THE INVENTION OF THE SEWING MACHINE IN 1870 MEANS THAT NEIGHBORS HAVE BEEN DROPPING IN FOR ABOUT 155 YEARS--TO USE IT!

THE WEATHER
WARMER
Tomorrow

Pampa Daily News

National War Chest
And Community Chest
Drive Is On
In Gray County
Put a Feather in Your Hat

VOL. 43, NO. 129. (8 Pages Today) PAMPA, TEXAS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1945 AP Full Leased Wire Price 5 Cents

Japan's Hidden Treasure of Gold, Silver and Platinum Is Uncovered

Yonai Becomes Second New Navy Minister

TOKYO, Oct. 9 — (AP) — American soldiers stood guard today over uncovered Japanese gold, silver and platinum reserves of more than $250,000,000, and Allied headquarters said that the imperial army and navy, which had held part of the treasure, hadn't accounted for a penny since 1937.

"Responsible" Japanese officials led the way to the treasure, General MacArthur's headquarters related, on this first day in office of Premier Kijuro Shidehara's already-reshuffled new government. The aged but energetic premier told correspondents he was "not prepared to discuss' whether Japan was guilty of starting the war, and issued an eight-point program pledging personal freedom and a fight against famine.

New navy minister Adm. Soyemu Toyoda's portfolio was lifted even before he could be sworn in, and Adm. Mitsumaska Yonai—who once dared oppose warlord Hideki Tojo—replaced him in the new cabinet. Toyoda, said Japanese sources, might be considered a war-criminal suspect.

The impounded treasure included reserves in the bank of Japan belonging to the bank of Thailand (Siam), bank of Indo-China, federal reserve bank of China, bank of Italy and bank of chosen (Korea). All impounded metals and coin will be held until Allied headquarters receives instructions from Allied governments on its disposal

The seizure, made quietly and

See JAPS TREASURE, Page 8

Civil Action Is Filed Against Two Electric Concerns

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—(AP)—The justice department today announced the filing of a civil action against the General Electric company and the Westinghouse Electric corporation, alleging violation of the anti-trust laws in the sale of electrical equipment for export.

The action, brought in the federal district court for southern New York, also named the International General Electric company (IGE), formed in 1919 by GE as an agent in certain foreign countries; Westinghouse Electric International Co., organized in 1919 by Westinghouse as an agent abroad; and electrical apparatus export association, formed about 1931 by IGE and Westinghounse International.

The justice department announcement here said the complaint alleged that since about 1931 the five defendants "have been continuously and are now engaged in" an unlawful combination to restrain trade with foreign nations in electrical equipment; and that the General Electric and Westinghouse subsidiaries have agreed to fix prices on electrical equipment sold to major American corporations and banking houses which the buyers would export.

At pittsburgh, Westinghounse issued a statement saying the electrical apparatus export association has been operating under the supervision of the federal trade commission more than 14 years, and adding:

"We believe that the operations

See CIVIL ACTION, Page 8

Panhandle Veterans Returned to States

Included in the recent passenger lists of Panhandle servicemen who have arrived States side, compiled by the Associated Press, are:

On the USS Costa Rica Victory who was due in New York Oct. 5: S/Sgt. James R. Mardis, Childress; Pvt. Carl O. Capps, Lubbock; T-4 Harry D. Lewis, Perryton.

USS Admiral Rodman, arrived in San Francisco Oct. 3: Sgt. Walter J. Thomas, Childress; Ffc. Brumo Jimenez, Lubbock; 2nd Lt. William H. Hove and T-5 William H. Dwight, both of Amarillo.

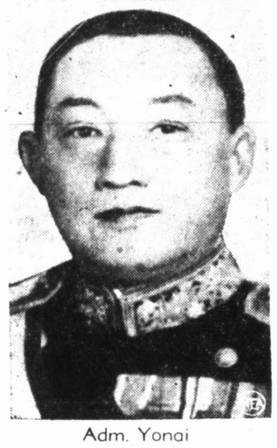
USS Lewiston Victory, due in New York Oct. 6: Pvt. Lawson C. Gardner, Lubbock; T-4 William W. Tipton, Plainview; T-5 John L. Davis, Amarillo.

USS John Howland, due in Boston Oct. 5; T-4 Hurvel L. Holmes, Borger; Cpl. Wilmer C. Brown, Plainview.

USS Montclair Victory, due in Boston Oct. 5: Pfc. Morgan Sanford, Childress.

Jeep wrecker service, 24 hours service. Pampa Safety Lane. Phone 101 day or 37 nights. (Adv.)

★ ★ ★



Adm. Yonai

Communist Party Leader in China Is Assassinated

CHUNGKING, Oct. 9.—(AP)—A panel of physicians and witnesses was summoned today to any autopsy to determine the type of gun used in yesterday's puzzling assassination of Li Shao Shih, secretary-general of the Chinese communist party's Chungking headquarters—a man who reputedly had no enemies.

Two American doctors were invited to participate, and Chungking sources pointed out that such extreme attention to witnesses removal of the bullet crew from the fear of both communists and Chungking government authorities that one side or the other might term the slaying a political crime.

Li was killed by a fusillade through the back of a communist-owned sedan in which he was riding through the quiet Shapingpa university section of Chunking late yesterday. His death came at a time when communists and China's central government were reported drafting a communique announcing an accord resulting from five weeks of unification conferences.

It was the first open assassination of a Chinese communist leader since 1937. Investigating are the Chungking police, gendarmerie, courts and the communists themselves. All four groups were represented at today's autopsy.

His chauffeur, reported to have disappeared after the shooting, is sought to learn if he can furnish any clues to the assassins. The chauffeur reportedly is an employe of communist headquarters. Li, of whom a communist newspaper wrote "He had no known enemies," was shot through the chest at 5 p. m. He died an hour and 45 minutes later in a hospital.

Central government authorities remained silent on the assassination pending formulation of an official statement.

Dr. Frank Herrington, former U. S. navy doctor now employed here by the UNRRA, went to communist headquarters to offer his services.

Commissioners Plan Plumbing Ordinance

A new plumbing ordinance was being considered by the city commission, meeting today.

City Manager Garland Franks said that the present ordinance had been amended to such an extent that it was not effective in some cases and certain parts did not conform to state plumbing statutes.

After the commission decides on that matter, City Attorney R. F. Gordon will draw up a new document.

MEANEST THIEF

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 9—(AP)—A bride-to-be reported to police a slight hitch in her marriage plans.

Her wedding dress and veil were stolen from a telephone booth, she said.

BIG-3 UNABLE TO AGREE

Pierre Laval Is Condemned to Death for Intelligence With Enemy

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Former Vichy Chief Stripped Of All Rights

PARIS, Oct. 9 — (AP)— Pierre Laval was condemned to death for intelligence with the enemy and attacking the security of France.

The former Vichy chief of government, who before the war was three times Premier of France, had boycotted the trial after the opening days and had been confined to a dungeon beneath the palace of justice.

A jury of 12 members of parliament and 12 from the resistance movement took little time to seal the doom of the man accused of treason. The same court during the summer condemned former Marshal Petatin. Laval's superior in the Vichy regime, but Gen. de Gaulle commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Laval was stripped of all citizenship rights and his property was confiscated.

It took the jury only 62 minutes to decide the trial which the white-tied defendant had called a "judicial crime."

Once again, Laval was not in the courtroom. His attorney, Albert Naud, quoted him as saying:

"It was what I expected all along."

Naud said Laval took the verdict "very calmly."

One of Laval's guards said he refused to appear for the reading of the lengthy verdict.

Laval's only chance of escape is to appeal to Gen. de Gaulle for commutation to life imprisonment.

But this, his attorney said, Laval would refuse to do.

Judge Paul Mongibeaux starting droning out the long verdict soon after the jurors filed in at 5:17 p. m. He pronounced sentence only after the whole document was read.

No date was fixed for execution.

The jurors made it plain that the former chief of the Vichy regime had damaged his position by his

See VICHY CHIEF, Page 8

Perry Is Named Division Manager

Frank M. Perry, for the past 18 years superintendent of the General Atlas Carbon company here, has been appointed division manager of the natural gasoline and chemical division of the Cities Service Oil company.

Perry has been in the company's New York office since July when the General Atlas properties here were sold to Cabot.

After graduating from Mississippi A. and M. in 1919, where he majored in electrical and chemical engineering, Ferry became associated with the Toledo Edison company, a subsidiary of Cities Service, as an engineer.

Later, he was with the Atlas Chemical company, Toledo, and Pennsylvania Atlas Chemical in Washington, Pa.

He succeeds Henry Ells, an employee of the company since 1923 who became division manager in 1940. Ells will be associated with the United Carbon company in Charleston, W. Va.

Perry is married and has two boys, both of whom are in Sewanee Military academy. The family will make their home in Bartlesville, Okla.

COURT'S VERDICT IS ISSUED



Pierre Laval . . . Destined To Hang

Government Seeking End to Coal Strikes

By The Associated Press

The government went ahead today hopeful of success in ending its biggest postwar labor dispute, spreading soft coal strikes affecting some 177,000 workers from more than 685 mines.

Settlement of the 19-day-old coal shutdown in six states would shave the nation's strike lines materially. Current disputes across the country kept about 425,000 men and women away from their jobs, a decrease of more than 125,000 over last week's new 1945 of 550,000.

The critical situation in the coal fields received the most attention from the government. Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach said "progress" had been made in conferences with John L. Lewis, United Mine workers president, and bituminous operators. As they met for the third time he appeared optimistic and seizzure of the 675 idle mines was not believed imminent.

The shutdown of additional coal mines—some 5,000 miners left their pits in Indiana yesterday — forced the closing of additional steel mills and resulted in mass layoffs of workers. In Pittsburgh, the U. S. Steel company cut its operations to 51 per cent of capacity and said by the weekend a total of 18 of its blast furnaces and 58 open hearths would be closed in the Pittsburgh area.

The shutdowns, stemming from strikes by a union of foremen and supervisory employes in a dispute over collective bargaining, have forced 73,000 miners from pits in West Virginia; 57,000 in Pennsylvania; 26,500 in Kentucky; 8,000 in Tennessee; 8,000 in Ohio, and 5,000 in Indiana.

There was no indication of settlement today of the strike of an estimated 35,000 to 60,000 New York dock workers as the world's busiest port was jammed with unmoved freight.

An embargo was placed on all shipments of freight to New York for export. A spokesman for the AFL International Longshoremen's association said membership polls were to be held today and tomorrow on the possibility of return to work by Thursday.

There was a tense feeling in the Hollywood movie lots after yesterday's outbreak of violence in which 78 persons were hurt when nonstriking movie workers crossed AFL picket lines. The strikers were summoned back to picket line duty again today while 200 nonstrikers spent the night in Warner Brothers' resieged studio in Burbank, Calif. About 350 to 400 others, however, went home and were due back to work today.

Flag Is Planted On Top of Japs' Sacred Mountain

TOKYO, Oct. 9—(AP)—Old Glory flies today from Fujiyama—planted there Sept. 21 by a valiant band of ten officers and enlisted men of the 27th infantry division after a tortuous climb in snow, wind, hail, fog and rain.

The rare atmosphere at the top of Japan's 12,365-foot sacred mountain played tricks on their vision, the climbers said. Stones and shoes appeared green-blue. Eyeballs burned. Heavy fog cut their vision to arm's length.

Fourteen set out to make the climb. Two aggravated old leg injuries and were forced to turn back. Two others turned back to help the injured down the mountainside.

Two days earlier a medical unit had blazed a trail for the flag party, and left the division's insignia tacked to the 12,000-foot marker.

Members of the flag-planting party who completed the trek included Pfc. Jose E. Hernandez, El Paso, Texas.

The trail blazing medics were led by Capt. George N. Furbeck of Tolstoi, Mexico, 105th regimental surgeon who has climbed 18,000-foot Mount Popocatapetl. In his party was T/5 Walter Trott, Dallas, Texas.

F. Kaji, "keeper of the mountain," who has made the climb more than 1,400 times, said the Furbeck party was the first to go up since 1939, except for five Japanese meteorologists who staffed a weather bureau on its heights.

Attorney General Clark To Visit Texas

DALLAS, Oct. 9.—(AP)—Attorney General Tom Clark is scheduled to arrive in Dallas tomorrow, the first stop on a visit to several Texas cities.

Accompanying the attorney general will be Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan, also chairman of the democratic national committee; Edwin W. Pauley, U. S. representative on the allied reparations commission; Paul A. Porter, federal communications chairman. Congressmen Hatton W. Sumners, Dallas, and John E. Lyle, Corpus Christi; and Dale Miller, Washington representative of the Dallas chamber of commerce.

Clark will broadcast over the Texas state network and the Texas quality network from 9 to 9:30 p. m. tomorrow.

Phone 51 Garage. 600 S. Cuyler. (Adv.)

Walker Will Enter Amarillo Hospital

C. H. Walker, city corporation court judge, will leave tomorrow for Amarillo where he will enter a hospital for an eye operation.

Former City Judge C. E. (Dan) McGrew will serve in Walker's place until his return.

24 hour service, City Cab. Phone 441. (Adv.)

Committees of Chest, Fund Drive Working

Lieb Langston, chairman of the Community Chest-National War Fund campaign in Gray county, today issued an urgent call for workers in the residential, industrial, and business committees to meet with him tomorrow night, beginning at 7:30, at the Junior high school auditorium.

"It is very important that all workers and leaders be at this meeting," he said, when supplies and literature for the general drive will be distributed.

Chairman Langston said the general fund drive will get underway on Thursday. The advanced gifts drive is being waged now. A quota of $20,000 has been assigned to the advanced gifts drive.

A total of $6,700 has been turned in as advanced gifts, he said. Those workers who have not contacted contributors are urged to do so at once, in order that the drive can be brought to a close and make way for the general drive.

Contributions are to be turned in as they are received, daily, he said. Workers may turn them in to him, to Committee Chairman C. P. Euckler, or to the campaign secretary, Miss Geneva Schmidt, county treasurer, at the court house.

Langston said that too many people are giving too little in the drive to raise $35,655 as the county's part in the national and local charity campaign. It is recommended that employes give the equivalent of two days' pay at least, more if possible. "We welcome pledges, with no down payment, or with down payment," he said. "The balance can be paid weekly, or any way the employes desire."

He said that many people were doing the way they used to do when each organization carried on its own drive. There are six organizations in this campaign, including the National War Fund, he explained. "When this drive is over,

See WAR FUND, Page 8

New York Honors Admiral Nimitz

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—(AP)—Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz came to New York today to receive the acclaim of millions in the city's first official reception for a naval hero in nearly half a century.

He stepped from a silver-painted navy R-5-D at La Guardia field at 10:05 a. m. (CWT) after a flight from Washington, to begin a day-long round of activities, including triumphal 22-mile tour through jam-packed streets. It was the first full military parade in New York since the start of the war.

Eight sideboys piped the admiral off the plane, in the same fashion that an admiral is traditionally piped over the side when he visits a warship.

The hero of the Pacific, accompanied by his wife and 13 veterans who won the congressional Medal of Honor under his command, were greeted officially by Mayor F. H. La Guardia, Admiral Jonas Ingram, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, and other high naval and army officers.

Mrs. Nimitz was welcomed by her

See NIMITZ, Page 8

Barb wire at Lewis Hardware Co. (Adv.)

A-Secret Will Not Be Shared by U.S.

LONDON, Oct. 9—(AP)—Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told Commons today that President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Generalissimo Stalin had been unable to break the deadlock over procedure which collapsed the recent conference of Allied foreign ministers.

Just before Bevin began his formal report on the meeting, Attlee said the government "will of course be happy" to discuss with the United States the future of atomic power.

Bevin outlined to the crowded and anxious house details of the dispute which arose over the question of whether all five leading Allied nations would participate in peace treaties for the Balkans, Italy and Finland, or only those which were signatories to specific armistices.

"An agreement could not be reached between the three foreign ministers," Bevin said. "They referred the matter to the three heads of government and they took the same view."

Bevin, however, expressed confidence that, "given time and a continuance of patience and understanding, the big powers would overcome present divergencies" and work out the foundations for a stable peace.

Bevin's tone was temperate. His words were measured carefully.

"Perhaps it is a little too close to the two great victories to be able to reach an immediate agreement," he said, "for our part, we will certainly work in the same spirit of cooperation with which the countries united to pursue the war."

Bevin told commons it was he who, at the outset of the council sessions, had suggested that all five foreign ministers participate in all discussions.

He declared that Molotov had agreed with the understanding that the decisions would be taken only by delegations representing governments who were signatories to the armistices.

Bevin said that Molotov's "new" attitude on procedure for discussion was taken up on instructions from this government. Bevin added that the procedure advocated by the soviet delegation "would obviously have created international difficulties which the United States and British delegations did not feel they

See ATOMIS SECRET, Page 8

Work Progressing On Meeting Hall

Employes in the city hall are greeted by sounds of hammering and sawing each morning as work on the civic club rooms on the second floor progresses.

The remodeling of the old city auditorium is being done by the Alpaco Construction company of Pampa.

