who believed the Russian claims to be fairly accurate, pointing at many admissions from Berlin tending to show that the high command was dissatisfied with the progress being made.

This dissatisfaction was expressed in complaints against the difficulty of the terrain, the bad character of the Russian roads, and the strong resistance of the Russian troops.

Using these statements as at least an explanation and a background for belief in the general failure of the German offensive, observers sought to find the answer in Russian tactics and Russian preparedness.

They pointed out that in the last war, Russia had an army of about 800,000, poorly mobilized, well-led but not enthusiastic for fighting. This force was hurled into the eastern battlefield without good preparation, ran into highly trained opposition and was defeated bit by bit.

This time, apparently, the general Russian plan was to place a good-sized portion of the huge army on the long front, fight a series of rearguard and testing actions to discover where the main Nazi punch would be directed, and to keep the most excellent forces in reserve.

The German drive apparently was hitting in three general directions, Leningrad, Kiev, and Moscow, with the heaviest attack in the center, with Smolensk the focal point.

It was around Smolensk that the severest fighting occurred, and it was there that the German effort bogged down most seriously. For better than two weeks there was no real report of advance, and finally came the Moscow claims that the Germans had been hurled out of their trenches and were gradually giving way.

BRITISH: View of Scene

Churchill, expressing the British viewpoint of the Russian scene of action, saw in it a German failure to execute a complete blitzkrieg, but warned that Britain was dealing "with a dangerous maniac" and claimed that the Nazis, failing against Russia, were thinking of turning to a British invasion attempt.

Demanding that the defenders of the islands get themselves "into concert pitch" by September 1, the British leader seemed to attach especial import to that date, a war anniversary for Hitler.

Churchill did not boldly announce that the British had definite information of a planned invasion attempt, but the British viewpoint evidently was that the Russian defeat or victory would not necessarily settle the war.

The final scene of the war, it was plain the British thought, would be fought in the west, either on British soil in repelling the invader, or in a British reinvasion of the continent.

There were many rumors of action in other fields. In North Africa the British heard that the Germans were removing troops, and leaving the campaign to the Italians, who might be expected, once the removal was complete, to fall back as disastrously as they did before.

The situation was extremely tense in Turkey, following the British occupation of Syria, because it was reported that the Germans were massing huge forces in Bulgaria, presumably to move across Turkey into the Caucasus region, and attempt to encircle the Ukraine.

GASOLINE: Curtailment

Gasoline consumption under mandatory control, with a view to reducing the volume of eastern states' demand to meet the oil transportation shortage moved a step nearer when Secretary of the Interior Ickes recommended that more than 100,000 service stations in eastern states close from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. every night in the week.

This was the first direct move on the part of the government to limit sales of gasoline. Rationing may follow, it was indicated by some sources.

Ickes said he was continuing his appeal for a voluntary one-third cut in consumption, hoping that the station-closing recommendation, "plus the voluntary curtailment will be enough to put us across."

JAPAN: A Winner?

The Japanese situation was highly confusing to the lay mind, for the invasion of French Indo-China, even with the consent of Vichy, seemed plainly an overt act, and one which should merit the strongest possible punishment from Britain and the United States.

Indeed, this was the way it all started out, with concerted action by the U. S., Britain, Australia, Canada and the Dutch East Indies. However, as the days went on and as the Japanese continued to land military forces in Indo-China, there began to be dispatches indicating that the adverse action would be much milder than had been anticipated.

In fact, British sources said that oil shipments to Japan might continue; the Dutch said they had not "yet" abrogated their agreement with Japan for 1,800,000 tons of oil a year; Washington hinted that the "appeasement oil" might continue to go to Japan as long as she did nothing more than invade Indo-China.

Yet there were some things on the other side of the picture, because other British high authorities said "wait and see what happens" on Japanese reprisals; the Dutch announced that if the break came, Japan need never expect to get East Indian oil, for the Dutch had made preparations to destroy all wells and refineries instantly.

The question was whether Japan was the winner or the loser by her move into Indo-China, and there was evidence on both sides.

NIPPON: Behavior

If future action against Japan was to depend on the behavior of the Nipponese, there was little immediate evidence that this behavior would be mild.

Almost immediately there was a serious "incident" when Japanese bombers attacking Chungking paused directly over the U. S. gunboat Tutuila, part of the Yangtze river patrol, and dropped some bombs, which damaged the vessel, though there were no casualties.

The ship was anchored in the so-called safety zone across the river from the Chinese capital. One bomb, according to a report from Shanghai, fell only eight yards from the gunboat, causing in a part of the ship's stern and blowing some equipment off the dock.

Also in the Shanghai dispatches came word that the Japanese army had authorized the seizure of American property in North China. Actual seizure of some properties had been made, the consulate reported to Washington.

Some of them were the oil properties at Swatow, Chefoo and Tsingtao and a tobacco plant at the latter town. There were reports of other seizures at Tsinan and Mukden. Some occurred in Manchukuo, Japanese puppet state, but some were in occupied territories of North China proper.



New U. S. Farm Policy Aims at High Production

Latest Campaign Represents Definite Shift From 'Plowing Under' Plan; Powder Makers Need Cotton Linters.



By BAUKHAGE
National Farm and Home Commentator.

WNU Service, 1313 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

"This year and next the farmer is going places. There are certain indications that he will continue to see considerable new money: Indications based on conditions that affect the farmers' general outlook on life, as well as his cash income."

That statement did not come from "official sources"—it didn't even come from a farmer, although he used to be one. It was made in my office by square-cut, square-jawed Conklin ("Pop") Mann, an editor and advertising man, keen student of rural matters, and a long-time friend of mine. Mann was down from New York, bursting with enthusiasm for his favorite theme—assured prosperity on the farm. Mann believes that business has a job ahead to interpret and readjust its marketing to meet the sweeping economic changes now taking place in American agriculture.

The farmer is now becoming a far more important factor in the distribution of both consumable and capital goods than ever before. That rise in the farmers' economic importance isn't just a matter of great cash income, according to Mann. It is due, rather, to the fact that the farmer now has a sound business platform under him and can plan and work on a basis comparable to any other business man.

"Farmers," says Mann, "are both doing well and experiencing a new sense of economic security because of parity and guaranteed prices for farm products. There is a definite psychological response to their feeling of increased safety. When a farmer is doing well and feeling secure, look for a strong upward surge in his buying psychology."

Mann interprets the farm in terms of modern industry—he sees the farm as a manufacturing plant, producing the raw materials for food, clothing and numerous other products. "Evolutionary changes, deep down in farm economics," says this agro-idealist, "have taken place which give the farmer a stabilized economic base from which he can plan and work with a sense of security he never had before."

Farmer Psychology

I like the way this hard-hitting, successful business man and writer describes the psychology of the farmer as he grew up with him in other days. He asks this question of the industrialist:

"How would I feel about buying anything but necessities if my whole economic structure was a gamble? Suppose I owned a ten or fifteen thousand-dollar plant and a lot of livestock, and, once a year, I planted crops, not knowing if the price would make them worth harvesting; how would I feel?"

Mann has a deep inherited kinship for the man who works close to the soil and you cannot doubt his sincerity when he adds:

"Some day a saga will be sung about the courage that kept the farmers going through their darkest days."

I wish I might write that saga for I know it from brave letters that poured into me from radio listeners all through the worst of the depression. I can tell you that they gave me a renewed faith in America that has kept me from being cynical through these days of distrust and doubt.

By the time this column is read, the greatest concentrated drive to increase farm production, to assure the farmer a definite price for what he produces will be on. For the first time in history, milk and poultry producers will be asked to pledge themselves to raise as much of their product as they possibly can—and they will get all the co-operation, advice and assistance that the government can give them. Quite a different picture from "plowing under."

Cotton Linters

And Powder Making

Cotton linters, the hair-like fibers that cling to the seed after the long, staple cotton is removed in ginning, is a vital ingredient in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Army officials are checking to see whether or not there is going to be a shortage of this product that will seriously interfere with the defense program. They have ringing in their

ears the solemn warning of Rep. Wright Patman, of Texas, in the house of representatives, that there will be a linters shortage by the middle of 1942—or even as early as next February, depending upon how much the defense program is expanded, or whether or not the United States becomes involved in a "shooting war."

At any rate, three plans are being considered in order to meet such an emergency.

First, there is the substitution of alpha pulp. This is the wood product that Germany has been using in its smokeless powder since cotton imports have been shut off as a result of the war. This is the same ingredient, too, on which rayon and cellulose industries depend.

Second, the department of agriculture is experimenting with a machine for chopping up staple cotton into short lengths and breaking down the fiber so as to make it usable in place of linters. Within the near future the machine will be given a trial run at the Hopewell bleacher.

Third, a process has been developed for making wood linters out of the southern gum tree—the familiar sweet gum, black, or Tupelo gum. Already one plant in the Midwest is turning out these wood linters which are being used interchangeably with cotton linters in powder which is going to England.

Washington Residents And Car Luxury

Midtown Washingtonians—that's most of them—provide no sheltering roof for their servants, either human or wheeled. And so, early in the morning, nose to tail, the parked cars patiently hug the curb, awaiting their masters' will. As the day begins, there is a little knot of colored girls and other servants who are on their way to wake the missus and get breakfast, lunch and dinner and then depart for their own mysterious habitations.

Of course, there are more cars than girls, for, here as elsewhere, the car is the No. 1 luxury. Better walk up three flights to a hall-bedroom than be car-less.

Of course, there are many government employee families which have settled down as contented bourgeoisie, the unambitious but secure beneficiaries of bureaucracy. They eventually own their own neat homes, on which there is plenty of time to work, after four-thirty. There is the 26-day leave each year and 14-day sick leave, occasional furloughs (without pay), retirement and pension to which to look forward. And there is always that semi-monthly salary check, not high in proportion to commercial wages but always there, in good times or bad, for the classified civil servant.

In boom times the salaries of government workers do not go up along with prices, and you cannot strike against the government. Prices are high in normal times in Washington, compared with other cities of its size; clerks and shopkeepers tend to be a little bored and snooty in the capital, and collectors are relentless. But Uncle Sam's pay check is always there, even if, in days of depression, a sizeable share may have to be mailed back to rugged relatives at home who are out of jobs—but even so there is usually enough left for the garage-less car.

Filing of Documents Is Serious Problem

In the public mind, the word "waste" is frequently associated with the word "government." If you will look up the word "waste" in the dictionary, you will also find that it is connected with the word "vast" (the Latin "vastus").

There is, of course, a vast waste in all governments and not the least is waste paper. As a matter of fact, the Congress of the United States recognizes this fact for it has created a joint select committee on the disposition of papers in the executive departments. Before papers and documents of any department can be thrown away, the Archives Council passes upon whether or not they have historical value. If not, the council advises the joint committee, which in turn reports to congress on what action that body should take in disposing of them.

The question of storing papers in Washington, the filing case for the emergency, to say nothing of the office, is becoming as serious as the need for providing space for human beings.

Documents of historical value are kept in the great Archives building on Constitution avenue where moth and rust do not corrupt nor can thieves break through and steal.

Papers of no historical value can be sold for waste, on direction of congress, and the money received therefor turned into the treasury.



That's Her Count
"Bobby, how old is your sister?"
"Twenty-five."
"Twenty-five? She told me she was just twenty."
"Oh, I expect that's because she was five before she learned to count."

Platonic friendship, says a wise man, is the gun you didn't know was loaded.

Ump's Choice
Fan—What we want is more action and not so many words.
Baseball Ump—I don't exactly agree with you. I would much rather you fans would yell at me than throw pop bottles.

Get-Together Day
Bitters—How would you define a picnic?
Jitters—To me, my friend, a picnic is a day set apart to get better acquainted with ants, bugs, worms, mosquitoes, chiggers, ticks and poison ivy.

Flush-Not Blush
Boogy—See how the bride is blushing?
Woogy—Go on, man. That's not a blush. That's the first flush of victory.

Something About Him
"My dear, I never imagined you would marry the man you did," said Gladys.
"Neither did I, my dear," replied her friend. "I disliked his ways, but I adored his means."