Garland Franks, city manager, said that the work is progressing satisfactorily and that it will be completed in a few weeks.

The meeting hall, when completed, will be euipped with the most modern materials available and will seat about 200 persons, Franks said.

A complete kitchen will be installed with a capacity to serve any group that wishes to meet there. The cost of the project is being borne by the city, the chamber of commerce and the civic clubs of Pampa.

Around the World

30 PERSONS KILLED

ISTANBUL, Oct. 9—(AP)—Dispatches from Erzurum, capital of Turkish Armenia, reported today that 30 persons were killed and 40 injured yesterday when a passenger train collided with a freight train near that city.

SEAPLANE MISSING

TOKYO, Oct. 9—(AP)—A navy mariner seaplane with Rear Adm. William D. Sample is massing off the southern Honshu naval base of Wakayama, and a search of the vicinity by two planes today disclosed no trace of the craft.

(In San Francisco, friends of Mrs. Sample said she was informed by the navy that her husband has been missing since last Tuesday.)

REMEDY WEAKNESSES

DUBLIN, N. H., Oct. 9—(AP)—A six-day conference, with former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts as chairman, will be held here Oct. 11 to 16 "to consider how best to remedy the weaknesses of the United Nations organization."

Invitations to attend the meeting have been accepted by 47 prominent jurists, educators, writers and businessmen, Grenville Clark, conference secretary, announced.

NIP PRESS COMMENTS

TOKYO, Oct. 9—(AP)—Comments of the still-skeptical, now free Japanese press on Premier Kijuro Shidehara's new government:

Asahi: "Most of the new ministers are either bureaucrats of the elder school or diet (parliament) members. There is nothing refreshing about the new cabinet."

Mainichi: "Frankly speaking, we don't expect any far-sighted policy or program from this stop-gap cabinet."

Article Series Reads Like Novel

Rose Wilder Lane, noted author who writes for this newspaper, relates in a series of articles to appear on the editorial page beginning today, how the citizens of Danbury, Conn., fought against bureaucratic control of the Danbury zoning commission.

This series of commentaries has been declared "more interesting than a novel," and is worth the time of all readers.

NEEDY BURGLARS

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 9—(AP)—End of the wartime boom here has reduced thieves to taking almost anything.

John Bribbon told police a prowler entered his home, took two bananas, 50 cents and five theater tickets.

'IF ALL GOES WELL':

TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE IN LATE '46

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — (AP) — America, facing the toughest reconversion hurdles between now and spring, will complete the transition from war to peace late in 1946—if all goes well.

Chairman J. A. Krug predicted this today at the 100th and final meeting of the war production board. He said the decline in national income and in production would be halted early next year.

Krug stressed, however, that his forecasts were based "on the assumption or an orderly reconversion."

"They would have to be modified," he said, "in the vent of prolonged and widespread labor disputes, extensive hoarding (of materials), serious disruption of the price structure, or other unforeseen circumstances."

At the same time the WPB chief reported that during the five years beginning in July, 1940, this country doubled its manufacturing output to hurl more than $186,000,000,000 of munitions against the Axis.

This was done, Krug said, by "superimposing war production on normal production, rather than sub-

See TRANSITION, Page 8

28TH IN IMPORTANCE:

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS LEAD ALL AGRICULTURE

(Editor's Note: This is the twelfth in a series of articles dealing with the industrial survey of Pampa and vicinity. The survey was prepared by Burt C. Blanton, Dallas consulting engineer.)

By IMOGENE CHRISTENSEN

The agricultural importance of Gray county is 149th in importance in the value of all crops harvested in the 254 Texas counties, ranks 18th in importance in the value of all livestock products; and 150th in importance in the value of all livestock on farms and ranches.

The average size farm or ranch approximates 828 acres, with the average value of land and building on each farm or ranch about $23,083 as computed by Bert Blanton. About 663 farms and ranches spread over 91.5 percent (548,955 acres) of the entire acreage of Gray county's 599,680 acres.

Of the total acreage, 135,057 acres were in crops which were harvested, with 68.4 percent of the acreage in wheat. Grain sorghums accounted for 22.1 percent of the harvest; cotton, hay and barley about 2.3 percent each; corn, oats, rye and small grains less than 1 percent each.

At the period of computation, April 1, 1940, used by Blanton, 15,-

See LIVESTOCK, Page 8

THE WEATHER

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

6 a.m. today	44
7 a.m.	44
8 a.m.	44
9 a.m.	44
10 a.m.	43
11 a.m.	45
12 noon	44
1 p.m.	48
Yesterday's Max.	68
Yesterday's Min.	46



WARMER

WEST TEXAS: Cloudy with occasional rain this afternoon, tonight, and Wednesday, warmer Wednesday.

EAST TEXAS: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain south and extreme west, cooler south and east portions tonight, Wednesday cloudy with occasional rain, warmer north and west portions. Moderate to occasionally fresh northeast to southeast winds on the coast.

OKLAHOMA: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with occasional light rain west and central portions tonight and most state Wednesday. Little temperature change tonight; lowest temperatures in lower 40s, slightly warmer Wednesday.

Pampa News

Published daily except Saturday by The Pampa News, 322 W. Foster Ave., Pampa, Texas. Phone 666—All departments. MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS (Full Leased Wires). The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or other wise credited to this paper and also the regular news published herein. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Pampa, Texas, under the act of March 3rd, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

BY CARRIER in Pampa 25¢ per week, $1.00 per month. Paid in advance, $2.00 per 3 months, $4.00 per six months, $12.00 per year. Price per single copy 5 cents. No mail orders accepted in localities served by carrier delivery.

A TIME OF CONFUSION

Right now there is a good deal of confusion in the public mind over the highly important matters of occupation policy for Japan and demobilization of our own army.

Some of it comes from official sources and some from unofficial but important army spokesmen. General Eichelberger has said that if the Japs behave themselves the occupation may not last more than a year. General Wainwright, with his painfully acquired knowledge of Japanese character, says it should continue for 20 years. General Barney Giles has upped the occupation estimate to a full century.

Generals won't decide the length of occupation or initiate any formal government policy, though they may be consulted. When the state department announced that Japanese policy would be made in Washington, not by American occupation forces, it was stating an obvious fact. It was also, by general agreement, rebuking General MacArthur.

This rebuke may have been called forth by the general's remark about reducing the occupation forces in Japan to 200,000 in six months. Or it may have been because of some unpublicized disagreement over policy or operation between Washington and MacArthur headquarters. At any rate, it succeeded in getting the public pretty well mixed up.

Some people seem to have the idea that the 200,000 figure applies to the whole postwar army in the Pacific. They are disturbed by the feeling that we are taking unnecessary chances with Japan.

In other quarters there is an apparent fear that the army is retaining a lot of men needlessly, although the immediate size of our force in Japan is not the determining factor in demobilization.

Probably most of this cunfusion is inevitable, and probably the only remedy for much of it is patience. It takes almost as long to unwind from a war as it does to wind up for one. There are still supply and transportation problems, as well as separation-center bottlenecks, to slow the rate of demobilization.

But there is an element of danger in this impatience. Every family with a member in the armed forces wants that member home as quickly as possible. That is right and natural. And because it is, it might tempt some congressmen and other officials to turn the whole thing into a political football.

Congress already has its eyes on the 1946 elections. And what the country doesn't need right now is a scramble of legislators to see who can make the most promises for quickest demobilization, and to introduce numerous hurried, ill-considered and time-wasting bills to implement those promises and impress the voters.

The immediate result could only be more confusion. And the ultimate result might be a national defense based on blind faith in the atomic bomb and another skeleton army and navy.

Freeing Danbury From The Zoning Commission

By ROSE WILDER LANE

Connecticut towns correspond to western counties. I'd say that I live in the country, five miles from Danbury, but I really live in the town of Danbury, five miles from the city of Danbury (which is inside the town.) The Zoning Commission was imposing these regulations on the townspeople, that is, on me and my farmer-neighbors. But of course the people in the city of Danbury far out-vote us.



Rose Wilder Lane

I really didn't see what I could do about it. I don't know anybody who's "important" in Danbury, nor anything about the political - party line - ups and pressures. Of course, like all cities, Danbury is run by a political-party gang; anybody would know that, but that was all I knew. So far as I could find out, nobody objected to being regulated some more and paying for it, except the one obscure little shopkeeper who came to see me. And nobody else actually did. He was the one person who was determined to do something to stop it.

Well, he said that he could talk, so he talked; and he had come out on a bus and walked a mile to tell me that I can write, so I ought to write a letter to the Danbury paper. It seemed that I could do that, so I did. The letter began,

"If any citizen of Danbury wonders how any decent German stood for Hitler's regime, may I ask him what he will be doing Tuesday evening? At 8 p. m. on Tuesday, in City Court room in City Hall, a public hearing will discuss new regulations to be imposed on us." And it ended,

"Goebbels said that no matter who loses this war, Hitler will win it because the whole world will adopt the principles of national socialism. The principle of socialism is the destruction of the individual's right to own property and of the individual's responsibility, in law, for his own actions. Socialism is the police-enforced obedience of individuals to regulations imposed upon them "for the common good."

"'The cardinal principle of our American life,' Wendell Phillips said, 'is that God gives every person the sense to manage his own affairs.'

"The real question to be decided in City Hall on Tuesday evening—by or for the citizens of Danbury—is this: Was Goebbels right?"

Of course I didn't know whether the paper would print this letter. The rural postman used to bring me the Danbury paper, a day late, but I had let the subscription lapse. So I didn't know whether the letter was printed. I telephoned some neighbors to ask if they were going to the hearing, and they said, "What hearing??" and, "Oh, are there going to be zoning regulations?" They didn't think they'd go; they'd see. This is the busiest time in New England towns, with haying and harvesting and canning, and people are tired after supper.

One neighbor said her husband was driving in on an errand and he'd take me if I didn't mind going early; she wasn't going. So at 7:30 I was idling along Main Street, window-shopping. There was half an hour to spare and I didn't want to spend it in an empty courtroom waiting for a few strangers to come in.

At 7:55 I came within sight of City Hall and I was stunned. Traffic was stopped the street was jammed; at least 2,000 persons were trying to get into that little courtroom that holds possibly 300. They were mostly first or second-generation Americans, today's typical New Englanders, from Syria, Croatia, Poland, Hungary, Russia and Italy. Danbury is an industrial city.

This crowd was milling around slowly so that finally I oozed into the courtroom. Beyond the railing were half a dozen gentlemen, obviously members of the Zoning Commission though I didn't know any of them. They didn't seem to know what to do. They didn't open the hearing. At 8:10 the crowd began to applaud impatiently; at 8:20 it was an uproar. The Commission's chairman quieted it to say that they were discussing adjourning to the High school auditorium. Some wag shouted, "Adjourn to the racetrack, you can run faster!" The crowd yelled approval of that, and the Commissioners evidently decided to use their authority.

(to be continued)

The Nation's Press

CHEERS FOR THE ONCE LOWLY GOOBER

(Atlanta Constitution)

Please ready the ash can to receive a once sound phrase . . . the one which said, "Oh, that's just peanuts"—meaning it was unimportant.

Throw the phrase in the ash can and slam down the lid. For all time.

Estimates are that this year's Georgia peanut crop will equal—may even exceed—the cotton crop in cash value to the state. About 140 of Georgia's counties join in producing the cotton. Some 40 counties in southwest Georgia do the big job of turning out peanuts.

Georgia, once a producer of peanuts for oil and far-distant "fabricators" of peanut products, now has an expanding, thriving number of plants turning out peanut butter, candies, meal and other products.

With cotton and its by-products still a cash crop, with peanuts equaling it, with livestock and tobacco more important each year, Georgia rapidly is approaching that greatly desired "diversification"—with, however, plenty of work yet to be done.

The Iroquois Indians have a different mask for every occasion—clan masks, medicine masks, masks for controlling the winds and scalp masks, among others.

How Much Rocking Can The Ol' Boat Take?



● News Behind the News

The National Whirligig

By RAY TUCKER

PATENTS—The difficulties and possible misunderstandings involved in unscrambling our wartime relationships with our Allies were vividly illustrated when a house judiciary subcommittee recently held an executive session on H. R. 3750. The incident also revealed that international mishaps may occur because federal officials themselves are uninformed about complex problems assigned to them.

H. R. 3750 amends the first war powers act to given Alien property custodian James E. Markham the authority to return seized assets to friendly Allies whose territory was once occupied by German forces. When the nazis invaded France, Belgium, Holland and Norway, we grabbed those countries' holdings here to prevent Hitler from claiming them.

The property consisted mainly of patents. When we entered the conflict, we utilized some of them to make arms and shipped the weapons to our Allies for their defense. It is also proposed in the measure that we reimburse the original owners for the use of their patents.

FLARE-UP—Democratic and republican members flared up when Major Ray M. Harris, patent counsel for the legal branch of the army services, explained the deal.

"Let me get this straight," interrupted Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, subcommittee chairman ordinarily a loyal administration man. "We are now engaged in cancelling our advances under lend-lease. Now, on top of that, we have to pay claims on patents which were used in these lend-lease transactions, and which are owned by friendly Allies. Is that correct?"

"Yes," replied Major Harris.

HOT—Representative Earl C. Michener is a good Michigan republican, but he is not a particularly aggressive member of the opposition. Indeed, there are times when his tolerance and mildness irritate partisan leaders. But even he leaped into the ragument when it appeared that Uncle Sam was being sold down the international river, not once but twice.

"Is this the situation?" he asked. "We used these patents to manufacture implements of war and delivered them to our Allies under lend-lease, and got no return. Is that right?"

"Yes," answered Major Harris.

"And now we have to pay royalties for the privilege of making the weapons of war which we gave them?"

"Yes, sir," avowed the officer.

The subcommittee regarded these admissions as so sensational that it refused to assume responsibility for any decision on H. R. 3750. It reported the measure to the full judiciary committee for consideration and action, "without recommendation."

"It was too hot a world potato for them to handle, especially in view of Keynes-Halifax-Truman-Byrnes debates on cancellation of the forty-nine-billion-dollar lend-lease bill and the proposals that Uncle Sam lend billions to lend-lease beneficiaries at low or no interest for fifty years.

FACTS—Unfortunately for Major Harris and the critical congressmen, the factor in the files of the A. P. C.'s office refute their fears. And yet this kind of misinformation is bandied about official circles every day in the year, which, little by little, poisons the springs of world good will and earns Uncle Sam the nickname of "Uncle Shylock."

It so happens that only ten patents, belonging to nations of France, Holland, Belgium, and Norway, are involved. When their countries were conquered by the nazis, we took over their properties in self-defense. We acted as their executor, issuing licensing under their patents to American manufacturers and collecting royalties which we placed in escrow on behalf of the individual (not governmental) owners. The amount of money in these transactions comes to about one million dollars.

Only two of the patents, both French, were utilized in the manufacture of implements of war (plane motors), and the royalties are quite small. The other patents, which contributed mainly to the output of some civilian goods, belonged to Norwegian, Dutch and Belgian nations. Their countries were not lend-lease beneficiaries.

CLAMBAKE—No British patents are concerned in the settlement proposed in H. R. 3750. In fact, London is not mentioned in the bill because the legislation applies only to the countries which were occupied by the nazis.

Democratic and republican congressmen may yet make a howl over this deal when and if H. R. 3750 reaches the floor. Partisan suspicions that it packs dynamite are evidenced by the action of Mr. Celler's subcommittee in referring it to the full membership for final action. All the ingredients of a bipartisan political clambake seems to be cooking. But the critics will make a mountatin out of this molehill at their own peril, for the facts are against them.

MORAL—There still may be plenty of opportunity to assail pre-Truman deals for forgiving our Allies their debts and for advancing billions of dollars with no thought of repayment. But the "economic isolationists"—a new group rapidly forming on Capitol Hill—should hold their rifles for bigger game.

Major Harris did not mean to give the M. C.s a wrong impression or to lead them astray. He simply did not know or try to ascertain the facts in the matter. He was not a good reporter.

The moral, if any, is that this sort of lack of cooperation among government officials dealing with international problems—state, war, navy, the foreign economic administration, the reconstruction finance corporation, the Alien property custodian—can mess up postwar negotiations and lead to an atomic smashup some years hence.

David Lawrence

DAY-BY-DAY COUNT ON WASHINGTON'S ACTIVITIES GIVEN

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—President Truman has, with commendable courage, asked the world to outlaw the atomic bomb as a weapon of warfare.

This position, which might be interpreted as an acknowledgement that the bomb should not have been used to kill noncombatants, is significant of a more humane approach to the subject than evidently was the case during the war that has just ended.



Lawrence

The President's exact words are worth reproducing:

"The hope of civilization lies in international arrangements looking, if possible, to the renunciation of the use and development of the atomic bomb, and directing and encouraging the use of atomic energy and all future scientific information toward peaceful and humanitarian ends."

Mr. Truman invites discussion with other governments to see what arrangements can be worked out. He does not say the United States will share the secret with other powers. He takes it for granted that other nations will, of their own accord, discover the ways and means of using atomic power. He declares:

"Scientific opinion appears to be practically unanimous that the essential theoretical knowledge upon which the discovery is based is already widely known. There is also substantial agreement that foreign research can come abreast of our present theoretical knowledge in time."

There would appear to be, therefore, no question about sharing the secret or accelerating the misuse of atomic power but rather a question of what nations shall do with atomic power once they find the way to produce it.

Mr. Truman's forthright declaration in which he uses the phrase "renunciation of the use and development of the atomic bomb" is a hopeful sign that official Washington realizes the spot in which the United States has been placed by the use of the bomb to kill noncombatants in Japan.

The traditional position of the United States has long been opposed to the bombing of noncombatant men, women and children. The recent declarations by military men that almost as much destruction was caused by our Superfortresses is an indication that, while military targets were aimed at, there was none too careful consideration given to what was or what was not a military installation. Precision bombing, which early in the war was proclaimed as humane because it was accomplished with pin-point accuracy, was supplemented in the case of Japan by warnings as to the cities that were to be bombed. But no warning was given the noncombatants in Hiroshima or Nagasaki that atomic bombs were to be used.

The President has been advised that the decision as to international control of the bomb cannot be long postponed. He says:

"Discussion of the international problem cannot be safely delayed until the United Nations organization is functioning and in a position adequately to deal with it."

This is a significant confession. It could mean that the secret might be discovered by some small nation which might wish to use it against neighbors. It could mean that some nations among the major group might discover the secret and begin to use it as a force behind its diplomacy. It could mean also that the United Nations organization may be a long time getting started or getting the prestige and influence necessary to persuade all its members to refrain from using the atomic bomb.

What it surely means, however, in any event is that the President feels the United States, having used the bomb, cannot afford to wait any longer before getting a solemn pledge from all nations that the bomb will be outlawed. Apparently the United States is ready to make such a commitment and give up any possible use of the weapon if others will do likewise. This question completely overshadows the sharing of the secret with other powers. Once all nations have given satisfactory guarantees against the use of the atomic bomb as a weapon, there is no good reason for giving the information. For then atomic power becomes a matter of commercial usage and presumably each nation will spend its own funds for the development of the sources from which atomic power is to be obtained and manufactured.

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UPTON CLOSE:

Things Now Work Toward Global State Showdown

It becomes more and more plain that the only nation which gains out of the recent period of destruction is Russia. In the nature of the case there was no way in which the United States could gain anything save added responsibilities, added costs and added trouble. Britain had a hope of gaining the Italian colonies of north Africa and the great Dutch empire of the seas south of Asia—to add to her economic empire at least. But the war has cost too much in Britain life and treasure for Britain to pick up this loot—she just hasn't the strength any more, and mighty Russia will not let her anyway.

Fear Born

Childish beyond belief, or subtly treacherous, or a mixture of the two (the most likely), is the statesmanship responsible for this unbalanced situation — a situation making straight for a global showdown. Here are the steps by which we have arrived at this end so devoutly to be not hoped for:

1. Britain, France and the United States (or, to be more exact, the that the spread of Marxism into the dumb, well-meaning millions of those nations) decided the thing to do was to interfere with the Marxist Revolution in Russia. Each has its reason. Britain, caring little about "ideology", neverthless feared that the spread of Marxism into Asia would make trouble among her imperial subjects. France's narrow-minded capitalists feared for their control. The church feared. U. S. A. went along, as usual. So the three "victorious" powers engaged in sporadic, mutually-jealous ventures at interfering with Lenin by direct and indirect military means and use of economic pressures. The result was that Lenin's Marxist regime rallied to itself enough Russians who resented foreign interence to put it firmly on its feet (if let alone it might well have failed). Also this interference brought to Marxist Russia the sympathy of every sentimentalist throughout the world, and aroused in Asiatics (including Turks and Jews throughout the world) the hope—false at base—that Russia would become the champion of justice to liebrate them from the arrant injustices perpetuated by the big powers which were opposing Russia.

2. The gansters coming to the top in Germany (and getting support from desperate German people as well as chiselers(copied the general outline of Marxist ideology and governing method for their own use. Mussolini did a similar job in Italy. Britain and France (USA trailing along as usual) saw the opportunity to use growing new forces in Germany and Italy against the new force in Russia. The Communist propaganda was boasting of the coming downfall of the Capitalist - plutocratic-democracies," and pushing them in every possible way, and the "plutocratic" powers used this lazy method to push back. Mussolini and Hitler on their parts recognized how much they could chisel by setting themselves up as the "bulwarks against Communism." But once they got going they found it easier to take chunks out of the British sphere of intluence and to crowd France than to move in on Russia, Japan, too, found she could get war materials and romp over China while pretending to be a bulwark against Communist Russia. But Japan eventually decided to attack the British and Dutch empires and the United States rather than Russia.

3. Russia really started in the direction of Germany when she attacked Finland, and Germany started in the direction of Russia when she invaded Poland. This in 1939. The aim of British-French statesmanship in throwing Germany and Russia at one another seemed achieved. But a revolution of opinion took place in England; Winston Churchill took advantage of it; Chamberlain went on the skids; Britain declared war against Germany over Poland — assured by Franklin D. Roosevelt's messages reference: the "Kent" exchange of telegrams) that the United States government would back Britain despite the overwhelming polls to stay out of war.

4. Hitler chased Britain off the continent, found the British isles too hard to get, decided Russia was more easily dealt with now than later, invaded Russia. Six months later Japan twisted up Hitler's plans by attacking the U. S. and Britain instead of Russia, but it must be remembered that Roosevelt was putting the heat on Japan to cause her to make this very choice.

5. Churchill, saying he still didn't like Communism or Stalin, pledged him all-out aid. (Words cost little). FDR followed along and not only pledged but gave the aid. Without that aid Hitler would have got Moscow. It saved the Stalin Marxist regime.

6. Russia was utterly supported; Germany and Japan were utterly crushed. Now Russia glories over both her old enemies who became her allies so strangely, and her newer enemies who are utterly destroyed. Just why the wise British statesmanship which for three centuries had never back an ally against an enemy too far for Britain's own future safety—just why this statesmanship was discarded to one advantage of the most dangerous rival Britain ever had imperially, and we ever had idealistically, remains unexplained. F. D. R. is dead. W. C., please tel us! There must have been a way to jump from the fire of Hitler without zooming plump into the frying-pan of Stalin!

We come out where we went in. The only nation which gains out of this last orgy is Russia.

It's a tiresome show, in spite of the excitement. I wish I had my money back.

(Copyright 1945 by John F. Dille Co.)

Labor Reception Centers Complete

COLLEGE STATION, Oct. 9—(AP)—Practically all reception centers operated for the benefit of migratory farm laborers in Texas now are complete, and a number of them are in operation, the farm labor office of the A. and M. College Extension service has announced.

As workers pass immigration stations or other designated points in South Texas they are given copies of a booklet printed in both Spanish and English "Reception Centers for Migratory Farm Workers" which describe the centers. Usually they are located near strategic highways and offer parking space, santitary facilties including showers and toilets. In some instances gas cook stoves are available for workers. Usually the centers are near cafes and grocery stores.

Currently 15,000 to 20,000 migratory workers are being placed each week by Texas county agricultural agents, according to C. Hohn, state farm labor supervisor.

Even though the cotton crop is late, pickers or pullers now are needed in practically every part of the state.

Centers for migratory workers are located as far south as Corpus Christi, as far east as Wharton and Navasota, as far west as San Angelo and as far north as Shamrock and Panhandle.

Naval Aide

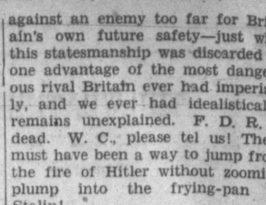
HORIZONTAL

1 Pictured White House aide, Capt. James K. ——, Jr.
7 Three parts (comb. form)
9 He is President Truman's naval ——
10 Sturdy tree
13 Old Ireland (ab.)
14 Furies
16 Compass point
17 Looked fixedly
19 Church holiday
22 Symbol for calcium
23 Hypothetical structural unit
24 Type of moth
25 Father
26 Solitary
28 Wave top
30 Specific gravity (ab.)
31 Symbol for tellurium
32 Epithet
35 Enticer
37 Half-em
38 Suffix
39 Him
40 Norwegian (ab.)
41 Lariats
44 Muddles
46 Measure
47 Felt
50 Mystic syllable
51 Attempt
53 Roster
54 An
55 Substances

VERTICAL

1 Six (Roman)
2 Incursion
3 Excavate
4 Bustle
5 Simple
6 Negative
7 Gross
8 Narrow inlet
11 Emmet
12 Retains
14 Explain
15 Levantine ketch
17 Spread
18 Curl
20 Sallies forth
21 Classifications
27 Hops' kiln
29 Ever (contr.)
33 Passive
34 Ages
35 Cast off
36 Foe
42 Ventilate
43 Withered
44 Ignoble
45 Male child
48 Name (Fr.)
49 Sainte (ab.)
52 Thee
54 Like

Answer to Previous Puzzle





ESME OF PARIS by Esmé Davis

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GRANDMAMA'S SNAKES

IV

WHILE we were working in the Schumann Circus, our act began to attract the notice of agents and the press. I personally had a nice success, which resulted in Ograinsky's redoubling his efforts to improve my tumbling. He resorted to his old habit of hitting me on the nape of the neck to increase my speed, and I developed chronic headaches that made me so ill I was hardly able to get through the performance.

It was compulsory for me to have a rest and for grandmama to take care of herself, too, so we met mother in Rapallo, on the Italian Riviera, where we stayed at the quiet, old-fashioned Hotel Nervi overlooking the bay and blue waters of the Mediterranean. Rapallo is a favorite resort for singers who find the air and sunshine excellent for their throats.

We had rooms opening on a private terrace with orange trees all around it, where grandmama could bask in the sunshine with her three pet snakes. They were the oldest and best beloved of her reptiles, and it did not occur to us that there was anything very odd in her having them.

After a six-week stay in Rapallo, we went to London. Mother decided to make a trip to Canada and see my father, partly for business reasons and partly to give my brother an Easter vacation. He had just finished the winter term at Beaumont College, the Catholic equivalent of Eton.

Our party consisted of grandmama with her three snakes in a clothes-basket "borrowed" from the Carlton Hotel in London, mother with a sable coat she had just bought on the installment plan, her bag of jewelry, a Spanish maid constantly seasick, myself, and my brother, very sulky on account of the snakes.

My father met us when the ship docked, and I noticed how his face lit up when he saw mother. We went to the Chateau Frontenac, where he had taken a suite for us.

* * *

EVER since we had left London, there had been scenes about the snakes and their feeding equipment which grandmama had handed over to my brother to take charge of. Now my brother refused to have anything to do with it. He was so rude to grandmama that she appealed to my father to take him to task.

Of course father did not enjoy the addition of the snakes and their livestock to our party and could appreciate my brother's point of view, but he really got angry when Bunnie (as my brother was nicknamed) complained bitterly that grandmama would not wear a hat, smoked cigars, and did not look like anybody else's grandmother, and he would not be seen with her.

Grandmama was deeply hurt about my brother's being ashamed of her, for she was very fond of him and proud of his good looks, but after this little upset she packed her things, said she was going off by herself with her snakes, and would meet us in New York for the return trip to Europe. Mother took Bunnie's part in the whole affair but oddly enough got it into her head that it was all father's fault that grandmama went wandering off alone, and that he had insulted her. She took my brother and went to visit some distant cousins in Montreal, and I was left with my father.

He took me to Toronto, where he had a house near the University, and I was happier than ever before. It was the first time I really got to know my own father. When he left his office in the afternoon, we used to go for long walks, and he would talk to me almost as if I were a grown person, teaching me English words and reading to me every night before I went to sleep. All this was too good to last, and one day he received a frantic telegram from mother announcing that Bunnie had suffered a serious motorcycle accident while out racing with some of the cousins they were visiting. He had a ruptured kidney and she was taking him to New York for medical treatment. We started packing immediately to join her there.

Grandmama turned up in New York in answer to the letters we sent to her agents, and as soon as Bunnie was out of danger, mother announced she was taking him to Europe. I will always remember the day we left and the New York docks in the hot sunshine: my brother could not walk, so was carried to the ship on a stretcher, and father seemed unusually sad. I could not understand why he didn't come with us.

We disembarked in Cherbourg and went on to Paris where my brother was first placed in a sanitarium in St. Cloud. He craved the sea, so mother decided to take a house somewhere on the coast of France for his convalescence. The place she rented, on the Island of Guernsey, was once Victor Hugo's house where he wrote "Toilers of the Sea."

Mother had taken the house from a phony estate agent she had met, a bogus "count" of some sort, and everything was wrong with it. The lavatories wouldn't work, part of the staircase caved in, the drawing room walls were mildewed. And she kept receiving incredible bills from the "count" for repairs.

Finally father came over from Canada to see what was going on, his arrival coinciding with a notice from a lawyer in Southampton that the house had been bought the previous year from the Hugo estate by the government, to be used as a museum, and they could not understand how the agent managed to rent it to us. In the meantime, the "count" disappeared with three months' advance rent and the check for the plumber.

(To Be Continued)

● Peter Edson's Column:

MIXED COMMENTS ON WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

By PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—Former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson will not be named presiding officer of the forthcoming labor-management conference after all. His health will not permit him to take the arduous assignment. No announcement was made of it at the time, but the venerable statesman had a heart attack at the White House on his 78th birthday. This was the day he left Washington. He recovered remarkably and was able to leave on his own feet, though the attack did delay his takeoff from Washington airport by nearly an hour.

* * *

The 5000 Jap prisoners of war now held in the United States will be shipped back where they came from in the near future. General MacArthur has advised Washington the POWs can be absorbed without difficulty and Major General Lerch, the Provost Marshal General, has flown to Japan to complete arrangements for the transfer. Most of the Jap prisoners in the U. S. were captured in earlier Pacific campaigns and remained obstinately irreconcilable up to the day the emperor threw in the sponge, towel, glove and works. A few days before that, one small group at Camp McCoy, Wis., did send in a petition signed in blood, swearing that on return to Japan they would work for democracy.

JOHNSTON LEARNS ABOUT PROFIT-SHARING

Eric A Johnston, new head of the motion picture producers and successor to "Czar" Will Hays, recently installed a profit-sharing plan for employes in his electrical concerns in the northwest. Briefly, the plan called for setting aside 25 per cent of the net profits after taxes, for division among employes on the basis of their seniority in service and salary scales. After the plan was put in effect a group of the employes protested. It wasn't fair, they said, to the stability of the company or the stockholders. To Johnston's surprise, what they proposed was that 6 per cent net profits be set aside for the stockholders first, before any allocation was made for profit-sharing among the employes.

* * *

So many drafts of plans for the government of Germany have been made that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. That fact led former Secretary of Treasury Henry W. Morgenthau astray the other day when he criticized the government because it had not made public its plan known as JC-1067—Joint Chiefs of Staff Memo No. 1067. Morgenthau made this criticism of his former pals while putting in a plug for his own forthcoming book, "Germany Is Our Problem," in which he finally reveals — with President Roosevelt's deathbed permission—the famous Morgenthau plan of 1944 for governing Germany.

Morgenthau's criticism of the Truman administration for not making public 1067 doesn't add up because he had it in his hands when he was secretary of treasury, he was asked to make it public, and didn't.

LESSON IN WAR PLANT DISPOSAL

Pointing up mistakes to be avoided in disposal of surplus war plants, labor department researchers have just issued a report on the 20-year record of blunders in disposing of a World War I powder plant at Nitro, near Charleston, W. Va.

The plant was built in 1917 at a cost of 66 million dollars. Its junk value was considered 17 million, but it was sold in 1919 at a contract price of eight million. The buyers then removed the best machinery and walked out on the deal. What was left was resold at auction in 1937 for only $238,000. The government over the 20-year period collected a total of five million dollars, but spent more than that in foreclosures and lawsuits.

Moral drawn from the case is that the government would have been better off if it had given the plant free to someone to operate.

Sugarless Ice Cream Peps Party



Sugar-free "clowns" of ice cream and cookies.

By GAYNOR MADDOX
NEA Staff Writer

For a children's party there is no more exciting dessert than ice cream. But that may mean dipping into your limited sugar supplies. However, here are two sugarless recipes that have been satisfactorily tested.

Serve ice cream in balls and turn them with raisins and raisin cookies into "clowns", placing raisins to make mouth, eyes and nose.

Party Vanilla Ice Cream
(Serves 5)

Two-thirds cup sweetened condensed milk; ½ cup water; 1½ teaspoons vanilla; 1 cup chilled light cream or evaporated milk.

Mix sweetened condensed milk, water, and vanilla. Chill. Add cream or evaporated milk. Mix well. Freeze rapidly in freezing unit of refrigerator until half frozen. Scrape from freezing tray into chilled bowl. Beat until smooth, but not melted. Replace in freezing unit. Before mixture is completely frozen, beat again until smooth. Finish freezing.