If That's Expression
Evelyn—Helen sings with a great deal of expression, doesn't she?
Joy—Well, she makes awful faces when she does it.

The man who counts in this world is the cashier.

Quite at Home
"Did Freda regret leaving the stage when she married?"
"Not in the least. She feels she's still in the profession."
"How is that?"
"One scene after another."

Lockless Suez Canal

The Suez canal is a sea-level "ditch," requiring no locks. The narrow ditch in the sand runs for 104.5 miles through desert and marshy land from Port Said on the Mediterranean to Port Taufiq on the Gulf of Suez. Its channel depth is now 45 feet, and its narrowest width is 70 yards. Although it has been concreted at some places to halt erosion, the banks are chiefly sand or gravel.

The northern half of the canal cuts straight through the desert; the southern half leads through a chain of small lakes which act as "expansion chambers" to help take up the flow of the four-foot tide from the Red sea.

TRY MOROLINE HAIR TONIC - 10¢

Worthwhile Illusions
Don't part with your illusions. When they are gone you may still exist, but you have ceased to live. —Twain.

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER AT 10¢ St. JOSEPH ASPIRIN

Tranquil Mind
Tranquility consisteth in a steadiness of the mind; and how can that vessel that is beaten upon by contrary waves and winds, and tottereth to either part, be said to keep a steady course? Resolution is the only mother of security.—Bishop Hall.

INDIGESTION

what Doctors do for it
Doctors know that gas trapped in the stomach or gullet may act like a hair-trigger on the heart. They set us free with the fastest-acting medicines known—the fastest act like the medicine in Bullans Tablets. Try Bullans today. If the FIRST DOSE doesn't prove Bullans better, return bottle to us and receive DOUBLE money back. 25¢ at all drug stores.

Early Saving
The habit of saving, so as to be beforehand with the world, if it is to be acquired at all, must be acquired early.—Earl of Derby, K.G.

YOU BUY INOCULATION ON FAITH

Field tests have shown a big difference in the quality of inoculator brands on the market. You cannot see the legume bacteria you purchase. Immediate demonstration is impossible. What is the reputation and experience behind the inoculation you buy?

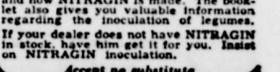
NITRAGIN is the ORIGINAL LEGUME INOCULATOR, having served the farmers for over forty years. It won a GOLD MEDAL at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

NITRAGIN is made in the most complete and modern laboratory of its kind in the world.

NITRAGIN is the leader in its field by a big margin. NITRAGIN demand in the South has rapidly increased year after year. During the fall of 1939 the Southern shipments of NITRAGIN were for more than 40 million pounds of VETCH and WINTER PEAS. This large demand is due to many field tests carried on year after year. We prove by these tests that NITRAGIN is a good product.

Send for our booklet "Plant Legumes to Prosper," showing pictures of field tests and how NITRAGIN is made. The booklet also gives you valuable information regarding the inoculation of legumes. If your dealer does not have NITRAGIN in stock, have him get it for you. Insist on NITRAGIN inoculation.

Accept no substitute



3750 So. South St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Failures Teach
Every failure teaches a man something if he will learn.—Dickens.

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for SMALL CUTS - SCRATCHES SUNBURN - MOSQUITO BITES

AN APPROVED FIRST-AID KIT



COOLING SOOTHING ANTISEPTIC DRESSING

Send for FREE SAMPLE (LIMITED)

Register of Ills
History is only the register of crimes and misfortunes. — Voltaire.

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BRIEFS . . . by Baukhage

A rifle range in New York has been soundproofed by WPA workers to eliminate ear-splitting echoes. Now if we could only get the enemy to use cotton bullets.

Look before you leap isn't always such good advice in Washington these days. Traffic conditions are so bad that a pedestrian frequently hasn't a chance to look before he has to leap.

United States Government Plants and Private Industry Spending Billions of Dollars on Defense Orders

Without a coordinated industry producing airplanes, tanks, guns, and ships—and the materials used in their manufacture—a modern army is impossible.

It has been the particular task of the Office of Production Management, and the National Defense Advisory Commission before it, to stimulate the building of defense plants and the enlargement of existing factories.

Defense industries have been springing up on all sides during the year. And the end is not yet. More than 1,600 plants were being constructed or enlarged at a cost of \$2,839,503,000 after 10 months. Some had been completed and were in operation, while most were nearing completion.

Billions of dollars worth of United States plants have turned from peacetime to defense orders. The Government is paying for three-fourths of the new plants needed for defense. Private industry is financing the remainder.

Four methods of financing the cost of defense-production facilities

are being used.

Under the first method plants are built and operated by the Government. In the second private industry invests its own capital and operates the plants. The Government also makes loans for defense plant expansions and builds plants which it leases to private industry. It may or may not hold title to the completed plant.

Almost 2 billion dollars is being expended by the Government to finance 331 plants. About half of this is for 99 Army and Navy plants which will be Government-owned when completed. Fifty-five, costing 625 million, will serve the War Department. Forty-five, costing 400 million, will serve the Navy.

Ammunition will be produced in 42 of the plants under construction at a cost of 554 million dollars. Small-arms ammunition manufacturing, which was negligible before the defense program was launched, will be undertaken at four plants costing 90 million.

Aircraft parts will be turned out

by 115 plants with an investment of 487 million dollars. This is almost six times what the aircraft industry spent in 1940 expanding its own facilities. The amount being expended upon airplane engine production alone this year is almost twice as much as the aircraft industry spent on all production expansions in 1940.

The Government is spending 161 million to build 34 plants for the manufacture of guns. Seven will turn out machine guns, of which there was no substantial production a year ago. In the manufacture of artillery, of which only pilot models were made in 1940, 106 million dollars is being invested in 25 plants. Sixteen million is being spent on 19 machine tool plants.

New production facilities in 40 shipbuilding plants will cost 343 million when completed. That is far above the value of ships built and repairs made in 1939. A dozen armor plate and heavy forging plants are being built at a cost of 106 million.

When the war started in September 1939, total United States daily production of smokeless powder would enable one of our battleships to fire a single broadside from its big guns. The daily output of one of our new plants nearing completion would furnish powder for 15 United States battleships to fire 3 broadsides from their main guns and 6 rounds from their secondary guns.

Private capital, as represented by 1,225 certificates of necessity, accounts for 733 million. This investment is largely devoted to making improvements in existing plants. Plant owners are permitted to amortize costs out of tax-free earnings over a 5-year period.

Among new industrial facilities privately financed, plants producing nonferrous metals and their products account for 158 of the 733 million dollars invested. Plants to produce, smelt and refine aluminum account for 78 million; iron and steel industry expansions, 152 million.

Privately financed aircraft plants are costing 96 million dollars and ammunition industries 38 million.



Around OUR PLACE
by Fred O. ...

Jim LeVare pitched a big chicken fry at his place the other night. Neighbors flocked in from all around to mutilate necks and wings, drumsticks and breasts, and to make sure that Jim's new hound dog, Prissy, got the bones.

For it was Prissy and not Jim, who was really responsible for that feed. It happened like this: Jim woke up in the wee dark hours the night before, certain that he'd heard a commotion among his chickens.

"An owl!" thought Jim, jumping out of bed.

He grabbed a lantern and his old corn-sheller shotgun and rushed out to the roost, with only the darkness and a brief pair of shorts hiding his nakedness. At the roost, he lifted his lantern high and swung up his shotgun for action.

It was at that moment that Prissy shoved a cold and inquiring muzzle against Jim's bare shank. Jim squealed and jumped straight up, pulling off both barrels of his shotgun in the same movement. Chickens and feathers rained out of the roost for the next two minutes.

And Jim had to call in the neighbors to eat up his kill.

-oo-

Cicero Ever's kid Ike was pretty bug-eyed at the feed. He came over to me with a drumstick in each hand and rapturously confided that this was the first time he ever knew there were any parts of chicken besides neck.

-oo-

Charlie Wiley claimed this chicken fry reminded him of the time he was dodging the law in the Ozarks.

Charlie said he rode up to a hillside cabin one day at noon and asked for a meal. The man and woman were friendly and invited him in. They fed him fried chicken for dinner. The meal was good and Charley hung around for supper. They fed him fried chicken for supper.

When the fed him fried chicken for breakfast, Charlie decided it was time to move on. Before he could

get his horse saddled, however, the woman rushed out with a lynch tied up in a flour sack.

"Just a little fried chicken, in case you get hungry," the woman said.

Charley had had enough fried chicken for once. "You folks oughten to kill off all your chickens for a stranger this way," he protested. "Aw, don't pay it no mind," put in the husband generously. "Them chickens have been dying with the cholera faster'n me and the woman can eat 'em up now!"

-oo-

With chicken gravy smeared from ear to ear, Pecos Turner came through with a yarn about a West Texas cowman he rode for back in the old days.

This old gent went by the name of Pearl Jackson. Pearl was a cowman to the last red corpuscle. What he knew about cows was a gift, but beyond cattle his knowledge stopped.

Pearl had one great longing. He wanted to raise chickens. All of his life he'd wanted to raise chickens; but he didn't figure a chicken would have a Chinaman's chance out in those western hills where bobcats and hawks and owls and other varmints were as numerous as cattle ticks.

But one day a friend gave Pearl a setting hen and a bunch of eggs. Pearl set his hen as per instructions and guarded them carefully. One morning he came rushing into the bunk house calling for Pecos.

"Come look, Pecos!" he shouted.

"That old hen's done calved!"

Pecos went to look. The nest was full of chickens. Pearl stood back in awe of them, marveling at their softness and littleness. Finally, his face clouded.

"Pecos," he asked in a troubled voice, "how on earth is them little old bitsy things ever going to stand up and suck?"

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VITAL NAVY BASES DUE FOR COMPLETION

WASHINGTON—Secretary Knox disclosed recently that a new naval base in the Aleutian Islands off Alaska would be ready by Sept. 1 and announced at the same time that bases would be established Aug. 1 at Midway Islands and Trinidad.

Work on the Alaskan base, at Dutch Harbor, was started before the German army moved into Russia but its importance was emphasized by this latest turn of the war, which conceivably could extend the Nazi sway through Siberia to the shores of the Pacific.

The Dutch Harbor base presumably would afford a fueling station and limited repair facilities for patrolling naval vessels. In line with the navy's policy of withholding details on the strength of the off-shore bases, however, Knox gave no details except to say that Commander William N. Undergraaf of Portland, Ore., would be in charge.

LUMBER

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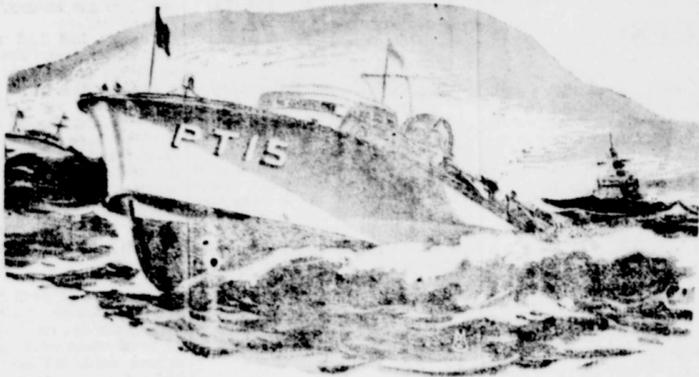
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A Day in A Texas Army Camp as Told by Local Boys on Duty There

The following article was written especially for the Journal by Garland Henley and Grady Boyd.

They are boys from Rankin who enlisted in the Army during the past year and have been stationed in San Antonio during that time. Grady plays in the Army Band and Garland is in the office of the Personnel Department at Randolph Field.

Both of the boys are graduates of the Rankin High School, the year of 1939-1940.

DISCIPLINE

"To be disciplined does not mean either that one executes orders received only in such measure as seems proper or possible—but it means that one enters freely into the thought and means of the Chief who has ordered—and that one takes every possible means to satisfy him.

The first condition to obeying is—therefore—to visualize all the order received and nothing else—then to find the means of complying with it—irrespective of personal opinions—difficulties or obstacles."