Holiday Chocolate Ice Cream
(Serves 5)

One square (1 ounce) unsweetened chocolate; 2/3 cup sweetened condensed milk; ½ cup water; ½ teaspoon vanilla; ½ cup chilled light cream or evaporated milk.

Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Add sweetened condensed milk and stir over rapidly boiling water 5 minutes, or until thick. Add water and mix well. Chill. Add vanilla and cream or evaporated milk. Mix well. Freeze in freezing unit of refrigerator until half frozen. Scrape from freezing tray into chilled bowl. Beat until smooth. but not melted. Replace in freezing unit. Before mixture is completely frozen, beat again until smooth. Finish freezing.



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DR. CALDWELL'S is the wonderful senna laxative contained in good old Syrup Pepsin to make it so easy to take.

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CONTAINED IN **SYRUP PEPSIN**



THEY USED TO CALL HER FATTY

Almost unbelievable loss of weight is possible for most overweight people through a pleasant, absolutely harmless reducing method. While eating plenty, it is possible to take off as much as three to five unsightly pounds a week. No exercise, no starvation diet, no reducing drugs or cathartics are necessary for those who seek to regain a graceful, youthful figure. In fact, the Tremett Way is so confidently recommended that you may try Tremett without risking a penny. You and your friends must marvel at the exciting improvement in your appearance; you must get the results you seek in 30 days, or your money will be refunded in full. Easy-to-follow directions with every package. Ask for Tremett at Cretney Drug, Richards Drug and druggists everywhere.

County Council Plans Fair To Be Held Saturday

At a recent called meeting of the Gray county home demonstration club council, plans for the home demonstration clubs and 4-H clubs fair were approved. The fair will be held Saturday, October 13, and the exhibits will be on display in the Junior high gymnasium and downtown store windows. The council recreation committee will conduct several recreational events and give prizes. Other events will be sponsored by individual clubs.

Annual meetings of individual clubs and council were explained in a letter to Miss Millicent Schaub, county demonstrator, from Miss Helen Swift, sociologist, rural women's organizations. The purpose of an annual meeting is to check on progress of the club and to make plans for beginning a new year's work. Annual meetings are held in November at which time officers and committee chairman give concise annual reports.

Committees should check their original plans and see how well they have been carried out. They may make recommendations as to how their work should be followed up.

Fifteen members and seven guests attended the council.

Souvenir Exhibit Is Displayed by Club

Victory home demonstration club sponsored an exhibit of world war II souvenirs which were displayed Saturday in the court house, with Mrs. Roy Robertson and Mrs. Robert Page, in charge.

From the European theater were coins from England, France, Belgium, Austria and Germany; beer mug from Germany; powder box, Italy; German wings, belt buckle, and cap insignia; medals for bravery and honor, sleeve insignia and band, saber, dagger and pistol, and handmade doilies from Belgium.

Tea Towels



5026

By MRS. ANNE CABOT

These canary-in-the-kitchen designs work up into the gayest and prettiest set of tea towels you've ever embroidered. The diminutive three-inch canary is done in golden yellows in outline stitch — the rest of the picture-setting is done in blues, greens and reds. Do the names of the days in cross stitch. A nice set to have ready for church bazaars and for holiday gifts!

To obtain 7 transfers, color chart for working the Canaries-in-the-Kitchen Towels (Pattern No. 5026) send 15 cents in COIN, plus 1 cent postage, YOUR NAME, ADDRESS and the PATTERN NUMBER to Anne Cabot, Pampa News, 1150 Sixth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

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SOCIETY

Rebekah Lodge Welcomes Candidates In Formal Initiation at Meeting

Formal initiation for new candidates was held Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, when members of the Rebekah Lodge met in the I. O. O. F. hall with Bessie Mastin, Noble Grand, presiding.

Candidates initiated were Oleta Baker, Dolores Robinson and Walter Clay.

Plans for a Halloween dance were discussed, and Mae Phillips, secretary announced tht the Grand Lodge will meet in Waco, Nov. 5. Mrs. Lois King will represent the local Rebekahs at the meeting.

Attending were Hazel Franklin, Mae Phillips, Elsie Cone, Etta Crisler, Lois King, Opal Clay, Ouida Morris, Bonita Brown, Eva Howard, Ruby Wylie, Lillie Nobblitt, Mamie Stapleton, Frances Hall, Grace Noble, Gertrude Culberson, Opal Scarberry, June Rowe, Dorothy Voyles, Gladys Rupp, Gladys Lane, Charlotte Calvert, Mary Hines, Gladys Kendall, Edna Braley, Bessie Mastin, Ellen Kretzmeier, Marjorie Claunch.

Men present were: Fred Paronto and Alva Phillips.

NEWS around the clock — KPDN 1340 K. C.

TUESDAY
4:45—Tom Mix—MBS.
5:00—Dance Time.
5:25—Theater Page.
5:30—Captain Midnight—MBS.
5:45—Lean Back and Listen.
6:00—Fulton Lewis Jr., News—MBS.
6:15—Hal Aloma's Orch.—MBS.
6:30—Arthur Hale—MBS.
6:45—Inside of Sports—MBS.
7:00—Frank Singiser & The News.
7:15—Time for Listenin'.
7:15—Real Stories From Real Life—MBS.
8:30—American Formus of the Air—MBS.
9:15—Overseas Report—MBS.
9:30—Return To Duty—MBS.
10:00—All the News—MBS.
10:15—Ted Weems—MBS.
10:30—Sign Off.

WEDNESDAY
7:30—Wake Up Pampa.
8:00—Frazier Hunt, News—MBS.
8:15—Shady Valley Folks—MBS.
8:55—Moments of Melody.
9:00—News for Women—MBS.
9:15—Pampa Party Line.
9:30—Fun With Music—MBS.
10:00—Elsa Maxwell—MBS.
10:30—Take It Easy Time—MBS.
10:45—Letters to Lindar—MBS.
11:00—William Lang, News—MBS.
11:15—Songs by Morton Downey—MBS.
11:30—News, J. L. Swindle.
11:45—Inquiring Reporter.
12:00—Pursley Program.
12:15—Pick and Pat.
12:30—Luncheon with Lopez—MBS.
12:45—John J. Anthony—MBS.
12:45—Cedric Foster—MBS.
1:00—Jane Cowl—MBS.
1:15—Cliff Edwards—MBS.
1:30—Queen for a Day—MBS.
2:00—Griffin Reporting—MBS.
2:15—Judy Lang—MBS.
2:30—Platter Party.
2:45—Here's Your Pampa.
3:00—Song sfor You—MBS.
3:15—Johnson Family—MBS.
3:30—Mutual's Melody Hour—MBS.
4:00—Here's Howe—MBS.

Programs for tonight and tomorrow were announced as usual, but with the proviso that they could be changed at the last minute.

Tonight on Networks

ABC— Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Address at New York Dinner in His Honor. NBC—7 Cornelia Otis Ski Dinner; 8 Amos and Andy; 9 Bob Hope; 9:30 Hildegarde . . . CBS—6:30 American Melody; 7 Big town; 8 Inner Sanctum; 8:30 Sylvia Sidney in "Gilded Pheasant;" 9:30 Talk Sen Jos. A. Ball . . . ABC—6:30 County Fair and Peter Donald; 7:30 Alan Young Comedy; 9:30 Josef Stopak Concert . . . MBS 7:30 The Falcon; 8:30 American Formum "Missouri Valley Authority;" 6:30 Return To Duty.

Tomorrow on Networks

NBC—10 a.m. Fred Waring Shows; 2 p.m. Woman of America; 5:15 Echoes From Tropics; 7:30 Billie Burke Sketch; 10:30 C. M. H. War Hero Drama . . . CBS—8:15 a.m. Art Godfrey and Bob Hawk; 11 a.m. Kate Smith; 4 p.m. School of the Air; 7 Jack Carson Comedy; 8:30 Ann Sothern's Masie . . . ABC—8 a.m. Breakfast Club; 11:30 p.m. Farm and Home; 2:30 p.m. Ladies Be Seated; 6:30 Lone Rangely; 8 One Foot in Heaven, new time . . . MBS—12:15 Seventh Game World Series; 3:15 Johnson Family; 6 Fulton Lewis, Jr.; 7:30 Bert Wheeler Comedy.

Marie Tussaud, founder of the famous "Madame Tussaud's Exhibition" of wax figures in London, first modeled figures for her uncle in Paris.

COMPLETE **FEMININE HYGIENE** DEMANDS:



MUCH has been written about feminine hygiene. But too often women overlook hygiene in the REAL sense of the word—under arm cleanliness and sweetness. You cannot be attractive with under-arms moist, stained and smelly. Use Arrid, the new cream deodorant.

1. Does not irritate skin. Does not rot dresses and men's shirts.
2. Prevents under-arm odor. Helps stop perspiration safely.
3. A pure, white, antiseptic, stainless vanishing cream.
4. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
5. Awarded Approval Seal of American Institute of Laundering—harmless to fabric. Use Arrid regularly.

More women use Arrid than any other deodorant. 39¢ and 59¢ (*plus tax*) at any store which sells toilet goods.

Victory Members Tour Homes To Observe Displays

Victory home demonstration club met Friday morning at 10 o'clock in the home of Mrs. Robert Page, to make a tour to homes of the members, where achievements for the year were displayed.

They included: canned fruit, vegetables, meat and poultry, new and renovated clothing, refinished pieces of furniture, room improvements, food storages and yard improvements.

A covered dish luncheon was served at 12 o'clock in the home of Mrs. W. M. Brannon.

Members making the tour were: Mrs. Robert Page, Mrs. T. J. Watt, Mrs. Ray Robertson, Mrs. H. W. Randolph, Mrs. R. N. Rhoten, Miss Millicent Schaub, and the hostess, Mrs. Brannon.

A called meeting will be held Friday Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock in the home of Mrs. Brannon. After the meeting, members will work on the club booth for the fair.

Next regular meeting will be held Oct. 19, in the home of Mrs. Page.

Skellytown Rebekah Lodge Has Meeting

Noble Grand Jewel Rae Hand presided when members of the Skellytown Rebekah Lodge, No. 58, met Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

Plans were discussed and made to help the Odd Fellows in celebrating the fourth birthday of their lodge, Tuesday evening, Oct. 30. Open house will be held for all members and friends, and everyone attending is requested to bring a covered dish.

The Deborah club met Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the home of Mrs. Lillie Stafford. Several sets of dish towels were stamped to be embroidered and sold by the club.

Refreshments of chicken salad sandwiches, punch and mints were served.

The club will meet with Mrs. Maggie Webb, Thursday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m. The afternoon will be spent embroidering the dish towels.

The first telephone in the White House was installed in 1880, when Rutherford B. Hayes was president.

Tablespoons originally were made from wood, ivory, flint, or slate.

Recreation Booth Exhibit Prizes Are Announced

The Gray county home demonstration council is arranging a recreation booth at the Gray county home demonstration and 4-H club exhibit to be held Saturday in the Junior high gymnasium.

This exhibit is to be financed by the Top o' Texas fair and rodeo association, and prizes totaling $100 are being offered by the association for the best products entered by the organized clubs of Gray county. Prize ribbons will be awarded by the council exhibit committee.

The recreation booth is to be sponsored by local merchants who are to give prizes for this booth. Mrs. V. Smith, Mrs. G. H. Anderson, Mrs. Vern Savage, Mrs. R. N. Rhoten, and Mrs. S. E. Waters, form the planning committee.

Pampa merchants donating prizes are: Firestone store, Pampa Furniture, Texas Furniture, White's Auto store, Zale's Jewelery, Goodrich Tire company, Levine's, J. C. Penney's, Leder's Jewelry, Pampa Hardware, Thompson Hardware, McCarley's Jewelry, Pampa Home Appliance, Murfee's, Montgomery Ward, Anthony's and Pampa Office Supply.

Mrs. M. N. Osborn Is Club Hostess

Mrs. M. N. Osborn was hostess to the Eleanor Roosevelt Study club recently, for a lesson on, "Health," directed by Mrs. S. Dickey.

Roll call was answered by members giving helpful hints on health.

New medicines were discussed by Mrs. J. W. Lee, comparing the medicines most useful today with those of 35 years ago. Mrs. G. Morris described new surgery.

Refreshments were served to the following members: Mrs. S. Dickey, Mrs. Rollo Sparks, Mrs. Don Ayres, Mrs. C. L. Suttin, Mrs. E. H. Haslam, Mrs. John Collins, Mrs. Galher, Mrs. Charles Zugar, Mrs. J. C. Jarvis, Mrs. G. Morris, Mrs. J. W. Lee, and the hostess, Mrs. Osborn.

Business Women To Meet This Evening

Business and Professional Women's club members will meet this evening at 7:30 in the City club room for a business meeting and program.

The program, "Jobs Ahead for All," will be presented under the direction of the publicity committee. Carl Benefiel, chairman of the local post-war planning committee, will be guest speaker.

The modern deck of playing cards stems from the 18th century Italian Tarot or Tarocchi pack, which had 22 face cards and 56 numeral cards.

The Y. M. C. A. was founded by Sir George Williams, who was born in 1821.

Read The Pampa News Classifieds

Social Calendar

TUESDAY

Theta Rho Girls will meet at 7:30 p.m. in I. O. O. F. hall.

Business and Professional Women's club will meet at 7:30 p.m. in City clubroom for business and a program.

WEDNESDAY

First Baptist W. M. U. will meet as follows: Circle One, Mrs. W. L. Lewis, Pantex Village; Circle Three, Mrs. O. B. Schiffman, 401 N. Banks; Circles Four and Five, Mrs. L. H. Greene, 510 N. Mrs. A. E. Pollock, Kingsmill; Circle Seven, Mrs. F. L. Anderson, 1002 East Francis.

Officers of the Order of Rainbow for Girls will meet at the Masonic hall at 4 p.m. to practice for installation.

Loyal Women's class of First Christian church will meet with Mrs. H. R. Kees, 401 Crest.

W. S. C. S. of the First Methodist church will meet in homes as follows: Circle Two, Mrs. Sherman White; Circle Three, Mrs. H. J. Davis; Circle Four, Mrs. M. E. Cooper.

Parochial school Parent-Teacher will meet at 3 p.m. for regular meeting.

Central Baptist W. M. U. will meet at the church at 9:30 to go to Borger for school of instruction.

THURSDAY

Tri-County Council will meet.

Rebekah lodge will meet at 8:00 in hall.

Sam Houston P.T. A. will meet at 2:00 p.m.

Woodrow Wilson P.-T. A. will meet.

B. M. Baker P.-T. A will meet

FRIDAY

Veterans of Foreign Wars auxiliary will meet at 8 p.m. in City clubroom.

Pythian Sisters will meet at 8 p.m. in Temple hall.

Rainbow Girls will meet at 8 p.m. in Masonic hall.

SATURDAY

Gray county Home Demonstration and 4-H club fair will be held in Junior high gymnasium.

MONDAY

American Legion Auxiliary will meet at 8 p.m. in City club room.

Beta Sigma Phi will meet.

Council of Church Women executive board will meet.

Paralysis Campaign Officials To Visit Dallas October 24

NEW YORK, Oct. 9—(AP) — The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis announced the departure Monday of two of its executives for a series of regional conferences in preparation for the 1946 March of Dimes campaign.

Warren Coss, assistant director of organization and George La Porte, public relations director, will be in Dallas, Oct. 24.

Ration Calendar

(AS OF MONDAY, OCT. 8)
By The Associated Press

MEATS, FATS, ETC.—Book Four Red Stamps A1 through E1 good through Oct. 31; F1 through K1 good through Nov. 30; L1 through Q1 good through Dec. 31; R1 through V1 good through Jan. 31.

SUGAR—Book Four Stamp 38 good for five pounds through Dec. 31.

SHOES—Book Three Airplane Stamps 1, 2, 3, 4 good indefinitely. OPA says no plans to cancel any.



La Rosa Sorority Has Rush Party In Club Rooms

Member of La Rosa sorority entertained Sunday afternoon with a rush party, held in the City club rooms. President Joyce Stone and Secretary Albert A. Williams received the guests as they entered the candle-lit room.

The members of the sorority were introduced by the president, and the guests were presented in the order in which they signed the guest register.

A short program was presented, after which refreshments were served from a red and white decorated table, which was centered with a large white cake topped with red roses. Miss Nadine Frasher presided at the punch bowl.

The following guests attended: Mildred McClendon, Eula Meers, Ann Spencer, Edith Mae Morrow, Clara Davis, Peggy Reno, Drusilla Boyd, Pauline Boyd, Jerry Hallford, Peggy Lake, Alice Cook, Bette Brown, Mary Myatt, Freddie Brock, Betty McCracken, Katherine Talley, Betty Jo Henderson, Oma Keas, June Dalton, Rosamond Allen, Gloria Ward, Patricia Cook, Betty Dillman, Betty Davis, Norma Cohee, and Margaret Jones.

Members attending were Joyce Stone, Jean Talley, Patricia Kelley, Lois Crawford, Nadine Grazier, Margaret McCracken, Betty Jean Mosley, Betty Myatt, Reba Joyce Bain, Alberta Williams, Virginia Symonds, Betty Jo Coffey, Jeannine Conyers, Maxine Bell, Wanda Gordon, Erma Lee Kennedy and Bobbie McClendon.

Members are asked to attend a short business meeting this evening at 7 o'clock in the home of Bobbie McClendon, 1119 E. Francis.

T. E. L. Members To Meet on Thursday

Mrs. Guy Dunwoody, 600 N. Roberts, will be hostess to members of the Central Baptist T. E. L. class, Thursday at 1 p.m., for a luncheon and business meeting.

Read The Classifieds in the News

Relieve that Tormenting

PIN-WORM ITCH **Too Embarrassing to Talk About!**

It is no longer necessary to put up with the trouble caused by Pin-Worms!

A highly effective way to deal with this ugly infection has now been made possible. It is based on the medically recognized drug known as gentian violet. This special drug is the vital ingredient in **P-W**, the Pin-Worm tablets developed in the laboratories of Dr. D. Jayne & Son.

The small, easy-to-take **P-W** tablets act in a special way to remove Pin-Worms. So don't take chances with the embarrassing rectal itch and other distress caused by these creatures that live and grow inside the human body. If you suspect Pin-Worms in your child or yourself, get a box of **JAYNE'S P-W** right away and follow the directions. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Your druggist knows: **P-W** for Pin-Worms!

Holy Souls P.-T.A. Will Meet Tomorrow

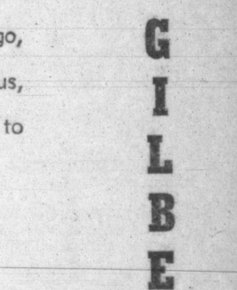
Mrs. James Todd will review, "Christ at the Peace Table", when members of the Holy Soul's Parachial school Parents and Teachers association meet at the school tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. I. J. Huvel, president, will conduct the business session.

Valesquez, one of the greatest painters the world has known, was descended from a noble Portuguese family.

There are an estimated 600,000 chronic alcoholics in the United States.

SEE **666**
Cold Preparations
Liquid, Tablets, Salve, Nose Drops
Use Only as Directed



The number of satisfied customers on our prescription files is an indication of accuracy. You can have complete confidence in us—come in or call at—

WILSON DRUG
300 S. Cuyler Phone 600

Women in your '40's



Do these symptoms Betray your Age?

Do *you*—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, nervous tension, irritability, are a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women?

Then start *at once*—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. This great medicine HELPS NATURE. Taken regularly—it helps build up *resistance* against such "middle-age" distress.

For almost a century—thousands upon thousands of women have reported benefits. Also grand stomachic tonic. Follow label directions.

Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Convenient Ways To Buy
LAY-AWAY
CASH
CHARGE



Wild Mink $1920

GILBERT'S

Extraordinary scoop! What was impossible 30 days ago, Zable Fur Co., now brings with pride to the fashion-conscious, investment-wise women of the Southwest . . . a rare opportunity to

Save $60 to $300 on Gorgeous, New-Season

ZABLE FURS

You have shopped . . . *now compare* this connoisseur collection of exquisite fur coats with the others you have seen! Then try on these masterpieces of the furrier's art! See for yourself why this opportunity to save from $60 to $300 is also your opportunity to invest in the most beautiful fur coat you have seen!

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
OCTOBER 10-11

Ceiling Price		Sale Price
$2160	WILD MINK	$1920
$1920	RANCH MINK	$1680
$1200	CANADIAN ERMINE	$1020
$1200	CHINA MINK	$1020
$1140	CANADIAN BEAVER	$ 840
$.720	PERSIAN LAMB	$ 600
$.540	GREY INDIAN LAMB	$ 480
$.540	SIBERIAN SQUIRREL	$ 480

And other furs from $150



Canadian Beaver $840

GILBERT'S

Legal Publication

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS

IN RE: THE HANDLING AND ODORIZATION OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT USED IN THE TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND DISPENSING OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES, AND ADOPTION OF FORMS OF REPORTS.

GAS UTILITIES DOCKET NO. 141

ORDER

Pursuant to authority conferred upon it by Article 6053, Texas Revised Civil Statutes, 1925, as amended, empowering the Railroad Commission of Texas to promulgate rules, regulations, and orders covering the odorization of natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gases, and for design, construction and operation of containers for transporting, storing or dispensing liquefied petroleum gases, and to require that licenses must carry certain insurance coverage;

IT IS ORDERED THAT THE Rules and regulations attached hereto and made a part of this order are hereby and here now promulgated by the Railroad Commission of Texas, effective October 1, 1945.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the printed forms attached hereto and labeled as follows:

LPG Form No. 1—Application for License

LPG Form No. 2—Liquefied Petroleum Gas Vehicle Identification. shall be filed with Application for License.

LPG Form No. 3—License.

LPG Form No. 3-A — License for Transporter.

LPG Form No. 4—Liquefied Petroleum Gas Vehicle Identification.

LPG Form No. 5— Manufacturer's Data Report—which shall be filed within five days after sale of container by manufacturer.

LPG Form No. 6—Summary Report of Manufacture of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Containers — which shall be filed within five days after sale of containers.

LPG Form No. 7—Report of Assembling of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Storage and dispensing System—which shall be filed within five days after sale of assembled system.

LPG Form No. 8—Report of Assembling and Mounting of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Truck Tank and Trailer Tank—which shall be filed within five days after such assembly and mounting.

LPG Form No. 9—Report of Sale for Resale of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Storage and Dispensing System—which shall be filed within five days after sale of system for resale.

LPG Form No. 10 — Dealers Summary Report of Sale for Resale of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Storage and Dispensing System — which shall be filed within five days after sale of system.

LPG Form No. 11—Report of Installation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Storage and Dispensing System—which shall be filed within five days after installation of system.

LPG Form No. 12—Report of Installation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Piping—which shall be filed within five days after gas piping installed.

LPG Form No. 12-A — Report of Connection of Previously Installed Piping to Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tank—which shall be filed with LPG Form No. 11, covering tank installed.

LPG Form No. 13—Dealers Report of Out of State Sale of liquefied petroleum gas storage and dispensing system—which shall be filed within five days after sale of system.

LPG Form No. 14—Report of Manufacture of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Motor Fuel Utilization Equipment—which shall be filed within five days after manufacture of equipment; or if manufactured out of state, within five days after shipment to Texas.

LPG Form No. 15—Manufacturer's Summary Report of Manufacture of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Motor Fuel Utilization Equipment—which shall be filed within five days after sale of equipment; or if manufactured out of state, within five days after shipment to Texas.

LPG Form No. 16—Report of Installation of Liquefied Petroleum Gas Motor Fuel Utilization Equipment—which shall be filed within five days after installation of equipment.

LPG Form No. 17—Report of Odorization of Liquefied Petroleum Gases—which shall be filed within thirty days following calendar quarters ending March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31,

be and the same are hereby approved and adopted and each of them shall be employed for the purposes thereon indicated; and filed with the Railroad Commission of Texas fully completed and executed within the times above specified therefor.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any license issued under Senate Bill No. 269, enacted by the 49th Legislature of Texas, shall become null and void ten days after its issuance unless the person, firm, or corporation to whom such license is issued shall have filed with the Railroad Commission of Texas a policy of insurance or surety bond, approved by the Commission, as provided for in Section 11 of Senate Bill No. 269, as enacted by the 49th Legislature of Texas.

ENTERED at Austin, Texas, this 1st day of October, 1945.

RAILROAD COMMISSION OF TEXAS

OLIN CULBERSON (Signed)
Chairman

ERNEST O. THOMPSON (Signed)

BEAUFORD H. JESTER (Signed)
Commissioners

ATTEST: L. D. RANSOM (Signed)
Secretary

(SEAL)

APPLICATION OF RULES

(a) The following standards are intended to apply to the design, construction, location, installation, and operation of liquefied petroleum gas systems. These standards do not apply to marine terminals, natural gasoline plants, refineries, tank farms, gas manufacturing plants, or to plants engaged in processing liquefied petroleum gases where specific approval of construction and installation plans is obtained from other regulatory bodies having jurisdiction.

(b) The "Basic Rules" are rules that apply to more than one division. They are used to avoid repetition. They apply to each of the four divisions only as indicated in each division.

(c) Division I applies to systems utilizing containers constructed in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission Specifications.

(d) Division II applies to systems utilizing containers constructed in accordance with the Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1943 Edition.

(e) Division III applies to Tank Truck and Trailers for the transportation of liquefied petroleum gases.

(f) Division IV applies to fuel containers for the use of liquefied petroleum gases as motor fuel; or with easily movable, readily portable or self propelled internal combustion engines ((i. e., highway vehicles (trucks, buses, tractors, automobiles, etc.); farm machinery, construction and miscellaneous machinery; industrial plant tractors, locomotives, similar mobile or semi-mobile units, etc.)).

(g) When reference is made to gas in these standards it shall refer to liquefied petroleum gases in either the liquid or gaseous state. The term "containers" includes all containers such as tanks, cylinders or drums used for shipping or storing liquefied petroleum gases as regulated herein. The term "liquefied petroleum gases" as used in these rules shall mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or iso-butane) and butylenes.

BASIC RULES

B. 1—ODORIZING GASES

(a) From and after the effective date of this order each person, firm, or corporation, including municipal corporations, engaged in the business of handling, storing, selling, or destributing liquefied petroleum gas for private or commercial uses, or supplying the same by pipe lines or otherwise to any public building or buildings or to the general public shall continuously odorize such gas by the use of a malodorant agent to be introduced into the gas in either its gaseous or liquid state so as to indicate by a distinctive odor the presence of gas when it is present in air in concentrations of as much as one-half of one per cent by volume. Such odor must be readily perceptible to normal or average olfactory senses of a person coming from fresh, ungasified air.

(b) It is not intended by these rules to require the odorization of liquefied petroleum gas used, or to be used, in natural gasoline extraction plants, recycling plants, chemical plants, carbon black plants, or liquefied petroleum gas used in industrial plants, or pipe lines connected thereto. Provided, however, in such chemical plants, carbon black plants, natural gasoline extraction plants, recycling plants and industrial plants any liquefied petroleum gas used, or to be used, for space heating, domestic water heating, cooking and/or liquefied petroleum gas used primarily for furnishing heat for office or living quarters, shall be odorized.

(c) The malodorant agent, when present in liquefied petroleum gases in such concentrations as to meet the requirements of B. 1 (a) above, shall be harmless and nontoxic and shall be non-corrosive to steel, iron, brass, bronze, synthetic rubber or leather, and shall not be soluble in water to a greater extent than two and one-half parts, by weight, of malodorant to one hundred parts, by weight, of water at 60° F.

(d) The products of combustion from the malodorant agent when present in liquefied petroleum gases in such concentrations as to meet the requirements of Paragraph B. 1 (a) above, shall be non-toxic to a person breathing air containing these products of combustion, and shall not be corrosive or harmful to the materials with which such products of combustion would ordinarily come in contact in places where gas is burned.

B. 2—EXAMINATION AND LISTING OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS.

(a) Plans and specifications covering the design for the fabrication, assembly, and mounting of vessels and systems shall be approved by the Railroad Commission of Texas. These plans shall either be to scale or dimensioned and specifications shall be complete in all details so that the intentions of the fabricator may be interpreted by the examining authority.

(1) At the request of the Railroad Commission of Texas, systems shall be examined and tested by a testing laboratory equipped for and experienced in the testing of liquefied petroleum gas systems and equipment, and a comprehensive report on the findings of such testing laboratory shall be submitted to the Railroad Commission of Texas for their consideration.

(b) Major devices, (such as vaporizers, carburetors, relief valves, excess flow valves, regulators, cut-off valves, etc.,) which are required in the complete assembly, shall have their correctness as to design, construction and performance approved by the Railroad Commission. If required by the Railroad Commission, the procedure described in B. 2 (a-1) shall be followed in giving assistance to the Railroad Commission in their consideration for approval.

(c) Marketers and users must refrain from filling containers with liquefied petroleum gases whose vapor pressure at 100° F. is in excess of the design working pressure of the container or the setting of the safety relief valve, whichever is the least.

(d) Prior to the installation of liquefied petroleum gas systems in school buildings, churches, court houses, office buildings and other buildings to which the general public is invited, such as cafes, dance halls, hotels, tourist camps, etc., plans and specifications for such installations, in duplicate, shall be submitted to and approved by the Gas Utilities Division of the Railroad Commission and before such systems are filled with liquefied petroleum gas, they shall be physically inspected and approved by the said Gas Utilities Division.

B. 3—REQUIREMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ORIGINAL TEST OF CONTAINERS.

(a) Containers used with systems embodied in Divisions II, III and IV shall be constructed and tested in accordance with the Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 1943 Edition, including Addenda approved by Council. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, dated August 25, 1944, and July 18, 1945, except that conformity with paragraphs U-2 to U-10, inclusive, and U-19 of the aforesaid Code shall not be required.

(b) Compliance with these provisions requires that such containers shall be constructed and marked as described by the code authority in question.

(c) All containers shall be tested at the time of manufacture in accordance with the requirements of the rules or code which the containers are manufactured.

(d) All containers used with systems embodied in Divisions II, III, and IV shall be inspected at least twice during fabrication by an inspector approved by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

(1) A person desiring to qualify himself as an inspector of unfired pressure vessels, shall make application to the Railroad Commission of Texas, and shall show that he has had at least three years practical experience either as a boiler inspector, boiler maker, welder, or engineer. Application blanks may be obtained from the office of the Gas Utilities Division of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

(2) If, after examination, the applicant is determined, by the Railroad Commission, to be qualified to inspect the containers manfactured hereunder, he shall be issued a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be subject to revocation, for incompetency as an inspector or misuse of the symbol.

(3) After the 15th day of November, 1945, the Railroad Commission of Texas will recognize inspection of said containers by only those persons who have been approved by the Railroad Commission of Texas. Inspectors shall not be a member of or a stockholder in the manufacturing firm, nor on the payroll of the firm for which they are inspecting unfired pressure vessels.

(e) Each such pressure container shall conform in every detail to these rules and shall be distinctly stamped in the presence of the inspector in accordance with the requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels as prescribed in Paragraph U-66.

B.4 MARKINGS ON CONTAINERS

(a) Each container or system embodied in Division II,III and IV shall be marked as specified in the following:

(1) With a marking identifying compliance with Par. U-69 and other markings required by the rules of the code under which the container is constructed.
Underground: Container name plate and system name plate. Aboveground: Container name plate.

(2) With the name and address of the supplier of the system and the trade name of the system. Underground and Aboveground: System name plate.

(3) With the water capacity of the container in gallons, U. S. Standard. Underground: Container name plate and system name plate. Aboveground: Container name plate.

(4) With the working pressure in pounds per square inch for which the container is designed. Underground: Container name plate and system name plate. Aboveground: Container name plate.

5) With the wording "This container shall not contain a fuel having a vapor pressure in excess of ..... lbs. per square inch at 100° F." Underground and Aboveground: System name plate.

6) With the wall thickness of the shell and heads. Underground; Containeer name plate and system name plate. Aboveground; Container name plate.

(7) With markings in increments of 20° F. and indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid at temperatures between minus 20° F. and 130° F. except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators or which are filled by weighing. Underground and Aboveground: System name plate or on liquid level gauging device.

(8) With the overall length, outside diameter of the container and the dish radius of container heads in inches. Underground: Container name plate and system name plate. Aboveground: Container name plate. Note: Markings specified on "Container" name plate shall be made on a metal name plate attached to the container in such a way as to be readily visible. Markings specified on "System" name plate shall be made on a metal name plate attached to the system in such a way as to be readily visible.

(b) Each container used with systems embodied in Division 1 shall be marked in accordance with Sec. 1.4 of Division I.

B.5—LOCATION OF CONTAINERS AND REGULATING VALVES.

(a) Containers and regulating equipment shall be located outside of buildings other than those especially provided for this purpose. Except as herein provided, each individual container shall be located with respect to nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon in accordance with the following table:

Water Capacity of Container—	Minimum Distance Underground	Minimum Distance Above-ground
Less than 501 Gallons	10 Ft.	10 Ft.
501 to 1200 Gallons (Inclusive)	25 Ft.	25 Ft.
1201 to 2000 Gallons (Inclusive)	50 Ft.	50 Ft.

Containers of capacity exceeding those shown in the above table shall be located and installed in accordance with specific approval obtained from the Railroad Commission of Texas.

(b) In the case of buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distributing operations, the above distance may be reduced provided that in no case shall containers of capacity exceeding 500 gallons be located closer than 10 feet to such gas manufacturing and distributing buildings; and further provided that specific approval is had for such exception from the Railroad Commission of Texas.

(c) Readily ignitable materials such as weeds and long dry grass should not be within ten feet of any container.

(d) Areas occupied by bulk storage containers shall be enclosed by a suitable fence provided with a locked entrances to prevent tampering by unauthorized persons. The area surrounding the container shall be kept cleared of all ignitable material within a twenty-five foot radius.

B.6 CONTAINER VALVES AND ACCESSORIES

(a) All valves and connections shall be of approved type suitable for use with liquefied petroleum gas and designed for not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected.