—Marshal Foch.

Six o'clock rolls around again as usual and you are dreaming about your favorite girl or Santa Anna & Adolph or something, and then comes the first shrill blast of the Charge of Quarters whistle. You stir sleepily from your deep slumber and decide the whistle was only a dream, so you yawn and turn over for another cat-nap. But, sure enough, you were wrong again, because this time you are positive that some one is shaking your bunk; but you are not sure. Slowly you open an eye—you were right! Someone was shaking your bunk; but he is a Staff Sergeant and you are only a Private, so what can you do besides get up?

(I remember one incident about the whistle business that really happened. Harold Scales, a boy in the Band, had a habit of jumping out of bed just as soon as the whistle blew every morning. He slept on an upper bunk, so you can imagine the commotion he made getting out of bed. One morning about four o'clock we heard a racket and looked around to see Scales out of bed with all of his clothes on. We asked him what was the trouble, and he calmly said that he heard a mock-

ing bird warbling and thought it was the whistle. After that Scales stayed in bed until the lights went on.)

After you are finally up, you put on your clothes and run for the showers there—or else you will have to wait in line before you can wash. Well—that's over for another day. You are all shaved, clean and ready for the day's work.

Now comes the painful task of making up your bunk. Oh boy! it's Tuesday and you don't have to make it up (on Tuesdays and Fridays bunks are carried out to be sunned.) Nope, you were wrong again. The bunk has to be made up, so—you go after it with all the vim and vigor of a thirty year man. The bunks have to be made up with a white collar and must be just so. You're half way through with the bunk business when the chow bell rings (6:30.) Down the stairs you go like a dive bomber, and arrive at the mess hall to find that the chow is just what you don't like. Well—anyway you eat a hearty meal and grumble at everybody who crosses your path. Breakfast is all over now and back to your bunk you go to put a final touch on things. You must dust your shoes, your locker, windows, sweep around your bunk, then run the oil mop over the floor. Finally you decide that everything is in order, so you can take it easy until work call. Well, you can't sit on your bunk, so down you go to work, 15 minutes earlier than you wanted to. By this time it is 7:15 and time for roll call, but you are one of the lucky ones doing special duty and can go to work without the roll call.

At 7:30 you are in the beautiful Administration Building, the "West Point of the Air." Somehow the building looks better every day. In you tramp to the Personnel office, which is the largest office in the building, and greet everyone with a big smile and a cheery "good morning." You unlock your desk and then ponder on what all you have to do until about 8:00 a.m. then you decide you need a cup of coffee before really getting down to work. So you go back in the "Classification Section" where Private Bennett, from Texon works, and ask him if he has a dime. Sure enough he has! Miracles will never cease, so look out Post Exchange, here we come!

By 8:30 you are back again and look in your basket to see what is to be done. My, my, you go to work now whether you want to or not!

Over the typewriter and desk you stay until about 11:30, when you decide you had better go and get ready for chow (12pm.) By the time you argue with Bickel, (from Ohio) about the Civil War awhile, it is chow time, and then suddenly you wish you could catch another little cat-nap before chow, but you can't, so down you go like another dive bomber. By the time you reach the mess hall your manners have improved enough, and you enjoy a good meal. After chow you head for the office again and this time you keep pretty busy until 3:30 or 4:00 o'clock. The government just spent the last year getting you ready for this job and they expect you to hold it down in A-1 condition.

You trudge on back to the barracks and hit the bunk until 5:00 o'clock when chow is ready again. After supper you can go to a show, or go to the bowling alleys or visit some of your friends or every now and then go to town.

Of course, this hasn't covered near all of a soldier's life, but it covers an average working day in the offices of the Army pretty close. Saturday you are off duty from 12 o'clock until Monday morning and can do a lot of things in that time, but you will find most of the fellows around the barracks or not far away.

There are bad soldiers, as there are bad civilians, but on the other hand there are excellent ones also. There are many men in the Army now who have college degrees, and who quit good jobs to enlist. The Army is an education in itself. You can learn a trade, and believe me, you know it when you learn it in the Army. It also teaches you to have some responsibility and not to depend on the other fellow for what you get out of life.

When a better Army is to be had, the United States will have it. Let's go USA "Keep 'em Flying!"

Garland Henley Receives 3rd Class Specialist Rate

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas—All along with personnel records of five non-Air Corps groups assigned to Randolph Field, Texas, Garland Henley of Rankin, Texas, recently was rated as a third class specialist in the 11th Air Base Group at the "West Point of the Air." Henley handles records for the 3rd Weather Squadron, 8th Ordnance, Band, Finance, and the 7th Signal Corps Company at Randolph Field, Texas.

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SAN ANGELO

Largest Peacetime U. S. War Maneuvers Slated In Louisiana and Texas

SAN ANTONIO. — The largest peacetime maneuvers in American history to be held in the Sabine area of Louisiana and Texas will involve a quarter of a million troops, Lieut. Gen. Walter Kreuger, commanding general of the Third Army, said recently.

Gen. Kreuger announced that arrangements had been made to use 30,000 square miles in the maneuvers scheduled for August and Sep-

tember. There will be 30,000 vehicles.

He stressed that war games were to give higher commanders and staffs practice in handling large forces in the field under simulated camping conditions, both as regards tactical operations and of supply and maintenance, and to develop the Third Army into well coordinated machine capable of meeting demands of modern warfare.

"To that end it is planned to use all the air and mechanized forces available," he said. "The coordinated action of all means available, including infantry, cavalry, artillery, mechanized forces, air forces, anti-aircraft, anti-tank forces and special

Rail Fare Cut for Army Men During Summer

Begun on May 1 and continuing until October 31, military personnel can travel on any railroad in the U. S. for 1 1/4 cents a mile return trip fare. This has been the rate usually charged soldiers on holiday furlough, so the present reduction makes every day a holiday for the military.

The price is for coach fares. Roundtrip tickets may thus be bought for 83 1-3 per cent of the one-way first class ticket. Those entitled to the reduced rate privilege are members of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard West Point and Annapolis cadets and Army nurses. Personnel must be traveling in uniform at their own expense while on official leave or pass.

It is necessary to present furlough certificates similar to those issued during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Return limit is thirty days.

Train British Pilots

A program to train 8,000 British pilots and aviators annually was instituted by the War Department on June 7, Secretary of War Stimson said recently.

About 3,000 of the men will receive primary and basic training in civilian schools, and another 4,000 will receive primary training in civilian schools and advanced training in Army Air Corps Training Centers. Seven thousand of these men will receive pilot training and 1,000 will be trained as navigators. Secretary Stimson said that the program will not interfere with the training of U. S. Army pilots.

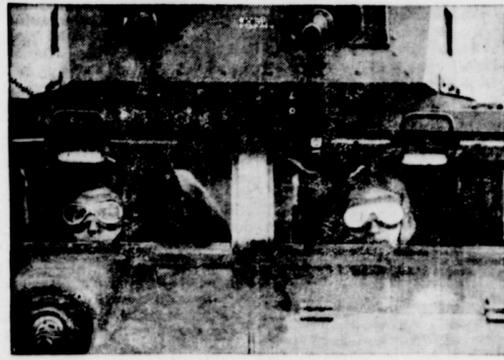
The Army pilot training program is far in advance of the procurement of aircraft.

forces will dominate these maneuvers."

The maneuvers will be divided into two phases, Aug. 13 to 30, Eighth Army Corps vs. Fifth Army Corps. Sept. 15 to 30, the Third Army vs. the Second Army.

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No Job for "Softies"!



DRIVING A U. S. ARMY TANK is no job for "softies"! Clad in a helmet and goggles, with radio headphones clamped over his ears, the soldier who drives a tank bounces around on a red-hot engine as he maneuvers his tractor-fortress over rocks and ravines, through streams and thickets, at a speed of 35 m.p.h. There are four men in a tank crew, all deafened by the noise of their machine and guided only by signalled commands. How the Tank Corps and other units of the new U. S. Army function is vividly shown in the latest March of Time film, "Arms and the Men — U. S. A.," which presents the first screen story of the nation's current defense program.

Uncle Sam Finds Average Draftee Beats Average U. S. Citizen in Intelligence

WASHINGTON. — The average draftee is smarter than the average citizen.

Tests covering about 130,000 trainees show that 47.13 per cent are above normal intelligence, whereas only 31 per cent of the population in general falls into the "above normal" group.

The adjutant general's office, which administers intelligence and aptitude tests to selectees and announced these findings recently, declared "this extra complement of intelligence" was helping the draft troops to "learn faster and learn more."

It had been estimated at the start of the selective service program last October that 7 per cent would be in intelligence group 1; 24 per cent in group 2; 38 per cent in group 3, 24 per cent in group 4, and the remaining 7 per cent in group 5.

Instead, the intelligence grades of trainees were found by army tests to be: Group 1, 9.51 per cent; group 2, 37.62 per cent; group 3, 29.25 per cent; group 4, 15.80 per cent, and group 5, 8.02 per cent.

Thus 47.13 of the tested trainees were among the normal group 3 rating as compared with 31 per cent of civilians; and only 23.62 per cent of the draftees were "below the average," as compared with 31 per cent of civilian men.

To insure that it gets the right men into the right army jobs, the adjutant general's office applies four types of tests: The general classification test which places men in intelligence groupings; tests of aptitude in mechanical and clerical lines; a non-language examination for those who cannot read or write English, and a minimum literacy test.

The tests have expedited the task of providing the maximum amount of training in the one-year draft period, for the commander need not waste time trying to discover the capabilities of the men placed under him. Knowing their qualifications at the start, the adjutant general's office has reported, the commander's "training program moves at a faster pace and well rounded teams are soon developed."

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Local Boy Tells of Training at Largest Air Corps Technical School

Howard Bell, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bell of Rankin, who enlisted as a flying cadet in the spring wrote the article below for the Journal. Howard is in training at Chanute Field in Rantoul, Illinois.

Howard attended the Rankin High School before enrolling at Texas Tech. at Lubbock, where he would have finished this spring.

Among the 20,000 enlisted men temporarily or permanently stationed at this largest of the Air Corps Technical Schools, 400 aviation cadets are receiving intensive training in airplane mechanics, maintenance engineering, and administration, to prepare them for duty as squadron engineering officers in tactical squadrons.

Three classes constitute this group of cadets, to which 100 more will be added each month. Class 1, the first class of its kind will go on active duty through out the world, late in September.

These young men whose average age is 23 are college graduates in engineering and have passed a strenuous physical examination.

An average day starts at 4:45 a. m. By 5:45 the cadets have eaten breakfast in two shifts, made their bunks and cleaned the barracks. From six until two we are in mechanics class with a class in administration at two and drill at three o'clock. Supper is at 4:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. Most of the cadets are in barracks studying from seven until bed check at 9:30 p. m.

Saturday morning is spent in the machine shop, parachute division, or welding. On Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sunday, Open Post finds the boys scattered to the four winds within a radius of 100 miles. This limit just excludes Chicago.

The University of Illinois campus union building is the week end rendezvous. The cadets are welcomed at the University dances, and 150 blind dates were arranged by sororities for the Aviation Cadet dinner dance.

We have plenty of gripes as our barracks will not be completed until August and at the present we are living with the enlisted men. Supplies are scarce and our uniform consists of two pair of coveralls at the present. A number of canvas cots are still being used by some of

U. S. Defense Spending Program Reaches Nearly 46 Billion Dollars

The program for defense spending in the United States reached a total of \$49,583,000,000 at the end of June 1941. Of the total, Congressional appropriations and contract authorizations and Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for defense amounted to \$45,912,000,000. British contracts came to \$3,671,000,000.

At the same time United States and British contract awards amounted to \$27,318,000,000.

New heavy bomber schedules brought the figure for airplanes up to \$11,469,000,000, while airplane contract awards reached a total of \$6,122,000,000. The program for naval ships and parts came to \$6,430,000,000, while contracts had reached \$6,264,000,000. The ordnance program amounted to \$8,034,000,000 while awards for ordnance totaled \$4,738,000,000.