(b) Valve seat material, packing, gaskets, etc., shall be of such quality as to be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases.

(c) All connections to containers shall have approved shut-off valves located as close to the container as practicable, except safety relief connections and gauging devices.

(d) Excess flow valves where required by these standards shall be designed to close automatically and shut off the gas or liquid flow in case:

1. The flow through the valve exceeds a predetermined flow which flow must be less than the pipe line capacity to and from such excess flow valve.
2. The pressure on the inlet side of excess flow valve exceeds by a certain designed number of pounds per sq. in,, the pressure in pounds on the outlet of such valve.

(e) Excess flow valves may be designed with a by-pass, not to exceed a 60 drill size opening to allow equalization of pressures.

(f) Excess flow and back-pressure check valves, where required by these standards, shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside where the line enters the container; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow or back-pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and such valve. Guaging devices which do not involve the flow of liquids or which are so constructed that outward flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(g) All valves, relief valves, pumps and piping which are a part of truck and trailer tanks used in the transportation of Liquefied Petroleum Gases shall be located and/or protected by recessing or by heavy guard rails so as to provide maximum protection against breaking off or dislocation in case of an accident.

(h) Appliances using or to use liquefied petroleum gas as a fuel, which are to be installed in Texas, shall be of a type approved by the Railroad Commission of Texas. Such appliances shall have had their design, construction and assembly certified to as being suitable for use with liquefied petroleum gas by a recognized testing laboratory and shall bear the laboratory seal of approval.

(i) **Automatically controlled** appliances using or to use liquefied petroleum gas as a fuel, shall not be installed in Texas unless they they are equipped with a 100% automatic cut-off control which will positively and completely prohibit the further flow of gas into the appliance if the pilot flame is extinguished or if the gas system fails to supply gas to the appliance.

B.7 PIPING AND FITTINGS.

(a) Piping, except as provided in Division IV, Section 4.7, shall be wrought iron, steel, brass, or copper pipe; or approved seamless copper, brass or other approved non-ferrous gas tubing. All piping for conveying gas or liquid shall be suitable for a safe working pressure of not less than 125 lbs. All piping for conveying gas or liquid shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than 15 pounds per square inch and in no case less than normal operating pressure.

(b) In any system in which compressed gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building ((See Par. B.10 (A)) only heavy walled seamless brass or copper tubing may be used, with an internal diameter not greater than 3/32 inch, and a wall thickness of not less than 3/64 inch. Provided that this requirement shall not apply to commercial gas plants, bulk stations where cylinders, drums or tank trucks are filled, or to industrial vaporizer buildings.

(c) Joints on wrought iron and steel piping should preferably be of welded construction. Where fittings are used, they shall be capable of withstanding a pressure of at least 125 lb. for pressures 125 lb. per sq. in., or less. Extra heavy fittings shall be used for pressures exceeding 125 lb. per sq. in. Cast iron fittings shall be prohibited. Joints on brass or copper pipes, or approved seamless copper, brass or other approved non-ferrious gas tubing shall be made by means of approved fittings.

(d) Approved flexible connections may oe used on either the high pressure or low pressure side of the system.

(e) Tests of any piping system for leaks shall not be made with a flame. Soapy water shall be used for this purpose. Piping systems serving appliances in buildings to which the public is invited, such as churches, schools, business houses, tourist courts, etc., shall be tested for leaks by a liquefied petroleum gas licensesee at least once each year, and a report of such test forwarded to the Railroad Commission of Texas. The persons or firms owning, operating, or controlling the properties shall be responsible for such tests, and the reporting of same to the Railroad Commission.

(f) Piping shall be run as directly as possible. Provision shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring and vibration and for settling. At points where piping passes through outside walls of buildings below ground level, suitable provision shall be made to insure substantial gas tightness. Piping shall not be run under a building unless the foundation of the building is sufficiently open to insure the dissipation of any possible escaping gases.

(g) Piping outside of buildings may be buried, aboveground, or both, but shall be well supported and protected against mechanical injury. All underground piping between storage containers — either aboveground or underground—and the various points where risers come out of ground, shall be buried below the established frost line, and in no case less than 2 feet below ground, unless otherwise protected. Provision shall be made for keeping the gas lines free of condensed gas.

(h) Shut-off valves additional to those required at the container (See Par. B.6 (c) shall not be required on pipe lines of less than 3/4 inch inside diameter leading into buildings.

(i) No person, firm, or corporation shall connect a liquefied petroleum gas tank to any piping without having first determined that such piping complies with the laws of the State of Texas and the rules and regulations of the Railroad Commission of Texas relative to liquefied petroleum gas piping.

B.8 HOSE SPECIFICATIONS

(a) Hose shall be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases.

(b) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than five times the maximum pressure for which the container was designed. Hose connections when made shall be capable of withstanding a test pressure of twice the maximum pressure for which the container is designed. Hose Unions shall be of substantial contruction and shall be maintained in a safe condition. It is recommended that loose hose union parts shall be protected from wear or injury in transit.

(c) Hose and hose connections located on the low pressure side of regulators or reducing valves shall be designed for a bursting pressure than five times the pressure setting of the safety relief device protecting that portion of the system. All connections shall be so designated that there will be no leakage when connected.

(d) Where hose is to be used for transferring liquid from one container to another wet hose is recommended. Such hose shall be equipped with suitable shut-off valves at discharge end. Provision shall be made to prevent excessive hydrostatic pressure in the hose.

B.9 SAFETY DEVICES

(a) Every container used with systems embodied in Divisions I, II, III, and IV, and every vaporizer except vaporizers desicribed in 1.9 (c), 2.9 (c) and 2.9 (c)) whether heated by artificial means or not, shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of spring-loaded or equivalent type. These valves shall be arranged to afford free vent to the outer air with discharge not less than 5 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. The area of the discharge shall be sufficient to prevent the building up of pressure in excess of 120% of the maximum permitted setting of the safety relief valves on the container and in accordance with the provision of Appendix A, or Appendix B in the case of vaporizers, or Appendix C in the case of motor fuel containers.

(b) Container safety relief valves shall be set to start to discharge as follows, with relation to the designed working pressure of the container

Containers	Minimum	Maximum
A. S. M. E.	100%	125%
I. C. C.	100%	125%

The discharge setting stamped on relief valve or valves shall not exceed the design working pressure of the container to which they are attached. In no case shall the manufacturer's markings on relief valves be changed nor shall the changing or tampering with relief valve spring tension be done by persons other than the manufacturer of the valves.

(c) Each container safety valve shall be plainly and permanently marked with the pressure in pounds per sq. in. guage at which the valve is set to start to discharge and the actual free discharge area in sq. in. of the valve at its full open position; for eample 200-24.

(d) Safety relief valves shall be so arranged that the possibility of tampering will be minimized; if pressure setting or adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with approved means for sealing adjustment.

(e) No shut-off valves shall be installed between the safety relief valves and the container except that a shut-off valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such as always to afford full required capacity flow through the relief valves.

Note: The above exception is made to cover such cases as a three-way valve installed under two safety relief valves, each of which has the required relief area and is so installed as to allow either of the safety relief valves to be closed off but does not allow both safety valves to be closed off at the same time. Another exception to this may be where two separate relief valves are installed with individual shut-off valves. In this case the two shut-off valve stems shall be mechanically interconnected in a manner which will allow required flow of one relief valve at all times.

(f) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

B.10 VAPORIZING AND HOUSING. (FOR MOTOR FUEL VAPORIZERS SEE DIVISION IV, SECTION 4.10).

(a) In domestic installations no liquid gas shall be led into the building. All pressure reducing devices shall be installed outside of building except in the case of a vaporizer house.

(b) The vaporizer shall be located outside of buildings except those buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distribution operations, but may be located in a house or shed of fire resistive construction, well ventilated from points near the floor and roof.

c) Vaporizers having a liquid capacity of one quart or less designed primarily for the purpose of domestice service employing artificial heat for vaporizing and with vaporizer chamber integral may be installed in separate house or building used exclusive for this purpose or may be installed under a canopy type of protection. Units of this nature shall be so located that they will not be subject to tampering or mechanical injury.

(d) The device that supplies the necessary artificial heat for producing the steam, hot water or other heating medium shall be located in a separate compartment or room, which shall be separated from compartments or rooms containing liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers, pumps or central gas mixture devices by a substantially vapor-tight fire wall.

(e) If such house or shed is a lean-to or a building addition it shall be separated therefrom by a substantially vapor tight fire wall.

(f) No gas in the liquid phase shall be piped into any building for fuel purposes other than those which are devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing or distribution operations, those used principally to house internal combustion engines.

(g) Gas, from the vaporizer, or from storage tank if it is taken direct from the storage container in the gaseous phase, shall pass through a suitable regulator before entering the meter or the mixing device.

(h) In the case of vaporizers employing artificial heat, at or near discharge of vaporizer a safety relief valve shall be provided having an effective discharge area as determined by the method described in Appendix B, except as permitted by Section 2.9 (e).

(i) Each vaporizer utilizing artificial heat shall be permanently marked as follows:

1. With a marking signifying compliance with the rules of the code covering specifications to which vaporizer is constructed.
2. With the working pressure in lb. per sq. in. gauge for which it is designed.
3. The outside surface and inside heat exchange surface.
4. The name and address of the manufacturer, and manufacturer's serial number.

(j) Artificially heated vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing from the vaporizer to the gas discharge piping.

(k) Gas fired heating systems supplying heat exclusively to vaporizers shall have suitable automatic safety devices to shut off gas flow to main burners if pilot burner should fail.

B. 11—FILLING DENSITIES.

(a) The "filling density" is defined as the per cent ratio of the weight of the gas in a container to the weight of water the container will hold at 60° F. The filling densities for storage containers used with systems embodied in Divisions II, III, IV, shall not exceed the ratios following.

Specific Gravity at 60° F.	Maximum Permitted Filling Density Aboveground Containers	Underground Containers
.369-.398	32 per cent	35 per cent
.399-.425	33 per cent	38.5 per cent
.426-.440	34 per cent	40 per cent
.441-.452	35 per cent	41.5 per cent
.453-.462	36 per cent	42 per cent
.463-.472	37 per cent	42.5 per cent
.473-.480	38 per cent	43 per cent
.481-.488	39 per cent	43.5 per cent
.489-.495	40 per cent	44 per cent
.496-.503	41 per cent	45.5 per cent
.504-.510	42 per cent	46 per cent
.511-.519	43 per cent	47 per cent
.520-.527	44 per cent	48 per cent
.528-.536	45 per cent	49 per cent
.537-.544	46 per cent	50 per cent
.545-.552	47 per cent	51 per cent
.553-.560	48 per cent	52 per cent
.561-.568	49 per cent	53 per cent
.569-.576	50 per cent	53.5 per cent
.577-.584	51 per cent	54 per cent
.585-.592	52 per cent	55 per cent
.592-.600	53 per cent	56 per cent
.601-.608	54 per cent	57 per cent
.609-.617	55 per cent	58 per cent
.618-.626	56 per cent	59 per cent
.627-.634	57 per cent	60 per cent

(b) For I. C. C. container filling densities shall be as prescribed in the regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(c) The liquid portion of the gas in an aboveground container shall not completely fill the container at 130° F. and in the case of underground containers 105° F.

B.12—TRANSFER OF LIQUIDS.

(a) Transfer of liquid from tank car or tank truck to storage, or between containers of various types may be accomplished by the pressure differential method, by pumping, or by gravity. At least one attendant shall remain close to the transfer connection from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected.

(b) PRESSURE DIFFERENTIAL. The pressure differential between the tank car or tank truck and storage tank may be obtained as follows:

1. Reducing the vapor pressure of the liquid in storage tank to less than the vapor pressure of the liquid in the tank car or tank truck by cooling the liquid in storage tank. This may be accomplished by passing cold water through the coils in the storage tank, or by using vapor from the storage tank, thus utilizing the latent heat of vaporization to cool the contents which will lower the vapor pressure.
2. The vapor pressure shall not be lowered by blowing or venting gas to the atmosphere. Liquid or vapor transfer hose shall not be vented to the air when doing so constitutes a hazard.
3. By increasing the temperature of the liquid in the tank car or tank truck over that of the liquid in storage tank by passing steam or hot water through coils on the tank car or tank truck, thus increasing the vapor pressure in the tank car or tank truck. With this method it may be necessary to cool the liquid as it enters the storage tank in order to maintain the differential in the pressure.
4. Using gas pressure on the contents of the tank car or tank truck to produce the desired pressure differential.
5. Using gas pump between storage tank and tank car or tank truck for reducing pressure on storage tank and discharging vapor into tank car or tank truck.

(c) PUMPING. The liquid may be pumped from the tank car or tank truck into the storage tank by properly designed and operated liquid pumps. If electric motor driven, motor shall be of a type approved for use in hazardous atmospheres, unless the motor is located in separate building with vapor-proof stuffing box for line shaft or with adequate outside air spaces between buildings.

(d) GRAVITY. When the storage container is at lower level than the tank car or tank truck, gravity transfer of liquid may be employed. Two connections are required between the containers, one being used to equalize pressures and the other for transferring the liquid. When the pressure within the two containers is equalized, liquid will flow from the upper to the lower container by gravity.

(e) When storage containers are filled from tank trucks or cylinders a shut-off valve shall be installed in the filling and equalizing lines adjacent to the container being filled, to minimize the escape of gas when connections are broken.

(f) No product shall be transferred into a container if the vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. in the originating vessel exceeds either the safety valve setting on the receiving container, or the design working pressure of the receiving container.

(g) The changing or charging of customer's containers should preferably be by daylight only. No artificial light, involving flames or sparks, shall be used in the vicinity of the charging operation. Approved explosion-proof flashlights may be employed, or incandescent electric lamps with switches, conduits, fittings and fixtures suitable for outdoor installation may be used if properly installed.

(h) Fuel supply containers shall be gauged and charged only in the open air or in buildings used exclusively for such purpose. Care should be used to make filling connections liquid and vapor tight.

(i) Gas or liquid shall not be vented to the atmosphere to assist in transferring contents of one container to another.

(j) Every precaution shall be exercised to assure that only those gases for which the system is designed are employed in its operation, particularly with regard to pressures.

B.13—INSTRUCTIONS.

(a) Complete installation, operation and maintenance instructions shall be prepared as a service manual and supplied to all men performing any or all of these functions.

(b) In domestic installations instructions for the user's operation of the equipment shall be securely attached in such a position as to be visible and legible for ready reference. In other installations, such as industrial plants, operating instructions should be furnished to the personnel responsible for the operation of the system.

B.14—ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS AND OPEN FLAMES.

(a) In immediate vicinity of storage containers, in vaporizer or pump houses, in cylinder filling plants, in gas plants and similar locations, where liquefied gases are handled in liquid form in large quantities, (1) open flames or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted, and (2) all electrical installations shall be properly made.

B.15—FILLING UNAPPROVED DISPENSING OR STORAGE TANKS PROHIBITED

No person, firm, or corporation shall introduce liquefied petroleum gas into a dispensing or storage tank in this State with knowledge that such dispensing or storage tank or the piping connected thereto did not compiy with the laws of the State of Texas, or the rules and regulations of the Railroad Commission of Texas in effect at the time such tank or piping was installed or if, for any reason, such tank or piping is known to be in an unsafe operating condition.

DIVISION I

Division I applies specifically to systems utilizing containers constructed in accordance with the Interstate Commerce Commission specifications. Basic Rules which are applicable are indicated by references.

I. 1—ODORIZING GASES (Refer to B. 1).

I. 2—EXAMINATION AND LISTING OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS (Refer to B. 2).

I. 3—REQUIREMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ORIGINAL TEST OF CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 3 (b).)

I. 4—MARKINGS ON CONTAINERS.

(a) All containers shall be marked in accordance with the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations. Additional markings not in conflict with the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations may be used.

I. 5—LOCATION OF CONTAINERS. (Refer Also to B.5.)

(a) Interstate Commerce Commission containers and regulating equipment shall not be buried below ground. However, this shall not prohibit the installation in a compartment or recess below grade level such as a niche in a slope or terrace wall which is used for no other purpose, providing that the container and regulating equipment is not in contact with the ground and the compartment or recess is drained and ventilated horizontally to the outside air from its lowest level, with the outlet at least five feet away from any building opening which is below the level of such outlet. The discharge safety reliefs shall be located not less than five feet away from any building opening which is below the level of such discharge.

(b) Containers shall be set upon a firm foundation and otherwise firmly secured; the possible effect of settling shall be guarded against by a flexible connection or special fitting.

I. 6—CONTAINER VALVES AND ACCESSORIES. (Refer Also To B. 6.)

(a) Valves in the assembly of multiple container systems shall be arranged so that the replacement of containers may be made without shutting down the system.

Note: This provision is not to be construed as requiring an automatic change-over device.

(b) Container valves, accessory equipment and joints on the high pressure side of the system and which joints must be disconnected or operated when containers are changed or charged shall be protected in an approved manner against tampering.