Railroad Cars on Order Greatest Number since '23

On July 1 the railroads had more new freight cars on order than at any time since 1923, and more locomotives on order than at any time in the past 15 years, according to reports made by individual carriers to the Association of American Railroads and made available to Ralph Budd, Transportation Commissioner. On order as of July 1 were 92,566 freight cars and 559 locomotives.

The number of cars on order was 27,519 more than on June 1, 1941. It also was more than five times as many as were on order on July 1 last year, at the beginning of the rearmament program in the United States.

Of the total on order on July 1 this year, 59,813 were box cars; 28,008 coal cars; 2,378 flat cars; 1,350 refrigerator cars; 100 stock cars, and 917 miscellaneous cars.

the boys.

Our favorite recreation is receiving mail and being welcomed by the civilians when we are at liberty.

Rumor has it that my class will finish 22 weeks here October 30, and then go on line as aviation cadets for two months before receiving the coveted gold bars of a Second Lieutenant.

Nazis Haunted by Fears Of U. S. Action

LISBON, Portugal—Jay Allen, North American Newspaper Alliance correspondent in France, was released by the German military prison at Dijon recently after imprisonment there and at the military prison at Chelon since March 13.

During his imprisonment Allen lost about thirty pounds.

"I was treated decently by the Germans in all nonessential matters," said Allen. "I was held many months for so-called investigation only. The charge finally simmered down to having crossed illegally the line of demarcation between France and the occupied zone.

The normal penalty for this misdemeanor is two weeks, irrespective of nationality or profession. I suppose they took advantage of the possibility for an exchange to hold me for close to five months."

Allen said that the Germans in France were worrying over the attitude of the United States in the international crisis.

"They are fearfully preoccupied over what America is going to do," he said. "When I was released on a Sunday to be taken to Paris the officers of the court martial were convinced that the consular train was the last train out and that regulations had been broken. They were very depressed. It's good to have seen the Nazis close up all these months because I know how worried they are, how pathetically unsure they are. They know well that everything depends now on us and they are haunted by apprehension."

Defense Clothes for Women Designed for Each Type of Work

An unusual amount of interest is being shown the country over in the new work clothes for women designed by textile specialists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, according to Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics.

It is expected that these new outfits will be adopted widely as women take over more and more jobs in the national defense program—jobs in defense industries and about the farm.

In the Beltsville, Md., clothing laboratories of the Department,

these clothes have been worked out along functional lines. Each different garment has been designed for some particular type of work, after a careful study was made of what a woman does on that job. To date, nearly a dozen designs have been released to the clothing trade and the pattern makers. Others are still being perfected in the laboratory. Designed especially for women who work around machines in de-

fense industries is a one-piece mechanic's suit. Cut into this suit is room for reaching, sitting and stooping. Legs are shaped in to the ankles and closed with slide fasteners so they won't trip the wearer or drag in the dirt. Pockets are placed where they won't catch on things.

To protect the hair and eyes there's a visor cap that goes along with this suit. It may be adjusted to different head sizes, lies flat for ironing.

PROPER DISPLAY OF FLAG

When used on a speaker's platform, the flag should be displayed above and behind the speaker. It should never be used to cover the speaker's desk nor to drape over the front of the platform. If flown from a staff it should be on the speaker's right.

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The Production Record of Planes, Tanks and Ships

The purpose of the defense program is to produce planes, ships, tanks and guns and equipment for an enlarged Army and Navy and beleaguered democracies. Congressional appropriations, plant construction, acquisition of raw materials, and enlistment of skilled workmen are but the prelude to production. Without machine tools, modern weapons of war cannot be manufactured. Consequently, the machine tool industry became the first bottleneck of production. But the industry responded promptly to the challenge. About 1,000 machine tools were being delivered to defense plants daily. The

output was three and a half times that of the World War period. What have the machine tools built? Aircraft: Actual production of 1,376 military planes in April was more than three times what it was last June 1940. Manufacturers' estimates for May 1941 represented quadrupled production within the year. Monthly production in March 1940 was only 287. Output of all types of military planes was almost 9,000 for 11 months. By the end of May 1941 it would fall just short of 10,500. Estimated production of bombers and pursuit planes was more than two and a half times the July 1940 figure. Scheduled deliveries of trainers were even greater, and expected output of observation, transport and other tactical planes, while

Navy Has Surplus of Gold Braid, It's Made in U. S.

Washington—The Navy has more than enough gold braid now. A shortage which developed when factories in occupied French cities ceased exports has been so completely offset by American manufacturers that a surplus exists, the Navy reported recently. Normally the Navy requires about 20,000 yards—the equivalent of ten sea miles—of half-inch gold braid for officers' uniforms. The current expansion has added several miles to requirements.

numerically smaller, was more than four times July deliveries.

Tanks: Light (13-ton) tanks are being produced at the rate of about 150 a month. Medium (26-ton) tanks were redesigned—in the light of experience of the British and French in Flanders. Production was delayed purposely so that machine-tool priority could be given to more critical military weapons. Quantity production is scheduled for summer.

The Army had more than four times as many light tanks on hand in May as it had in July 1940. July 1941, the increase is sixfold. Production is 600 percent higher than May 1940.

Ships: Major combat ships under contract or on order May 1, 1941, numbered 358, of which preliminary work actually had started on 312. The Navy contracted for 629 vessels, large and small, during the current fiscal year. Ship construction is the slowest of all defense production, but many vessels were being built ahead of schedule.

Scout Cars: Scout cars, which are well-armed combat vehicles, are being delivered at the rate of 400 a month. By July the Army will have its present requirements.

Ordnance: Because they are easiest to produce, machine guns, rifles, and ammunition are being turned out in vastly increased volumes. Powder output has risen 1940. The output of .30-caliber machine guns has trebled. .50-caliber machine guns quadrupled. Gains of 40 and 35 percent, respectively, have been made in the manufacture of field and antiaircraft artillery.

When flags of two or more nations are displayed they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height and the flags should be of approximately equal size.

Army Artilleryman Must Have Something Other Than "Hairy Ears"

"The cannonneers have hairy ears," begins one song sometimes heard in barracks and day rooms, and in the field, where the society is not too polite.

But even though the song then goes on to detail some of the virtues and unique proclivities of the cannonner, it fails to give a complete picture of all the things an artilleryman must be.

Some idea of the variegated requirements and activities within the artillery was offered during the recent full field inspection of the 37th Field Artillery Battalion, a unit of the Second Division at Fort Sam Houston, conducted by Brig. Gen. John P. Lucas, commander of the division artillery.

The unit is one of the three light artillery battalions of the division artillery. Currently equipped with 75 millimeter guns, these battalions are scheduled eventually to be armed with 105 millimeter howitzers.

There are twelve guns in the battalion, with four in each gun battery. But, as the display at the field inspection illustrated, a battery consists of a lot more than guns. There are the trucks which draw the field pieces and the trucks which draw the ammunition.

There is the instrument section which contains the variety of special items required to compile the intricate firing data. There is the communications section which provides telephone and radio contact within the battery and with the battalion. To insure that the inner man gets attention, there is a field kitchen.

Besides the three gun batteries, the battalion also includes a headquarters battery and a service battery, each with its own variegated duties.

In the battalion are 26 officers and 558 soldiers. To transport all the men and equipment, the battalion is supplied with 104 motor vehicles.

In a triangular division, such as the Second, a battalion of light artillery normally is attached to an infantry regiment to form a "combat team."

The 37th is commanded by Lt. Col. Richard M. Wightman.

Bread baking leads the industrial life of Texas. There are 535 such plants in operation in Texas.

The Civilian's Part In National Defense

The front line of war or defense today extends far beyond the battle field. It reaches back to the factory, where men and machines turn out planes, tanks, guns and machine tools. It goes to the farms which feed the armed forces, and to the mines and wells which supply the fuel and raw materials that feed the factories. All serve an expanded Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

The President is the director of our national defense program—as Chief Executive of the governmental departments and as Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces.

Enlargement of these armed forces into a 2,000,000-man Army, a 2-ocean Navy, and a greatly expanded air force is a military function, directed by the War and Navy Departments. Provision of these fighting men with arms and equipment, housing, and supplies is a duty of civilians which they discharge through the civilian agencies of the Federal Government.

Because it obviously is impossible for one man to direct the detailed operations of the civilian defense effort, the President created the Office for Emergency Management to act as his extra eyes, hands, and brains.

The OEM, through its several operating units, assists the Army and the Navy by placing industry and labor at their service. It also seeks to put into practical effect the President's goal of making America "the great arsenal of democracy."

The civilian's part in the defense program will become increasingly important as the newly-created Office of Civilian Defense swings into action.

The Office of Production Management, a unit of OEM, is the agency which directs defense production.

Other OEM units deal with correlated civilian problems as labor disputes, control of prices, building of houses for defense workers, health and welfare of the civilian population, communications, transportation, and relations with neighboring nations of the western hemisphere.

The first recorded cattle brand in Texas was that of Don Nicholas Saez, resident of Real de Las Sabinas between 1748 and 1750.

1,500 Rifles and Guns a Day

Rifles and submachine guns are now being produced at a rate of more than 1,500 per day, it was announced July 17 by the Production Division, OPM.

This compares with daily average production in August 1940, of 289 and in January 1941, of 931.

Included in these figures are the Garand semiautomatic rifle, the automatic Browning, and the Thompson submachine gun.

Training For Defense

By Rufus T. Strohm

Dean, International Correspondence Schools

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the marshaling of our man-power, our machines, and our natural resources in the stupendous program of education, preparation, and training. Schools and colleges, too, have a heavy responsibility in this program. If we are effectively to provide for the coming non-defense of democracy and freedom in today's world, every individual and institution in our nation must perform a proper part. Both educators and students must do their work with the same speed and efficiency that is demanded of soldiers and workmen.

Defense training is a widely discussed matter. The experts are pooling their opinions and every source of supply is being exploited to add the speed-up in training. It is generally agreed by these same experts that the rate of employment in defense industries would be faster if it were not for a shortage of supervisory personnel—managers and foremen.

In the rush to train workers for special jobs, so that they may do certain jobs with their hands, we should not lose sight of the fact that America's ultimate success depends largely upon moral and spiritual preparedness. Perhaps we should encourage this spiritual state by warning young men to give some thought to the longer view—that of preparing for a permanent career.

Educators have a job to do in keeping students interested in the future as well as the present. The task of the moment is pressing, but it is not everything. Democracy is founded on more than jobs. It is a state of mind, properly nourished and properly balanced.



THE PLEDGE TO THE FLAG

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands. One Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

P. L. CRANDELL

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We are glad to have been permitted to serve the wide trade territory which we accommodate, and the towns and communities in that territory whose people through the years have made Nathan's a friendly partner and associate in their daily lives and affairs.

We appreciate the patronage, confidence and good will that has been given us, and the management and employees are keenly appreciative of the splendid spirit that has enabled us to keep pace with the rapid development of the towns and territory we serve.

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Nathan's
CREDIT JEWELER
"LUGGAGE HEADQUARTERS"
SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Chief of Staff Outlines Training Aims of United States Army

Reprinted from the July Issue of "The Reserve Officer"

(In connection with Army maneuvers that will eventually involve more than 550,000 men this summer and fall, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has here outlined the training aims and concepts that are the basis for the kind of Army we are building. By July 1 an Army of more than 1,400,000 officers and men will be in training.)

Trained, disciplined manpower is the fundamental requirement of any army. Our training program is building a seasoned body of men who have the basic knowledge and skill to handle any job we may give them. We are making soldiers and leaders. When these men have completed their basic training we can put them in planes or in tanks or behind guns or operating radios and telephones with only the final technical instruction necessary to cover the mechanism they are to use.

We try to retain a sense of humor but it is difficult to continue to accept gracefully comments that we are building a "manpower Army" on an outmoded pattern, or that we are training nothing but infantry in a mechanized era. Statements of this nature indicate a complete misconception of fundamentals. It is natural but unfortunate that the dramatic or spectacular aspects of modern warfare—tanks, dive bombers, et cetera, should capture public attention. The fact is that each individual soldier must receive the basic training of an infantryman no matter in what branch he will ultimately serve. It is this basic training that makes a man a soldier and that enables him to develop quickly into the trained specialist. Without it he can never pull his weight in the combat team however great his individual talents.

We have the equipment to give this basic training and it would be criminally negligent not to complete it while the production of modern weapons is catching up with our development of modern manpower. There is neither sense nor reason in giving an organization a name which means nothing. We could have a very impressive list of armored divisions and anti-tank battalions without tanks or anti-tank guns, but since at the moment we do not have enough of this critical equip-

America's Young Men Find a New Kind of Life in the Army



THOUSANDS of young men, volunteers and draftees alike, are today swelling the ranks of the U.S. Army as the nation's gigantic defense program moves rapidly forward. And in the Army, America's young men are finding an entirely new kind of life, different from any they have previously known. Regardless of his background in civilian life, the young recruit shares his tent or

barracks with five or more other men whom he has never seen before, learning the theory of soldiering and the reality of the comradeship of men in arms. Most important single individual to the young recruit is his drill sergeant, who supervises practically all of his activities, is sometimes severe but always a teacher.



THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS of the Army maintains 12 schools for bakers and cooks where a four-month course is given to train mess officers. Keeping up to the American standard of food consumption, the U.S. Army makes liberal allowance for an unflinching supply of healthful food. No scrimping is encouraged, and today's soldier finds that his daily fare is varied and substantial.

The Quartermaster Corps buys food in large quantities and then distributes it to the various posts. Eggs, milk, vegetables and other fresh foods are bought in the area of each Army post. Average cost per day of feeding a soldier is about 42 cents, with variations depending upon local prices.

ment, we call our units what they actually are at present. As production of material catches up with our development of manpower our Army will contain a higher percentage of mechanized units than any other army. The same will apply to motorization.

A few days ago I listened to an officer just returned from abroad, describing as an eye witness the advance in actual operation of a German column. He told of meeting first the advance guard of motor-

clists, then the tank elements of an armored division, followed closely by motorized divisions then foot infantry and horsed artillery divisions, all escorted and supported by planes. The picture was that of a coordinated, balanced team where the players understood their jobs and worked without confusion or lost motion. This vital element of teamwork—of coordination—can only be developed by maneuvers in the field, the high school phase of military training, into which we are now

entering.

These maneuvers initiate the advanced phase of our mobilization training program—the actual tactical and strategic exercises which simulate battle conditions. The men who participate in these maneuvers have complete basic training. Veterans of the old Army will be surprised to know of the little time that has been devoted to close drill and the other minutiae which irritated the Army of 1917.

The soldier of today has devoted

only 20 hours to close order drill during his entire 13-week basic training period—only 20 hours out of a total of 572 hours. He has spent his time in learning the things that make him act intelligently in an emergency and that toughen him physically to withstand the rigors of modern warfare. The end of the maneuver period should find these men seasoned, capable members of efficient combat teams, ready to be mechanized or motorized to the ex-

tent equipment permits and the situation indicated as advisable.

When our expansion began we had to divide and subdivide time after time our Regular Army units and use them as cadres on which to build up new organizations and train the trainees called to the colors. With a traditionally small active Army like ours, this was the only possible method during the various stages of expansion. We now have reached the point where the new men go to replacement training centers for their initial preparation. These centers are organized on a very efficient basis to give basic training and to permit established organizations to continue on a progressive program of regimental, brigade and divisional work without interruption. As organizations require more men they will receive from replacement training centers men who have been trained in the fundamentals of soldiering—men who have been hardened, seasoned and trained to use their weapons.

Our ground forces, at present, consist of 27 infantry divisions, 4 armored divisions, 2 1-2 cavalry divisions and 5 general headquarters tank battalions. Ten more tank battalions will be activated after June 1, and our immediate plans provide for the creation of 4 more armored divisions, 2 of them next fall and 2 more later on.

While we give careful consideration to military developments abroad, we must never overlook the fact that the Army of the United States differs in one important characteristic from the armies of Europe. Ours must be an all purpose army. We are in an entirely different position from a European nation which knows its traditional or potential enemies and the terrain it will have to fight over.

We must be prepared to operate in the Arctic or in the tropics, in deserts or mountains, and the elements of our ground forces must be properly balanced to meet any contingencies.

We do not minimize the tremendous power of armored units used in conjunction with accompanying air power. Together they deliver a blow that tears open the enemy's line and disorganizes his rear elements and installations, but the armored force moves swiftly and it must be followed by troops that will stick to the ground and hold it. Through the break created by armored units the infantry-artillery teams pour through, pinning down or destroying the enemy that will try to close the gap.

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And Men Must be fed. That is our job.**

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**In Defense of Your Health - - -
Insist on Gandy's Products
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**Equipped with the latest machinery there is to be
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SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Texans Toil to Win Battle of The Atlantic as Shipbuilding Tempo Throbs on Gulf Coast

ORANGE — Wartime construction of ships—a vast program amounting to \$165,000,000 in the Orange-Houston area—has changed rotting, desolate shipyards into noisy defense links.

Out of a graveyard that once was a boom center back in World War 1 days has arisen feverish activity in the Orange shipyards on the Neches River.

Dust and prairie land at Irish Bend Island, fifteen miles from Houston on the channel, now bases a sprawling shipyard with keels laid and work underway.

Little Orange, which boasted a population of 7,500 within its corporate limits in September, 1940, now is bulging with 13,000 residents and worrying over the prospect of eventually having a population in the neighborhood of 25,000.

Prior to September, 1940, the monthly pay roll in Orange was approximately \$200,000. On July 1, just a few weeks ago, the paymasters were handing out \$578,000 monthly.

But the peak hasn't been reached. That will come, shipbuilders estimate, around March 1, 1942.

The United States Navy started the Orange boom with a \$5,000,000 yard which will be completed within sixty days. But defense waits on no full completion and keels have already been laid for some of the

twelve destroyers that will cost approximately \$98,000,000.

The destroyers, valued at \$8,200,000 each, are being constructed by Consolidated Steel Corporation, Ltd., of California. The building program has a two-and-a-half-year span, but the order is expected to be filled in less than two years.

At the Weaver shipyards keels have been laid for ten mine-sweepers which will cost \$3,340,000. One year will be needed for their construction.

Still another Orange shipyard is building \$250,000 worth of landing boats.

Employed at the three yards at the present time are 2,000 men. The peak, probably in 1942, will see an estimated 7,000 shipbuilders busy on government craft. The Navy yard is expected to have 6,000 men alone when the program gets into full stride.

Six of the nine Houston ways are completed. Three more are under construction.

The ships being built in Houston will total thirty-seven and will cost \$55,000,000. President Roosevelt once described these particular craft as ugly ducklings. Construction has barely started, but already expansion plans calling for nine additional ways are being drawn.

The emergency ships to be built at the Houston base are steel

Hundreds of Americans Stranded in Japan by Ship Sailing Ban

TOKYO, Aug. 5—Hundreds of Americans and other foreigners were virtually isolated in Japan Monday by a government order which suspended all ship sailings to the United States.

(The State Department in Washington estimated on the basis of recent surveys that there are 641 native-born Americans in Japan and 3,757 American-born Japanese.)

Sailings also will be suspended to South America, it was understood, pending clarification of the attitude of the South American nations toward Japan.

The order came as Japanese newspapers gave increasing attention to alleged efforts of the United States, Britain and China to bring Russia into the "encirclement" bloc.

The suspension order stranded Americans and other foreigners in Japan because it now is virtually impossible to obtain passage to Shanghai. Ships are sailing from Nagasaki to Shanghai but police restrictions on travel by foreigners make it impossible to reach Nagasaki.

There was some speculation, in view of the fact regular sailings were discontinued, whether arrangements would be made for special transportation of nationals.

(Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Undersecretary Sumner Welles in Washington had repeatedly urged Americans in Japan to return home if at all possible.)

Nine Million Cans of New Ration Ordered by Army

Chicago, Aug. 4—Nine million cans of type C field ration, the modern version of hardtack and "corn willie," were purchased for the Army Monday by Chicago quartermasters' depot.

Officers said the ration would be used extensively in the Southern maneuvers this summer. It was developed by the Quartermaster Corps at the subsistence research laboratory here.

One day's ration for one soldier consists of six cans, three of the meat component and three of the biscuit component. There are three varieties of the meat component, meat and beans, meat and vegetable hash and meat and vegetable stew. In each of the biscuit cans are five biscuits, three lumps of sugar, one can of soluble coffee and a bar of confection.

The awards included: Meat and vegetable stew at an average price of 11.5 cents a can, Gebhardt Chili Powder Company, San Antonio, 1,000,000 cans; the Ellis Canning Company, Denver, 100,000 cans; meat and vegetable hash at an average price of 11.75 cents a can, Thrift Packing Company, Dallas, 1,000,000 cans; the Ellis Canning Company, Denver, 500,000 cans.

Approximately \$200,934 was the expenditure for textbooks in Texas in 1938.

Abilene Recruiting Officer to be in San Angelo August 13th and 14th

With the second registration date now past, young men are wondering just what to do. The U. S. Marine Corps can answer the problems for many of these young men. Thousands of men are now serving their country under the colors of the U. S. Marines, thousands more are needed.

Enlistments in the Marine Corps are of two sources. (1) The regular four year enlistment. (2) Enlistments in the Reserve for the duration of the national emergency. Men enlisted in Texas are sent to San Diego, California, for about eight

weeks training. Upon completion of their initial training men can select the type of duty they prefer, such as aviation, sea duty, foreign service, parachute troops, tank units and many others.

The Headquarters Recruiting District of Dallas announced today that a recruiting officer from the Abilene, Texas, station would open a temporary office in the Post Office, in Winters, Texas, August 11th, and 12th., and in San Angelo, Texas, August 13th, and 14th., to accept applicants between the ages of 17 and 30 for enlistment in the Marines.

Parents of young men are invited to visit the Recruiting Officer, so the advantages of the Marine Corps may be explained to them also.

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"And the Star Spangled Banner in Triumph Shall Wave — O'er the land of the free and the home of the Brave."

Dependable Cleaning at Low Prices

"Shop Regularly by Mail"

SANTA RITA DRY CLEANERS

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freighters of standardized design. They will have a length over all of 425 feet, width of twenty-five feet, and an approximate weight of 10,000 dead tons.

The entire fleet should be completed by early 1942.

Texas, before the emergency has ended, will be playing a tremendous part in the nation's naval program.

The man behind the program is Commander E. B. Perry, naval shipbuilding head, stationed at Orange. Precautions of extreme nature are being taken to keep outsiders at a safe distance from the shipyards.

It almost takes an act of Congress to get close to one of the boats.

TELL-TALE CRACK



When skin between toes cracks... when toes itch or burn... or white blisters appear... these are signs that you may have caught a fungus infection called "Athlete's Foot." Don't tempt fate. Act before the fungus spreads. Drench feet with **SORSTON'S**. It is a powerful yet harmless medicinal liquid. Laboratory tests show that **SORSTON'S** kills on contact all of the stubborn fungi usually responsible for "Athlete's Foot." It helps to soothe and heal the broken tissue. And, except in aggravated cases which demand the attention of your physician, it quickly relieves the itching and the pain.

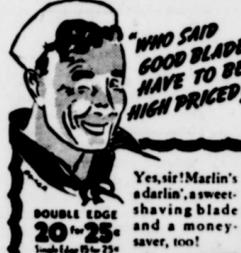
Note: Trial offer.

GENEROUS TRIAL BOTTLE

Mail this coupon, with 1¢ in coin or stamp, to: **McKesson & Robbins, Bridgeport, Conn., Dept. C-4.**

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



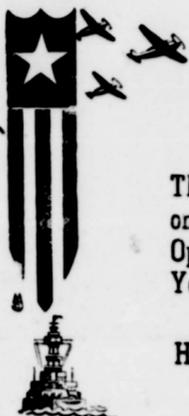
"WHO SAID GOOD BLADES HAVE TO BE HIGH PRICED?"