(c) When containers are not connected to the system the outlet valves shall be kept tightly closed or plugged, even though containers are considered empty.

(d) Valves and connections to the containers shall be protected while in transit, in storage, and while being moved into final utilization position, as follows:

1. By setting into recess of container to prevent possibility of their being struck if container is dropped upon a flat surface, or
2. By ventilated cap or collar, fastened to container capable of withstanding blow from any direction equivalent to that of a 30-pound weight dropped 4 feet. Construction must be such that blow will not be transmitted to valve or other connection.

(e) All such containers used as a part of liquefied petroleum gas systems shall be provided with excess flow or back pressure check valves to prevent the discharge of container contents in case of failure of the filling or equalizing connections.

I. 7—PIPING AND FITTINGS. (Refer to B. 7.)

I. 8—HOSE SPECIFICATIONS. (Refer to B. 8.)

I. 9—SAFETY DEVICES.

(a) Containers shall be provided with safety devices as required by the Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, and as specified in B. 9.

(b) When the regulator discharge pressure system pressure reducing regulators of the single stage type, or the final stage of multi-stage regulator assemblies is not more than 5 pounds, they shall be equipped on the low pressure side with approved pressure relief valve set to relieve at not less than two times and not more than three times but not over 5 pounds in excess of the discharge pressure for which the regulator is set. When the regulator discharge pressure is more than 5 pounds the relief valve setting shall not be less than one and one-half times and not more than three times the discharge pressure. This requirement may be waived on liquid feed systems utilizing tubing specified in B. 7 (b) when such exception is recognized by the testing and listing of the system by any of the authorities listed in B. 2. If second stage regulators or pressure relief valves are installed inside building, (See B. 10), the relief valves and the space above regulator diaphragms and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with a discharge of not less than 5 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building, which is below such discharge.

(c) Vaporizers of less than one quart total capacity not heated by artificial means, need not be equipper with safety relief valves, provided that adequate tests certified by any of the authorities listed in B. 2 (a) demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(d) Discharge from any safety relief shall not terminate beneath or in any building.

I. 10—VAPORIZING AND HOUSING (SYSTEM EMPLOYING VAPORIZERS SHALL COMPLY WITH SEC. B. 10).

I. 11—FILLING DENSITIES. (Refer to B. 11 (b).)

I. 12—REINSTALLATION OF CONTAINERS.

(a) Containers shall not be reinstalled unless they have been retested in accordance with currently effective Interstate Commerce Commission Regulations.

I. 13—INSTRUCTIONS. (Refer to B. 13.)

I. 14 — ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS AND OPEN FLAMES. (Refer to B .14.)

I. 15—LIQUID LEVEL GAUGING. (Refer to B. 15.)

(a) Each such container when being filled or recharged shall have

its contents determined by weighing. (See also B. 11.) . . . . . .

I. 16—USE OF APPROVED APPLIANCES. (Refer to B. 6 (h) and B. 6 (i).)

DIVISION II.

Division II applies specifically to systems utilizing storage containers other than those constructed in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission specifications. Basic Rules which are applicable are indicated by reference.

2. 1—ODORIZING GASES. (Refer to B. 1.)

2. 2—EXAMINATION AND LISTING OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS. (Refer to B. 2.)

2. 3—REQUIREMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ORIGINAL TEST OF CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 3.)

2. 4—MARKINGS ON CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 4 (a).)

2. 5—LOCATION OF CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 5.)

2. 6—CONTAINER VALVES AND ACCESSORIES, FILLING PIPES AND DISCHARGE PIPES. (Refer Also to B. 6 and B. 7.)

(a) The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located inside a building. Where accessibility of the inlet terminal to driveway prevents its location adjacent to the container, the inlet terminal shall be enclosed in a substantially constructed masonry, concrete or metal box or may be a substantial riser designed to prevent mechanical injury and tampering by unauthorized persons. Such terminal shall be located not less than 10 feet from any building and preferably not less than 5 feet from any driveway and shall be kept locked when not in use.

(b) Filling pipes shall be provided with approved automatic valves to prevent back flow in case the filling connection is broken. Main shut-off valves adjacent to the tank on liquid and vapor lines must be accessible at all times.

(c) Except as provided in 2. 6 (b), all connections to containers, except safety relief connections and filling connections, shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves. This requirement may be waived when such exception is recognized by the testing and listing of the system by any of the authorities listed in B. 2 (a) when operating conditions make the use of this type of valve impractical.

(d) When the container is used to supply fuel directly to an internal combustion engine all container inlets and outlets, except safety relief valves, liquid level gauging devices, and pressure gauges, shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

2. 7—PIPING AND FITTINGS .(Refer to B. 7.)

2. 8—HOSE SPECIFICATIONS. (Refer to B. 8.)

2. 9—SAFETY DEVICES. (Refer also to B. 9.)

(a) On containers of 1200 gallons total water capacity or less, which are intended only for installation underground and which are not to be filled or partially filled with liquid fuel until completely covered at the installation, the area of spring-loaded relief valve installed thereon may be reduced to a minimum of 30% of the specified discharge area in Appendix A. Containers so protected shall not be uncovered at an installation until all the liquid fuel has been removed therefrom.

(b) Containers of 1200 gallons total water capacity or less, which may contain liquid fuel when installed above ground, either permanently or temporarily, must have the discharge area specified by Appendix A provided for by spring-loaded relief valve or valves. Relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(c) Vaporizers of less than one quart total capacity, not heated by artificial means, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests certified by any of the authorities listed in B. 2 (a), demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(d) No vaporizer shall be equipped with fusible plugs.

(e) Vaporizers whether heated by artificial means or not, need not be equipped with safety relief valves if the liquid therein can pass back to the originating containers at all times without hindrance.

(f) All container safety relief devices shall be located on such containers. Except as provided in the following paragraph for industrial plants, the discharge from safety relief devices on containers less than 25 feet from buildings shall be located not less than 5 feet away from any opening in a building which is below the level of such discharge. If within 10 feet of a building such discharge from aboveground containers shall be vertically upward and terminate at least 5 feet above the highest opening in the building. On aboveground containers 25 feet and more from buildings and over 500 gallons water capacity safety relief values shall discharge vertically upward.

(g) In industrial plants discharge container. Such discharge shall be vertically upward and shall be piped to a point at least 10 feet above the container. Such discharge shall be at least 100 feet from any open flames or hot working operations, provided that if the open flames or hot working operations are in a building the roof of which is at least 10 feet lower than the discharge, such distance may be less than 100 feet but shall not be less than 50 feet.

(h) In town gas plants and container and tank truck filling plants, discharge from container safety relief devices shall discharge vertically upward and shall be piped to a point at least 10 feet above the container.

(i) In industrial and gas manufacturing plants, discharge pipe from safety relief valves on vaporizers and pipe lines within a building shall discharge vertically upward and shall be piped to a point outside a building at least 5 feet above the highest opening into the building.

(j) On aboveground containers and vaporizers discharge pipe shall be fitted with loose rain caps, and discharge shall be vertically upward. Return bends and pipe fittings on the upper end of the safety valve outlet shall not be permitted.

(k) Safety relief device discharge terminals shall be so located as to provide protection against mechanical injury and accumulations of ice and snow in a manner insuring the escape of gas.

(l) If desired, discharge lines from two or more safety relief devices located on the same unit, or similar lines from two or more different units, may be run into a common discharge header, provided that the cross sectional area of such header be at least equal to the sum of the cross sectional area of the individual discharge lines, and that the setting of safety relief valves are the same.

(m) Each storage container of 600 gallons capacity or over shall be provided with a suitable pressure guage.

(n) When the regulator discharge pressure on system pressure reducing regulators of the single stage type, or the final stage of multi-stage regulator assemblies is not more than 5 pounds, they shall be equipped on the low pressure side with approved pressure relief valve set to relieve at not less than two times and not more than three times but not over 5 lb. in excess of the discharge pressure for which the regulator is set. When the regulator discharge pressure is more than 5 lbs. the relief valve setting shall not be less than one and one-half times and not more than three times the discharge pressure. This requirement may be waived on liquid feed systems utilizing tubing specified in B.7 (b) when such exception is recognized by the testing and listing of the system by any of the authorities listed in B.2. If second stage regulators or pressure relief valves are installed inside building, (see B.10) the relief valves and the space above regulator diaphragm and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with a discharge not less than 5 feet, horizontally away from any opening into the building, which is below such discharge.

(o) Discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate beneath or in any building.

(p) On underground installations where there is a probability of the manhole or housing becoming flooded, the discharge from relief valve and regulator vent lines should be above the possible high water level. All manholes or housings shall be provided with ventilated louvers or their equivalent, the area of such openings equaling or exceeding the combined discharge areas of the safety relief valves, and other vent lines which discharge their content into the manhole housing. On underground containers exceeding 1200 gallons capacity, discharge from safety relief valves shall be vertically upward and shall be piped to a point at least 10 feet above the ground.

(q) No container originally used (or designed for use) underground shall be installed aboveground unless the safety relief devices have been checked and found to comply with the requirements of Appendix A for aboveground containers.

2.10—VAPORIZING AND HOUS- (Refer to B.10)

2.11—FILLING DENSITIES. (Refer to B.11)

2.12—TRANSFER OF LIQUIDS. (Refer to B.12)

2.13—INSTRUCTIONS. (Refer to B.13)

2.14—ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS AND OPEN FLAMES. (Refer to B.14)

2.15—LIQUID LEVEL GUAGING DEVICES.

(a) Approved gauging devices of the gauge glass, slip tube, fixed tube, rotary magnetic or equivalent type shall be employed on all storage containers. Where a visible type gauge glass is used, the device shall be equipped with valves having metallic handwheels equipped with knobs or holes. The gauge cocks shall not be of cast-iron construction and high pressure gauge glasses shall be used. Ball, or other approved excess flow valves shall be installed inside of container on all openings leading to guaging devices equipped with gauge glasses. This type of gauge shall be protected against mechanical injury in an approved manner.

(b) Gauging devices of the rotary tube, fixed tube, and slip tube type may be used without installation of an excess flow valve provided the bleed valve opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size.

(c) Length of fixed tube gauging device shall be designed for the maximum level to which container may be filled. This level shall be based on the volume of the product at 40° F. on aboveground containers and at 50° F. on underground containers at their maximum permitted filling density. (Refer to Appendix D for method of calculating length of fixed tube.)

2.16—USE OF APPROVED APPLIANCES. Refer to B.6 (h) and B.6 (i).)

2.17—DESIGNED WORKING PRESSURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF STORAGE CONTAINERS.

(a) The design working pressure of aboveground storage containers shall be in accordance with the following schedule, provided that the shell or head thickness of any container shall not be less than 3/16 inch:

Container Classification Type	For Gases with Vapor Pressure Not to exceed Lbs. per sq. in. Gauge at 100° F.	Minimum Design Pressure of Containers By: A.S.M.E. Code Factor of Safety-4
80 lb.	80	80 lb. Ga.
100 lb.	100	100 lb. Ga.
125 lb.	125	125 lb. Ga
150 lb.	150	150 lb. Ga
175 lb.	175	175 lb. Ga.
200 lb.	200	200 lb. Ga.

(b) The design working pressure of underground storage containers shall be in accordance with the foregoing schedule. As a corrosion factor there shall be added to the calculated wall thickness so determined, additional metal in the amount of 1/32 inch, provided that the shell or head thickens of any container shall not be less than 3/16 inch.

2.18—REINSTALLATION OF CONTAINERS.

(a) Containers once installed underground shall not later be reinstalled aboveground or underground, unless they successfully withstand hydrostatic retests at the pressure specified for the original hydrostatic test as required by the code under which constructed, and show no evidence of serious corrosion. Where containers are reinstalled underground, the corrosion resistant coating shall be put in good condition. (See Par. 2.20 (e).) (See also Sec. 2.9 for relief valve requirements.) No container shall be moved or transported from one location to another until liquid contents have been completely withdrawn.

2.19—CAPACITY OF LIQUID CONTAINERS.

(a) No liquid storage container shall exceed 30,000 standard U. S. Gallons capacity.

2.20—INSTALLATION OF STORAGE CONTAINERS.

(a) Containers installed aboveground except as provided in Par. 2.20 (f) shall be provided with substantial mansonary or non combustible structural supports on firm masonry foundations.

(b) Except as modified by the note, aboveground containers shall be supported as follows:

(1) Horizontal containers shall be mounted on saddles and secured thereto in such a manner as to permit expansion and contraction. Every container shall be so supported as to prevent the concentration of excessive loads on the supporting portion of the shell. Structural metal supports may be employed when they are protected against fire in an approved manner. Suitable means of preventing corrosion shall be provided on that portion of the container in contact with the foundations or saddles.

Note: Containers of 5,000 lb. water capacity or less may be installed with non-fireproofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container shell to the ground does not exceed 24 inches.

(c) Any container may be installed with non-fire proofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container to the ground does not exceed five (5) feet, provided the container is in an isolated location and such installation is approved by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

(d) Containers buried underground shall be so placed that the top of container is below the established frost line and in no case less than 2 feet below the surface of the ground, except that in lieu of the 2 feet over, the container may be buried under 12 inches of earth and a slab of reinforced concrete or equivalent construction in no case less than 5 inches in thickness and capable of sustaining a load of 250 pounds per square foot; slab shall be set on a firm, well tamped earth foundation, and shall extend at least 1 foot beyond the outline of the container in all directions. It will not be necessary to cover the portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are affixed. When necessary to prevent floating, containers shall be securely anchored or weighted. Such containers shall not be filled or partially filled with liquefied petroleum gas until the installation has been completed.

(e) Underground containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with soft earth or sand well tamped in place. As a means of resisting corrosion ,the container, prior to being placed underground, shall be given a protective coating satisfactory to the Railroad Commission of Texas. Such protective coating shall be equivalent to hot dip galvanizing, or to two preliminary coatings of red lead, or equivalent, followed by a heavy coating of coal tar or asphalt, and the container thus coated completely covered by a suitable protective wrapping in order to prevent abrasion of the coating when the container is lowered in place.

(f) Containers with foundations attached (portable or semi-portable containers with suitable steel "runners" or "skids" and popularly known in the industry as "skid tanks") shall be designed, installed and used in accordance with these rules subject to the following exceptions and additions:

(1) If they are to be used at a given general location for a temporary period not to exceed 180 days, they need not have fire-resisting foundations or saddles but shall have adequate ferrous metal supports.

(2) They shall not be located with the outside bottom of the container shell more than 5 feet above the surface of the ground unless fire-resisting supports are provided.

(3) The bottom of the skids shall not be less than 2 inches or more than 12 inches below the outside bottom of the container shell.

(4) Flanges, nozzles, valves, fittings and the like, having communication with the interior of the container, shall be protected against mechanical injury.

(5) It is recommended that such containers should have outlets only in the heads.

(6) When connected to piping, and not permanently located on fire resisting foundations, such connections shall be sufficiently flexible to minimize possibility of breakage or leakage of connections if container settles, moves, or is otherwise displaced.

(7) Skids, or lugs for attachment of skids, shall be secured to container in accordance with the sode of rules which the container is designed and built (with a minimum factor of safety of four) to withstand loading in any direction equal to four times the weight of the container and attachments when filled to maximum permissible loaded weight.

(g) Lugs, brackets, or similar attachments to container shall be attached by the container manufacturer before testing. Field welding where necessary shall be made only on saddle plates or brackets supplied by manufacturer of tank.

2.21—GAS MIXING DEVICES.

(a) Where a device is employed for pre-mixing the gas with air, such device shall be provided with some means for automatically shutting off the gas mixing device before a combustible mixture is generated, or a flame arrester shall be installed. Where combustible mixtures are desired and generated, flame arresters shall be installed.

2.22—PAINTING.

(a) Aboveground storage contatiners shall be finished with a heat reflecting surface equivalent to white or aluminum, and shall be maintained in good condition.

(b) All aboveground bulk storage containers, in addition to heat reflecting coat, shall have painted thereon, in letters not less than eight inches in height, appropriate language indicating the contents and/or the character of the contents of the container.

2.23—DIKES AND EMBANKMENTS.

(a) Because of the pronounced volatility of liquefied petroleum gases, dikes are not normally necessary, hence their general requirement is not justified as in the case of gasoline or similar flammable liquids. When, however, in the opinion of the inspection department having jurisdiction, owing to the slope of the ground or other local conditions, aboveground containers are liable in case of rupture or overflow to endanger adjacent property, each container shall be surrounded by a dike of such capacity as may be considered necessary to meet the needs of the situation under consideration by the aforesaid inspection department, but in no case more than the capacity of the container in question.

2.24—PROTECTION OF TANK ACCESSORIES - GROUNDING.

(a) Valves, regulating, gauging and other tank accessory equipment shall be protected against tampering and mechanical damage in an approved manner. Such accessories shall also be protected during the transit of tanks intended for installation underground.

(b) In the case of underground containers all such connections to container shall be located within a substantial dome, housing or manhole and with acess thereto by means of a substantial cover.

(c) Aboveground containers shall be electrically grounded in an effective manner. It is recommended that containers be bonded together during filling and unloading operations.