Yes, sir! Marlin's "darlin'," a sweet-shaving blade and a money-saver, too!

Marlin BLADES

Also Sold in 1 1/2 Size GUARANTEED BY THE SHILIN FINEBLADE CO.

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FORWARD

With National Defense And Unity

The New Humble Station on Highway 67 is now Open and ready to serve You.

Humble Gasolines
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We Will Also Open our Drive-In 67 Cafe Saturday, August 9th.

24 Hour Service

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RANKIN, TEXAS



"Let us swear allegiance To a land that's free."



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"Best Meals for Less" "Best Beds for Rest"

For the occasional dinner out, visit the Yates Hotel dining room. Our dining service is superior.

Family Style Meals Short Orders

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AMERICA PREPARES!

Because of heavy demands for raw materials, prices on all automobiles are uncertain. Present indications are that they will have to advance. One thing is certain. Uncle Sam says there will have to be less of them manufactured... Therefore if you are going to need an automobile within the next twelve months or so, you had better come in and see us at once, or you may have to wait months on your order, and then take what you can get.

We are not complaining about this situation. You and your government need the great industrial plants of the Ford Motor Company. You and your government will be served first.

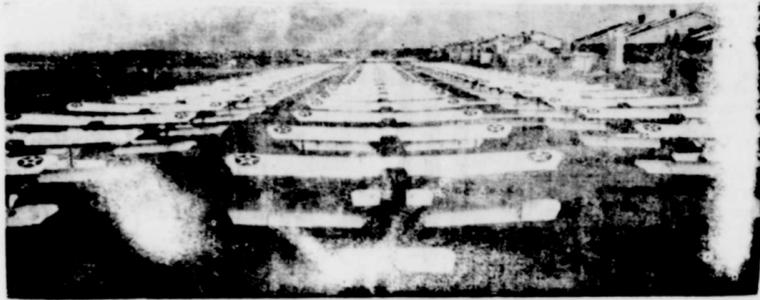
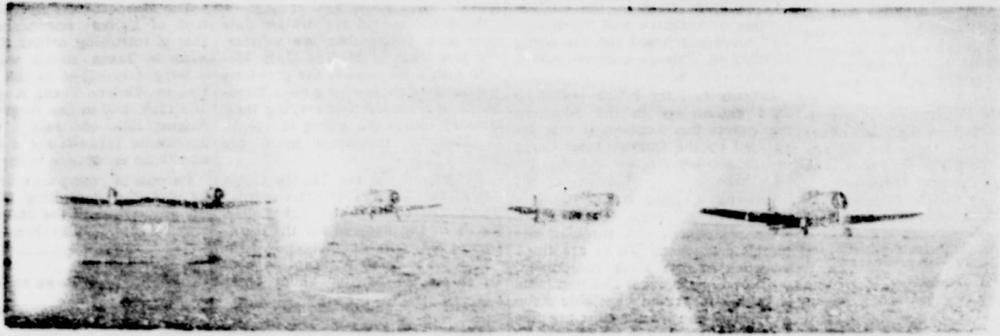


SALES AND SERVICE

B & B MOTOR CO.

McCAMEY, TEXAS

Airplanes in Formation at Goodfellow Field, San Angelo



Texas Oil Runs for August 17th Will Be Donated to Great Britain

AUSTIN, Aug. 5—The crude oil Texas operators produce Aug. 17—estimated to be worth about \$5,000,000—will be given to Great Britain as a token of this state's faith in the cause of democracy.

Federal clearance through the lend-lease act have been received, the Texas Railroad Commission, state oil regulatory agency, yesterday designated the date for voluntary donation of a day's yield, possibly 1,300,000 barrels, to England.

The plan originated with John F. Camp, San Antonio oil man, and has received the approval of Federal Oil Coordinator Harold Ickes the procurement division of the U. S. Treasury Department which will handle the donation and the division of defense and reports of the Federal Emergency Management.

The commission announcement came after Member Jerry Sadler returned from Washington where he conferred with federal officials on gathering and transmitting the crude.

"We urge every patriotic Texas operator to cooperate in this defense program by donating their production on August 17 to Great Bri-

\$48,796,815 Arms Sent To Axis Foes During June

Washington—A total of \$48,796,815 worth of arms, ammunition and implements of war were exported from the United States during June, the State Department disclosed Saturday.

Most of the war supplies went to the British Empire, China and other nations resisting Axis aggression, but, for the first time, the State Department withheld the names of the countries to which supplies were sent. An announcement explained that this step had been taken "in order that military information of interest to the national defense may not be improperly disseminated."

"Texas is setting the pace for defense aid and we're going to continue to do so. We stand ready, willing and able to see that the Battle of the Atlantic is fought with everything except American blood."

Under a special warrant to be distributed by the commission, Texas operators will be allowed to flow and pump their oil and transfer its value or the oil itself to President Roosevelt under a special type of warrant.

25 More Officers Sent to Philippines

Washington—The Army high command has ordered 25 officers to the Philippines to strengthen the newly created United States Army forces of the Far East.

Whether any troops will accompany the officers was not announced but it was presumed that these and other recent increases in the officer corps in the Philippines strongly indicated an increase of the garrison there.

Previously the War Department had disclosed that a group of officers would sail for the Philippines from San Francisco on or about Aug. 7.

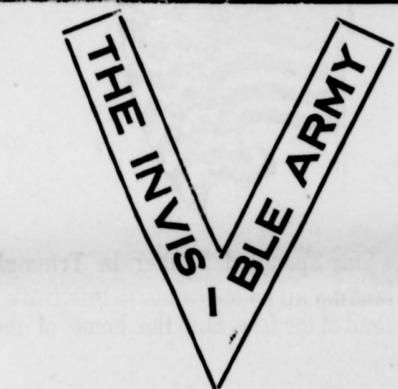
NEW U.S. EMBARGO ON PLANE FUEL ORDERED

Washington — President Roosevelt directed the export control administrator to prohibit exports of motor fuels and oils for use in aircraft to destinations outside the Western Hemisphere, British Empire, and the unoccupied territories of countries resisting aggression.

thing to the effect that the heroes of the Alamo were a group of suicidal maniacs rather than have some Texas writer who knows Texas to do the writing. I have spent years in collecting Texas jokes and some of the best were appropriated in the article without so much as a "By your leave" or a word of acknowledgment.



Olivia de HAVILLAND star of the Warner Bros. picture, "Strawberry Blonde," recommends Calox Tooth Powder for teeth that shine.



VICTORY!

Ralph H. Daugherty

County and District Clerk of Upton County

I GIVE YOU TEXAS

BY BOYCE HOUSE

Notes about people you know: When W. J. Barnes, well-known Houston lawyer, was prosecuting attorney of Eastland County and when former Senator W. B. Collie was district clerk, Collie owned a Model T coupe of which he was quite proud. They made a trip from Eastland to Dallas and, upon their return home, Barnes said, "We were just arriving in Dallas and I was feeling very tired; and, no wonder! I looked down and the floor boards had fallen out and I had trotted all the 33 miles from Fort Worth."

Lieut. James E. Taylor, publisher of the Corsicana Democrat and one of the ablest members of the House, will be a candidate for the State Senate.

When the United States Senate race returns made it appear as though there would be a Congressional vacancy in the Austin district. Ralph Yarborough—highly popular former district judge and former Assistant Attorney General—received a flood of phone calls and letters pledging support if he made the race.

Some years ago, E. H. Whitehead, now the efficient manager of the Temple Chamber of Commerce, was in Houston. He had urgent business in Fort Worth that would require only a few minutes and he had to be back in Houston next morning. Of course a plane trip was the answer.

So he dashed to the air port in a taxi just in time to catch the ship, landed in Fort Worth and hurried uptown to a bank whose officials he wished to see. But the door was closed and it bore a sign, "Holiday—Columbus Day." Since then, before making a rush trip, Whitehead looks at his calendar as well as his watch.

We had gotten as far as Valles on our motor trip into Mexico in last week's column. Valles is a small town with four or five modern tourist courts; we stopped at Las Palmas. There were banana plants with bananas actually growing; pineapples; a papaya tree and orange groves. Next morning we were really traversing the tropics—about 100 feet above sea level; straw-covered huts, the smoke making its way out through crevices in the roof; yards bright with big flowers; and, pressing close on all sides of the little clearings, the jungle, into which one could have squirmed for two steps and been as hidden as if miles away.

Children along the road called "Allo" and waved their hands, not with a motion of the arm but with the slightest fluttering of the fingers and their faces were lit with smiles.

At Tamazunchale (called "Thomas an Charley" by the tourists) we began the climb into the mountains. Soon we were winding around and around on a roadway that had been blasted and chopped through solid rock. The pass between Nuevo Laredo and Monterrey two days before had been a mere dress rehearsal as,

mile after mile, we went steadily upward. Twenty-five miles an hour was a good speed. Three thousand feet of absolutely empty space yawned beyond the brink of the highway which however is well-constructed and not difficult even for a driver as lacking in mountain experience as I was. The air grew chilly, then downright cold and there were wisps of fog, then a quick rain before we reached the crest of 7,000 feet, then dropped rapidly to 4,500 feet into the pretty little town of Jacala for luncheon.

Beyond there the drive on into Mexico City, while long, is much less spectacular though a still greater height is actually reached—8,300 feet, but you don't realize it, for the country seems to have flattened out.

A wealthy old woman who was very ill sent for her lawyer to make her will. "I wish to explain about the disposition of my property," she said. The attorney was sympathetic: "There, there! Don't you worry about it; just leave it to me." The woman replied, "I suppose I might as well—you'll get it anyway."

A good many readers have asked me to comment on the recent article about Texas which appeared in American Mercury (which used to be a right good magazine) and which was reprinted in Reader's Digest. It was just one more case of Eastern editors preferring to have an outsider pass through Texas in a fast automobile and then write some-

Can you picture men attempting to stop this thundering horde without the latest war equipment?



THEN....

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Allen's Men's Furnishings
McCAMEY, TEXAS

New Division to Stop Tank Attack Formed

All Weapons Designed to Stop Tanks, Airplanes Under One Command

CAMP FORREST.—To match the speed and agility of armored troops, the Army began recently an experimental streamlining of its anti-tank forces here by consolidating under a centralized command all weapons designed to combat tanks and airplanes.

The plan, presented to the War College in Washington drastically changes the table of organization throughout the Army, but its spon-

sors contend it will afford mobility to troops heretofore fettered by rules laid down in the static trench warfare of 1917-18.

An outgrowth of the Army's intensive search for an effective means of stopping the modern armadas of steel and guns, the experiment for the first time provides anti-tank troops with their own network of vehicular radio for spotting attacking tanks. Previously, such aid was obtained from other branches of the service whenever it was available.

"Experience on European battlefields has shown that our present system of attacking anti-tank weapons permanently to the artillery and infantry regiments causes a great waste of manpower and fire power," declared Maj. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, 33d Division (Illinois) commander, who is putting the experiment into effect.

Under the plan, the division's anti-tank troops have been placed in a provisional battalion commanded by an anti-tank officer appointed to the division staff. The table of organization includes no such officer at present.

The weapons—75mm. and 37mm. guns and .50-caliber machine guns—may be employed in the battalion as a combined unit or they may be assigned as needed to infantry, artillery and other regiments.

"By making the anti-tank troops more flexible, they can be moved quickly wherever needed to fight armored troops," Gen. Lawton explained. "In the old system the guns were placed by regimental commanders with little co-ordination and it was difficult to move anti-tank forces without disrupting the rest of the regiment.

"Armored troops don't attack on

Texas of Primary Importance in National Defense

AUSTIN.—While the eyes of America are focused on the tense situation in Europe, Texas is bending every effort to aid in National Defense. Daily this state becomes

a broad front such as the old system of anti-tank defense offered," Lawton added. "They pick a weak spot and hit fast; you've got to get your defense into the weak spot before the tanks arrive. That means you've got to have more flexibility and direct command than under the system now in effect."

of greater importance to the whole National Defense Program.

Bombers, of the type most needed by England, are being built at Dallas and Fort Worth. Ammunition will soon be turned out in large quantities by the plant now under construction at Texarkana; other articles of vital importance are being turned out daily by Texas industries. Large numbers of ships will soon be constructed in the new yards at Orange and Houston. American soldiers are being trained in modern warfare at Brownwood, Abilene, Mineral Wells, Palacios, San Antonio, El Paso and other cities. American Air Corps pilots are being taught flying, bombing, and aerial warfare at Randolph Field, the huge Naval Air Base at Corpus Christi, Victoria, Cuero, Brady, Corsicana and Stamford. Soon new air schools will be completed at Midland, Lubbock, Coleman, Grayson County, and several other points in our state. Mechanics to service American planes will be trained in large numbers at Wichita Falls within the very near future.

Citizens of Texas are thinking in terms of Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps. They are anxious to help. They know that the Canadian people were asked recently to subscribe \$600,000,000 to put over Canada's Victory loan and that these friends on our North went over the top by buying \$710,950,950 of these securities.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., said: "Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps give us all a way to take a

Technique in Combating Incendiary and Gas Bombs Studied in Short Course

The technique in combating attacks of incendiary bombs and gas was taught Texas firemen by the Army at the 12th annual school for firemen at Texas A. & M. College July 20-25.

This was announced by Eighth Corps Area headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, whose chemical office sent Army instructors to the short course. Firemen will pass the information taught them along to citizens of communities they represent.

The chemical office is not only working to train its military personnel in the use of and defense against chemicals in war, but is co-operating with civilian agencies in teaching the populace of the area what it should know if it is ever subjected to attack.

The final week of the Chemical Warfare and Incendiary Bomb School at Houston, sponsored by the Houston fire department, at which instructors and equipment from the chemical office was used to train civilians of Houston and its surrounding area for war-time duty, was completed recently.

Maj. R. A. Eads, Eighth Corps Area chemical officer, assisted by Sgt. Jones, offered the course at Texas A. and M.

direct part in building the defense of our Country—an American way to find the billions needed for National Defense.

"The United States is today, as it has always been, the best investment in the world. This is an opportunity for each citizen to buy a share in America."



"Praise the Power That Hath Made And Preserved Us a Nation."

Some Americans are called for active service—others in defense manufacturing—and still others serve best by keeping on in their regular routine and lending all co-operation to the cause of National Defense. It is in the latter group that the personnel of our company belongs. We join the Nation in saying—

FULL SPEED AHEAD!



Oberkampff has been furnishing West Texans with Butane gas for years.

You know our product and our service.

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OZONA, TEXAS

An America Prepared!

Coast to coast, boundary to boundary, the Nation's going full speed ahead for your own defense, your neighbor's, our Democracy's Defense!

- "PRICES TALK" -

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THE UPTON COUNTY JOURNAL

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C. L. Burress, Editor-Publisher

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Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person or firm or corporation which may appear in the columns of this paper will gladly be corrected upon being brought to the attention of the publisher. The policy of this publication is expressed only in the editorial columns and we wish it understood that any advertisements or signed articles appearing in this paper do not necessarily reflect its policy.

Texas to Get \$6,130,000 for 25 Airports

WASHINGTON.—Texas will get a big helping of the \$80,180,110 announced Friday as set aside for construction or improvement of 288 airport projects in this country. The state's share for twenty-five airports will be \$6,130,000.

These twenty-five projects have been officially designated as necessary to national defense, the announcement by Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, said.

The largest Texas project called for an expenditure of \$490,000 for a Class 4 airport at Arlington, situated halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth. Class 4 airports is the highest classification CAA gives an airfield, and it provides for runways of 4,500 feet or more.

Class 1 airports have runways of 2,500 feet or less; Class 2, runways of 2,500-3,500 feet, and Class 3, 3,500-4,500 feet.

Among locations of the airports, amount to be spent and class of airports were:

- Abilene, \$148,000, Class 3; Amarillo, \$134,000, 4; Arlington, \$490,000, 3; Beeville, \$198,000, 2; Brownsville, \$437,000, 4; Eagle Pass, \$45,000, 3; Corpus Christi, \$310,000, 3; Galveston, \$200,000, 3; Georgetown, \$394,000, 3; Greenville, \$410,000, 3; Houston, \$373,000, 3; Kerrville, \$299,000, 3; Kingsville, \$166,000, 2; Laredo, \$45,000, 3; Longview, \$100,000, 3; Marfa, \$218,000, 4; Mathis, \$178,000, 2; Midland, \$289,000, 4; Mineral Wells, \$78,000, 3; Palestine, \$363,000, 3; Sweetwater, \$107,000, 4; Temple, \$335,000, 3; Vernon, \$270,000, 3; Waco, \$180,000, 3.

In addition to construction or extending runway strips, these improvements were approved: Tyler, \$363,000, clear and grade landing area, pave northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest runways and necessary taxiways, install basic lighting.

PIG IRON PLACED UNDER FULL PRIORITY CONTROL

WASHINGTON—E. R. Stettinus Jr., defense priorities director, placed pig iron under full priority control recently in a step he said was designed to insure that iron and steel products flow promptly into defense channels.

The order requires that producers set aside certain quantities of pig iron monthly in an emergency pool for special allocation, and provides that all schedules of pig iron shipments to customers must be approved by the priorities division of the Office of Production Management.

Scrap Shortage May Lead to Steel and Iron Drive

NEW YORK.—E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, predicted Thursday that an iron and steel scrap drive, similar to the recent aluminum drive, might be instituted throughout the United States in order to keep the steel industry operating for defense.

Grace described the present scrap shortage as "extremely serious."

"We are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis right now," he said, after pointing out that the Bethlehem corporation had turned out steel for the last 12 months at 100 per cent of its capacity.

"Frankly," he said, "there is not a bit of use of this Nation building more steel furnaces until we get more scrap metal."

Training For Defense

By Rufus T. Strohm

Dean, International Correspondence Schools

NEVER has the skilled mechanic had a greater opportunity to serve his country. Even the man who has but a little mechanical training has a chance to jump quickly into a more responsible position. Many major industries have apprentice training programs that will be greatly enlarged in the next year or two. Some firms are installing training programs for the first time.

The man who is content to "ride along" in the wake of all this intensified training will have no one to blame but himself if he finds himself still classified as unskilled labor.

Thousands of ambitious young men who through no fault of their own could not attend high school and college in recent years, now have a great chance to educate themselves. Much of this training can be secured at the expense of their employers. These men are urgently needed to fill gaps in the ranks of semi-skilled labor. These ranks have been depleted by the emergency demands of the present which caused many plants to promote men to better positions on a moment's notice.

Some time in the future this country will be faced with the enormous task of finding employment for those now engaged in producing military equipment. When this period of transition comes, it will challenge every man's resourcefulness, especially the man who is not among the most skilled workers. Here, then, is the opportunity for that man to prepare himself for the inevitable readjustment which will come "after the war." He can be ready. He is going to have a real opportunity to be ready. His future is thus entirely up to him.

Silk Users to Get Rayon Allotment

WASHINGTON.—Defense officials Saturday night set aside 10 per cent of the nation's rayon yarn production and supplies for allocation among silk users affected by a drastic stop production command effective at midnight.

The newest step is intended, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply said in a statement, to "avert complete dislocation of the silk hosiery and civilian supply silk weaving industry."

The present order applies only to rayon yarn production during August and September, and during that time a special advisory committee to OPACS will attempt to work a long-range program based on increases in rayon production, consumer reaction to silk substitutes and adjustment of present rayon customers to the new conditions.

The committee will represent the rayon and hosiery industries, employees, distributors and consumers.

Armored Division Route Is Outlined

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The march route for the largest vehicular movement in the history of any American division was announced here Saturday as the Second Armored Division made final plans for the Louisiana maneuvers.

The division alone, without any attached units, will have nearly 3,000 vehicles by the morning of Aug. 10, when the first of its two 70-mile columns leave the reservation here, Lieut. Col. Redding F. Perry, supply officer, said.

About 2,300 wheeled vehicles will make the trip in four days by way of U. S. Highway 80 to Shreveport, La., and then by Highway 171 to the vicinity of Mansfield, La.

About 700 tanks and half-tracks, 44 field guns and 2,500 men will make the trip by rail. This movement will require 15 freight trains and more than 350 freight cars. Weight of the rail shipment will be in excess of 15,000,000 pounds.

FIRM DELIVERS ITS 1,000th TANK TO WAR DEPARTMENT

BERWICK, Pa.—The American Car and Foundry Company of Berwick Saturday celebrated the delivery of the one thousandth tank to the United States War Department.

Thousands of workmen from the plant viewed a sham battle which demonstrated the striking power of the tank against gun nests and pill boxes.



PREPARES

Mitchell's Drug Store Joins Other West Texans in Expressing Patriotic Pride in the Progress of the Defense Program in this State, Which is Leading All Others in National Defense Preparations.

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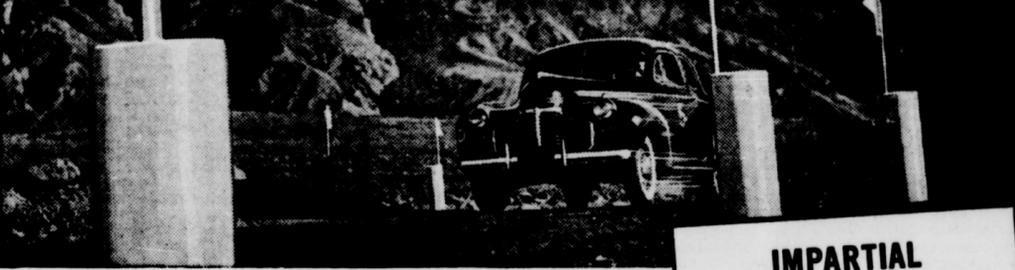
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NEW OIL *that gives car engines* GOOD OLD OIL-PLATING

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Oil-Plated engine proves good for more than Double the Mileage averaged by rivals in Daring Death-Test...Certified

Plenty of good old pre-streamline cars with OIL-PLATED engines still pass your house quietly . . . pass newer cars on the road . . . pass oil-inspection many a time without needing a quart. That's because inner engine parts have been kept OIL-PLATED by the strong magnet-like action that won't let OIL-PLATING quickly drain down. Even all night, OIL-PLATING stays up to its topmost point—on guard against wear in advance! Yet this famous OIL-PLATING—based on the Conoco Germ Processed oil patent—is merely one factor in today's great success of the new

CONOCO Nth MOTOR OIL

—Lasted 5,683 miles longer than next-best oil tested in Death Valley

Conoco Nth oil invited itself straight up against 5 other representative oils in an all-out test to the death . . . unbiased . . . Certified. The graveyard was cruel Death Valley—so hot you can't sweat. 6 everyday coupes were used—all alike. Each

got one 5-quart fill of some one competing oil—locked in by the Official Referee. Then under strictly equal conditions all cars sped without added oil, till engines cracked up.

The weakest oil gave up while Conoco Nth still had 8,268 miles to go . . . Certified. All 5 rivals together averaged 7,057 miles less than Conoco Nth oil . . . Certified.

Real difference—from a Real source

Two modern synthetics are in new Conoco Nth oil. Now think of modern vitamin synthetics, replacing some of Nature's life-givers lost in modern food processing. Similarly, the latest oil refining methods destroy some of Nature's life-givers. But today full life is brought back—more than generously—by the two Conoco synthetics.

One of these will make Conoco Nth motor oil keep your engine OIL-PLATED. The other will check the effect of foul leftovers caused by every engine's normal firing. This commonest of all oil troubles is now checked—inhibited—by Thialkene

IMPARTIAL

Latest available oil of each competitive brand bought retail by Referee.

New stock coupes all alike; broken-in alike; tuned alike; handled alike. Engines had been taken apart for Referee—to assure same conditions for all oils. Same route for all. One fill of oil per car. None added. Engines under lock—under scrutiny—every mile.

CERTIFIED I hereby certify that the Death Valley Test and related work were thoroughly and fairly conducted. Engine Destruction occurred in each case at the mileage stated.

H. M. Jackson

Consulting Engineer, who during Academic year is Professor of Automotive Engineering, Purdue University



Contracts for Sherman-Denison Basic Flying School Awarded

AUSTIN.—Contracts for the Basic Flying School to be located between Sherman and Denison have been awarded in the amount of \$5,069,086, the Chairman of the National Defense Committee for Texas, was advised recently by the War Department.

The basic contract was given to the R. F. Ball Construction Company of Fort Worth and to the Central Contracting Company of Dallas in the amount of \$3,067,681. This contract covers the construction of general housing, streets, railway,

water supply, sewers and sewage disposal plants, electric transmission and other utilities. Approximately 135 buildings will be constructed.

The second contract, covering construction of the landing field, including clearings, grubbing, grading, excavation of top soil, seeding and paving of runways, taxi strips and aprons, has been awarded to Gilford-Hill and Company of Dallas in the amount of \$1,981,405.

The school is located on a 1,273 acre tract approximately six miles from the cities of Sherman and Denison.

Winter is a dangerous time, but summer's clear weather is no cure-all for traffic accidents.

Third Army Soldiers Take Over Lake Charles

LAKE CHARLES, La. — Third Army soldiers from 13 States have taken over this city—which is to serve as the nerve center for the Nation's largest war maneuvers—and are placing in order machinery that will keep 303,000 soldiers moving over an area of 31,000 square miles in East Texas and Louisiana during August and September.

It's from here that Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Third Army commander, will direct the "civil war" that is to be waged between units of his own forces and Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear's Second Army, in what is to constitute the biggest sham conflict ever staged in the peacetime history of the United States.

Out of this city will move most of the food supplies that will feed more than 300,000 hungry soldiers, and from this city, over hundreds of miles of army-erected communication lines will go the orders that will keep the huge force co-ordinated in its movements.

On hand to have Lake Charles ready for the opening of the mock war games are more than 5,000 service troops, selected from the units of the Third Army. These soldiers are under the command of

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Lewis, executive officer of the area service command.

Third Army headquarters have been established in a junior high school building here. General Krueger, who is expected to arrive here the latter part of the week, will establish his office in a downtown building.

Although a great deal of secrecy is being maintained by both the Second and Third Armies concerning the big battle, information is leaking out relative to the real magnitude of the affair. For instance, it has been announced that 13 of the 33 divisions that comprise the United States Army will be arrayed against each other in the mock conflict. Eleven of these divisions will be units of the Third Army.

Despite the fact that the "high command" alone knows what type of war will be waged, the lineup of opposing forces suggests that General Lear's Second Army will stage a blitzkrieg against the Third Army the like of which has never before been attempted in this Nation.

The lineup of divisions has been announced as follows:

Second Army:
Second Cavalry Division, Fort Riley, Kan.

Fifth Regular Division, Fort Custer, Mich.

Sixth Regular Division, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.

VII Army Corps—27th Division (New York), Fort McClellan, Ala.; 33rd Division (Illinois), Camp Forrest, Tenn., and 35th Division (Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri), Camp Robinson, Ark.

First Armored Corps—First Armored Division, Fort Knox, Ky., and Second Armored Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

GHQ Units—Mechanized Cavalry and Field Artillery Brigades and bombardment and pursuit air force elements.

Third Army:

IV Army Corps — 31st Division (Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida), Camp Blanding, Fla.; 43rd Division (Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine), Camp Blanding, and Fourth Division, Fort Benning, Ga.

V Army Corps — 32nd Division (Michigan, Wisconsin), Camp Livingston; 34th Division (Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota), Camp Clairborne, La.; 37th Division (Ohio), Camp Shelby, Miss.; 38th Division (Kentucky, West Virginia and Indiana), Camp Shelby; 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss; 191st and 193rd Tank Battalions.

VIII Army Corps—Second Regular Division, Fort Sam Houston; 36th Division (Texas), Camp Bowie; 45th Division (Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma), Camp Barkley; 56th Cavalry Brigade (Texas).
GHQ—501st Parachute Battalion, Fort Benning, Ga.

In the Third Army maneuver, the VIII Corps will oppose the IV Corps. The V Corps will conduct separate maneuvers in the Dry Prong Area and in addition will be called on to supply any special troops (at a moment's notice) that either the VIII or IV Corps might need during their mock war. The IV Corps will bivouac in the Leesville area.

Officers have pointed out that the Louisiana-East Texas area provides an ideal spot to test an army. The terrain problem and the solving of it will be one of the main features of the maneuvers. A trip over the area shows that it is spiced by rivers and bayous, dotted by lakes and marshes and cross sectioned by forests, denuded areas, stump covered cut-over pine land and cultivated areas.

Except for tactical information involving the Second and Third Armies, the maneuvers will be open for newspaper and radio coverage, officers have announced. Press headquarters will be maintained at Camp Polk near Leesville during the Third Army maneuvers Aug. 17-30. They will be transferred to the Charleston Hotel here for the mock battle Sept. 15-30.

Flying School at Coleman Said 50 Per Cent Complete

Work at Coleman Flying School, being constructed by J. M. Odom Construction Co., Austin, is 50 per cent complete, according to L. J. Wallace, superintendent.

Work began July 1 and the field will be ready the middle of September.

All buildings are under construction and some of them lack only the completion of the interior of being ready.

Buildings being constructed include, administration building, classroom building, three barracks, three hangers, stage house, recreation and canteen building, mess hall and a hospital.

Nine Additional Texas Aluminum Collection Concentration Points Named

AUSTIN.—Due to the size of the State of Texas nine additional Texas aluminum collection concentration points have been approved by the Office of Production Management, in charge of the campaign, according to notice received by the Chairman of the National Defense Committee for Texas.

The new concentration points bring the total of Texas cities so designated to seventeen.

Previously designated were Amarillo, El Paso, Fort Worth, Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Brownsville. The new concentration points are Lubbock, San Angelo, Abilene, Wichita Falls, Longview, Lufkin, Waco, Corpus Christi and Laredo.

With these seventeen aluminum collection centers set up, movement of the scrap aluminum for national defense during the week of July 21-23 will be expedited, it was announced.

Aluminum collection chairman in the cities designated as concentration centers are being asked to appoint special concentration point sub-committees to handle details of receiving and transporting of aluminum collected in surrounding counties. These special concentration point sub-committees to be appointed by the chairman in each city are being asked to be prepared to furnish volunteer workers, trucks, etc. (using all available volunteer trucks, workers, police, etc.), to carry out the concentration point disposition instructions with the supervision and assistance of U. S. Treasury Procurement Officers and the National Defense Committee for Texas.

Collection committees in each county will see to it that their aluminum is transported by volunteer conveyances to the concentration points. The concentration point sub-committees will be given specific instructions as to further movement of the collected scrap after all material from the concentration area is received and receipted for.

Instructions to the concentration sub-committees include warnings that constant guard be provided at all times until the aluminum is moved elsewhere.

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Just Across the Bridge on South Chadbourne

San Angelo, Texas

GIVE - US - A - HONK !



We Believe In
The American Creed



"I believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and TO DEFEND IT AGAINST ALL ENEMIES." - Wm. Tyler Page.

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"If It's From Wood - It's Good"

TWOHIG AND RANDOLPH

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SAN ANGELO



The name
"America" must
always exalt the
just pride of
patriotism.

—George Washington

We, of the Harlan Hotel, extend to you a hand, that we may join in a solid front of cooperation in saying:

FULL SPEED AHEAD!

HARLAN HOTEL

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GODDESS OF
LIBERTY

May your torch
never be
extinguished.

For us you
represent everything
America was, is
and hopes to be.

We join other West
Texans in giving our
full fledged support
to National Defense
Preparations.



"REGISTERED PHARMACISTS"

— CURB SERVICE —

ECHO DRUG

E. P. Halamiczek, Owner

McCAMEY, TEXAS

SOCIAL EVENTS of the WEEK

Miss Maggie Taylor, B. S. Taylor and Jap Taylor left Saturday for Trenton, Tenn. for a visit with relatives.

Murrel Steigler of Floresville is visiting in the home of Mrs. J. E. Rains. Miss Evelyn Rains is returning back to Kingsville with him where she is employed in the college beauty shop.

Lawrence Holcombe of Crane visited Mrs. C. J. Holcombe and family over the week end. Sunday, they drove to Monahans to visit another son of Mrs. Holcombe, Clarence.

Mr. and Mrs. Mohler Simpson and family arrived Sunday for a visit with relatives here. Mrs. Simpson is the twin sister of Ross Wheeler.

Miss May Liverman visited in Ballinger Sunday with her father who was ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John Prude, who are in Fort Davis for the summer visited here a short time Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Monroe and children of Hobbs, New Mexico, spent the first of the week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Jones and son are spending their vacation in Talpa with relatives. Talpa is the family home of both Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn Lowery and John Ann, and Mr. and Mrs. George Stephenson and daughter left Tuesday for Rockport where they plan to fish. Mr. Lowery's mother lives at Rockport and the Lowerys will also visit relatives.

Porter Johnson was in Dallas the first of the week on business and in Leonard where he visited relatives. His mother, Mrs. R. M. Johnson, returned with him to Rankin for a visit here. Mrs. Johnson, Miss Grace Roach and Mrs. Ed. Kole accompanied him to Midland last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cox of San Angelo spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Cox.

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Lawler and son of Seagraves were visiting relatives here a short time Sunday. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Lawler's mother, Mrs. L. A. Burress, who had been visiting in the editor's home for the past month.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yocham and son left Saturday for a vacation trip to Colorado, where they will visit Yellowstone Park and other places of interest. They were joined in New Mexico Sunday by Mr. and Mrs. Hazel Yocham and family and Norma Jean and Kathleen Wheeler. The families will make the trip through Colorado together.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Elrod have as their guest, Mrs. Elrod's sister, Miss Jackie Waller, of Plainview.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Fowler are in San Angelo for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Starnes and family spent Sunday in Alpine with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Starnes.

Mrs. Arville Brice of Denver City arrived Thursday for a visit here with relatives.

Phone Your News to No. 5

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Gravell and children are visiting in Alpine and Presidio Mrs. Gravell's parents live in Presidio.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McMullen and daughters of Houston were the guests Monday of Mrs. Claude Clark and Mrs. C. J. Holcombe as they were en route to Colorado.

Mrs. D. O. McKelvy and daughter, La Rosa, and Elton Hall spent the week-end in Wall with Mrs. A. A. Hall.

Mrs. J. T. Langford, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Langford and Miss Armedie Huffman returned Tuesday from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Freitag in Austin.

Mrs. Louis Bennett of Sonora arrived Thursday for a visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Powell left Saturday for Christoval where they will receive medical treatment.

Miss Marjorie Mitchell of San Angelo arrived Sunday for a visit here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Workman spent the week-end at Camp Wood with their son, Tommy.

Mrs. Gordon Steele of Crane and Miss Jimmy Lou Powell of Alpine are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamp Carter and daughter, Margaret Ann, will spend the week end on the dude ranch of Mr. and Mrs. John Prude at Fort Davis this week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cook, David Workman and A. H. Louder spent Monday fishing on Spring Creek, up near San Angelo.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Baggett and Mrs. Mary Perner of Ozona were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Cox Monday.

All Out

A Great Nation—Faced with a Great Responsibility—Meets it in a Great Way—A Solid Front—Pulling for a Common Cause—Your Democracy and Mine.

While lending aid to the Defense Program in every way possible, we, of the Fisher Drug Store, are continuing to offer to the public—efficient, courteous service.

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HITS OF THE WEEK!

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FRI. - SAT
2 Shows for the Price of 1
Brenda Marshall — David Bruce
"Singapore Woman"
AND
"Prairie Pioneer"
With Bob Steele

SUN. - MON.
An Appreciation Month Special
BETTY GRABLE—DON AMECHE
"Moon Over Miami"
ALSO DONALD DUCK
"A GOOD TIME FOR A DIME"

— FREE TICKET —
Clip this coupon and present it at the Box Office Saturday, Aug. 9th. With one paid adult admission. Subject to gov. tax.

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