2.25—DRIPS FOR CONDENSED GAS.

(a) Where vaporized gas may condense to a liquid at a temperature below 30° F. and no means to prevent condensation are used, a drip shall be provided and piping so installed that condensate will flow to drip. Drip shall be buried below frost line to assure revaporization of condensed liquid.

DIVISION III

Division III applies specifically to containers and pertinent equipment for tank trucks and trailers for the transportation of liquefied petroleum gases. Basic Rules which are applicable are indicated by references.

3. 1—ODORIZING GASES. (Refer to B. 1.)

3. 2—EXAMINATION AND LISTING OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS. (Refer to B. 2).

3. 3—REQUIREMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ORIGINAL TEST OF CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 3.)

3. 4—MARKINGS ON CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 4 (a).)

3. 5—LOCATION OF CONTAINERS. (Containers from which tank truck tanks are filled shall comply with Section B. 5.)

3. 6—CONTAINER VALVES AND ACCESSORIES. (Refer also to B. 6.)

(a) The discharge outlet shall be provided with a suitable automatic excess flow valve or in lieu thereof the discharge outlet may be fitted with a quick closing internal valve, which, except during delivery operations shall remain closed. The control mechanism for such valve may be provided with a secondary control remote from the delivery connections and such control mechanism shall be provided with a fusible section. (Melting point 208° F. to 220° F.) which will cause the internal valve to close automatically in case of fire.

(b) Filling connections shall be provided with approved automatic valves to prevent back flow in case the filling connection is broken, excepting that where the filling and discharge connect on a common opening in the container shell and that opening is fitted with a quick-closing internal valve as specified in 3.6 (a) the automatic valve shall not be required.

(c) All other connections to containers, except safety relief and liquid level gauge connections, shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves.

(d) All container inlets and outlets, except safety relief valves, liquid level gauging devices, and pressure gauges, shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

3. 7—PIPING AND FITTINGS. (Refer to B. 7.)

3. 8—HOSE SPECIFICATIONS. (Refer to B. 8.)

3. 9—SAFETY DEVICES. (Refer Also to B. 9.)

(a) The discharge from safety relief valves shall be located as far as practicable from possible sources of ignition, and where the escaping vapors, if any, will have a ready opportunity to dissipate into the atmosphere. Size of discharge lines from safety relief valves shall not be smaller than the nominal size of the relief valve outlet connection.

3. 10—TANK TRUCK FUEL SYSTEMS.

(a) In the event liquified petroleum gas is used in the truck engine, the fuel system shall be installed in accordance with Division IV hereof.

(b) When other types of fuel are used in the truck engine the following shall apply:

1. Fuel Tanks: The main fuel tank shall not be placed over or adjacent to the engine. It shall be constructed and mounted in such a manner as not to constitute a hazard. Tanks shall be arranged to vent during filling operations and to permit draining without removal from the mounting.

2. Fuel Feed System: Fuel feed system shall be constructed and located so as to minimize fire hazard. When necessary, a pressure release device shall be provided.

3. Fuel Line: The fuel line shall be of proper material, having all connections made with suitable fittings; it shall be equipped with shut-off valve, and shall be supported to prevent chafing and vibration.

4. Carburetor: The carburetor shall be so constructed and installed that the fire hazards involved by its use shall be reduced to a minimum. Direct drainage of overflow gasoline shall be provided for.

5. Construction and installation: All parts of the fuel feed system shall be constructed and installed in a workmanlike manner.

3. 11—FILLING DENSITIES. (Refer to B. 11.)

3. 12—TRANSFER OF LIQUIDS. (Refer also to B. 12.)

(a) Loading Truck and Trailer Containers: Truck and trailer containers shall be loaded by weight, by meter, or by suitable liquid level gauging device (See Sec. 3. 15). If containers are to be filled according to liquid level, each container should have a thermometer well so that the internal liquid temperature can be easily determined and the amount of liquid and vapor in the container corrected to a 60° F. basis.

(b) Pumps of suitable design and properly protected may be mounted upon liquefied gas tanks, trucks and trailers and may be driven by the truck motor power take-off or electrical means. The pumps, except constant speed centrifugal pumps, shall be equipped with suitable pressure actuated by by-pass valves permitting flow from pump discharge to pump suction when the pump discharge pressure rises above a predetermined point. Pump discharge shall also be equipped with a spring loaded safety valve of non-leaking type, set at a pressure not to exceed 35 per cent higher than the predetermined setting of the by-pass valve.

3. 13—MOUNTING CONTAINERS ON TRUCK OR TRAILER VEHICLE.

(a) A suitable "stop" or "stops" shall be mounted on the truck or trailer or on the container, in such a way that the container shall not be dislodged from its mounting due to the vehicle coming to a sudden stop. Back slippage shall also be prevented by proper methods.

(b) A suitable "hold down" device shall be provided which will anchor the container at one or more places on each side of the container to the truck or trailer frame. Such device may consist of proper steel band or bands over the container, or container may incorporate side hold-down lugs. In any case, anchorage to truck or trailer frame should incorporate turnbuckles or similar positive devices.

3. 14—ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND LIGHTING. (Refer Also to B. 14.)

(a) Tank trucks, tank trailers, and tank semi-trailers shall not be equipped with any artificial light other than electricity. Lighting circuits shall have suitable over-current protection (fuses or automatic circuit breakers); the wiring shall have sufficient carrying capacity and mechanical strength, and shall be suitably secured, insulated and protected against physical damage.

3. 15—LIQUID LEVEL GAUGING DEVICES.

(a) Each truck and trailer container shall be equipped with an accurate liquid level gauging device of approved design, for example, a rotary tube, slip tube, automatic outage (ank, magnetic or fixed tube device. A fixed tube device consists of a dip pipe of small size, equipped with a valve at the outer end. Fixed tube devices shall be so arranged that the maximum liquid level to which the container may be filled is not in excess of the maximum permitted under the filling density table in Section B. 11 (a) but based on an initial liquid temperature of not to exceed 40° F. Liquid level gauging devices of the rotary tube, fixed tube and slip tube type may be used without installation of an excess flow valve, provided that bleed valve opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size. (Refer to Appendix D for method of calculating length of fixed tube.)

(b) Gauging devices shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 lb. per sq. in. gauge.

(c) Gauge glasses of the column type are prohibited.

3. 16—TRAILER AND SEMI-TRAILERS.

(a) All trailers shall be firmly and securely attached to the vehicle drawing them by means of suitable draw-bars, supplemented by safety chains.

(b) Every trailer or semi-trailer shall be equipped with a reliable system of brakes, and adequate provision shall be made for its efficient operation from the driver's seat of the vehicle drawing the trailer.

(c) Every trailer or semi-trailer shall be provided with side lights and a tail light.

(d) Four-wheeled trailers shall be of the fifth wheel or an equivalent type of construction which will prevent the towed vehicle from whipping or swerving from side to side dangerously or unreasonably and will cause it to follow substantially in the path of the towing vehicle.

3.17 DESIGN WORKING PRESSURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF CONTAINERS.

(a) Containers shall be designed and classified as follows:

Container Type	For Gases With Vapor Pressure Not to Exceed Lbs. per sq. in. Gauge at 100° F.	Minimum Design Pressure of Containers by: A.S.M.E. Code Factor of Safety-5
80 lb.	80	80 lb. Ga.
100 lb.	100	100 lb. Ga.
125 lb.	125	125 lb. Ga.
150 lb.	150	150 lb. Ga.
175 lb.	175	175 lb. Ga.
200 lb.	200	200 lb. Ga.

(b) The shell or head thickness of any container shall not be less than 3/16 inch.

3.18 DRAG CHAINS.

(a) Tank trucks and trailers shall be equipped with drag chains long enough to reach the ground in order to drain off such static charges as may be generated. Spare links for drag chains should be carried in tool box, and the driver held responsible for keeping the chain in working order.

3.19 METALLIC CONNECTION.

(a) Tank, Chassis, axles, and springs shall be metallically connected.

3.20 EXHAUST SYSTEM.

(a) The exhaust system, including muffler and exhaust line, shall have ample clearance from the fuel system and combustible materials, and shall not be exposed to accumulations of grease, oil or gasoline.

(b) The exhaust system, including all units, shall be constructed and installed in a workmanlike manner. Muffler cut-out shall not be used.

3.21 EXTINGUISHERS REQUIRED

(a) Each truck and trailer shall be provided with at least one hand fire extinguisher of a type and size suitable for extinguishing oil fires.

3.22 SMOKING PROHIBITED

(a) smoking by truck drivers or their helpers shall not be permitted while they are driving their trucks on the road, while they are making deliveries, filling truck tanks, or making any repairs to trucks.

3.23 PROTECTION AGAINST COLLISION. (Also See B.6 (g)

(a) Each tank truck and trailer shall be provided with properly attached steel bumpers or chassis extension at the rear which will be so arranged as to adequately protect the tank, piping, valves and fittings in case of collision.

3.24 FILLING UNAPPROVED TRUCK OR TRAILER TANKS PROHIBITED.

LPG Form No. 4, when properly completed and countersigned by the Director of the Gas Utilities Division of the Railroad Commission of Texas, shall evidence that the design, construction, assembly, and mounting of the liquefied petroleum gas tank described thereon by its Serial Number has been approved by the Commission for use in the transportation of liquefied petroleum gas. Such form also shall authorize the person, firm, or corporation whose name appears thereon, or their bona fide employees, to operate the transport tank described thereon; and further shall authorize all property licensed liquefied petroleum gas dealers to fill such transport tank with liquefied petroleum gas.

No person, firm, or corporation shall operate a tank in the transportation of liquefied petroleum gas in this State unless such person, firm, or corporation has been issued a LPG Form No. 4 authorizing its operation, or unless its operation has been specifically approved by a communication from the Railroad Commission of Texas.

No person, firm, or corporation shall introduce liquefied petroleum gas into a transport tank unless the operator of the truck or trailer upon which such tank is mounted first displays a LPG Form No. 4, countersigned as above provided, or a communication from the Railroad Commission evidencing that the operation of such tank is authorized by the Commission.

THE LPG Form No. 4 is not transferable by the person, firm or corporation to whom it was issued, and it shall not be used after the expiration of the fiscal year for which it was issued.

3.25 PAINTING

(a) All truck tanks and/or trailer tanks used in the transportation of liquefied petroleum gases shall be finished with a heat reflecting surface such as or equivalent to white or aluminum, and shall be maintained in good condition.

(b) All such truck tanks and trailer tanks, in addition to the heat reflecting finish, shall have painted thereon, in letters not less than eight inches in height, the name of the owner, person, or firm operating the transport unit and the name and character of the contents of the tanks.

DIVISION IV.

Division IV applies specifically to containers and pertinent equipment for utilizing liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel. Basic Rules which are applicable are indicated by reference.

4. 0—GENERAL.

(a)In the customary method of utilization of liquefied petroleum gases as motor fuels, the liquid is forced by its own vapor pressure out of the fuel tank to a vaporizer or heat exchanger where it is completely vaporized. The gas passes through either one or two stages of pressure reduction in approved regulators to reduce it substantially to atmospheric pressure; thence to the gas-air mixer or carburetor where it is mixed with the required volume of air and delivered to the intake system of the engine.

(b) When a water heated exchanger is used, it is necessary to provide sufficient exchange surface to prevent freezing of the water when self vaporization of fuel occurs before circulation of water begins.

(c) To a limited extent small engines are sometimes operated on fuel which is vaporized in the storage container without the use of a heat exchanger.

(d) These regulations are intended to apply to fuel supply containers and other liquefied petroleum gas utilization equipment whether permanently mounted on, or detachable from the vehicle. These regulations do not apply to containers for transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (see Div. III) or for the storage of liquefied petroleum gas (see Div. I and II).

(e) Fuel shall not be used from trailer or semi-trailer containers while in transit, but the use of fuel from these units to operate stationary engines is not prohibited providing wheels are securely blocked and unit is parked in a non-hazardous location. When fuel in the liquid or gaseous phase is withdrawn from a transport tank mounted on truck chassis for use in engines, an approved device shall be provided to measure the amount of such fuel.

4. 1—ODORIZING GASES (Refer to B. 1.)

4. 2—EXAMINATION AND LISTING OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS. (Refer to B. 2.)

4. 3—REQUIREMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION AND ORIGINAL TEST OF CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 3.)

4. 4—MARKING ON CONTAINERS. (Refer to B. 4.)

4. 5—LOCATION OF FUEL SUPPLY CONTAINERS. (Refer also to B. 5.)

(a) Containers shall be located in a place and in a manner such as to minimize the possibility of mechanical injury. Containers located in the rear of trucks and buses, when protected by substantial bumpers, will be considered in conformance with this regulation.

(b) Containers shall be installed with as much clearance as practicable but never less than the minimum normal road clearance of the vehicle under maximum load conditions. This minimum clearance shall be to the bottom of the container or to the lowest fitting on the container or housing, whichever is lower.

(c) Containers may be permanently installed or may be removable, provided proper anchorage is assured to prevent jarring loose, slipping, or rotating of containers.

(d) Containers shall be secured in place on the vehicle by fastenings designed (with a factor of safety of four) to withstand loadings in any direction equal to four times the filled weight of the container. Lugs, brackets, or similar attachments intended to carry such loadings shall be attached by the container manufacturer before testing. Field welding where necessary shall be made only on saddle plates or brackets applied by manufacturer of tank.

(e) Containers from which gas is to be withdrawn only in the gaseous phase shall be installed and equipped with suitable valves and connections to prevent the accidental withdrawal of liquid.

4. 6—VALVES AND CONNECTIONS. (Refer Also to B. 6.)

(a) Valves and connections shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 lb. per sq. in. gauge and shall be of a suitable type for liquefied petroleum gas service.

(b) Filling pipes shall be provided with approved automatic valves to prevent back flow in case the filling connection is broken. Main shut-off valves adjacent to the tank on liquid and vapor lines must be accessible at all times.

(c) All connections to containers, except safety relief and liquid level gauging device connections, shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves (except in the case of filling connections, which may be equipped with an approved automatic back pressure check valve) to prevent discharge of contents in case connections are broken. This requirement may be waived when such exception is recognized by the testing and listing of the system by any of the authorities listed in B. 2.

(d) All valves and connections on containers shall be adequately protected to prevent damage due to accidental contact with stationary objects or from loose objects thrown up from the road.

4. 7—PIPING. (Refer Also to B. 7.)

(a) All piping from fuel supply container to first stage regulator shall be standard copper or brass pipe or approved seamless drawn non-ferrous tubing. Approved flexible connections may be used between container and regulator or between regulator and gas-air mixer within the limits of approval by any of the authorities listed in B. 2.

(b) Joints shall be by means of gas fittings approved for use with liquefied petroleum gas.

(c) After installation, piping, valves and fittings shall be tested with the product to be used and proved free from leaks at pressures not less than normal operating pressures to which they may be subjected in service.

(d) All piping, shall be so installed, braced and supported as to minimize the possibility of undue strains or wear. Piping shall not be installed in close proximity to sources of heat unless adequately insulated.

4. 8—HOSE SPECIFICATIONS. (Refer to B. 8.)

4. 9—SAFETY DEVICES. (Refer Also to B. 9.)

(a) The discharge from safety relief devices shall be located on the outside of cabs or other enclosed spaces and as far as practicable from possible sources of ignition, and where the escaping vapors, if any, will have a ready opportunity to dissipate into the atmosphere. Size of discharge lines from safety relief devices shall not be smaller than the nominal size of the relief device outlet connection.

(b) Interstate Commerce Commission containers shall not be used as motor fuel containers unless approved for such use by the Railroad Commission of Texas.

4. 10—VAPORIZERS. (Refer Also to B. 10 (h).)

(a) Vaporizers and any part thereof and other carburetting devices as may be subjected to full container pressure shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 lb. per sq. in. gauge.

(b) Each vaporizer shall have a valve or suitable drain plug located at or near the lowest portion of the section occupied by the water or other heating medium, which will permit substantially complete draining of the vaporizer.

(c) Vaporizers shall be securely fastened to the vehicle or to the engine in such a manner as to minimize the possibility of their becoming loosened by vibration or impact.

(d) Each vaporizer shall be permanently marked at a visible point as follows:

1. With the design working pressure in lb. per sq. in.

2. With the water capacity of the gas containing portion of the vaporizer in pounds.

3. With the name and address of the manufacturer and a manufacturer's serial number of the vaporizer.

(e) The heat exchanger surface between the liquefied petroleum gas in the vaporizer and the heating medium shohld be of sufficient area to transfer sufficient heat for complete vaporization of the gas at all times. Where water is used as a heating medium the heat exchange area should be sufficient to prevent freezing of water due to refrigeration provided by self-varopization of liquefied petroleum gases in the vaporizer.

4. 11—FILLING DENSITIES. (Refer to B. 11.)

4. 12—TRANSFER OF LIQUIDS. (Refer to B. 12.)

4. 13—GAS CONTROL EQUIPMENT.

(a) Suitable automatic pressure reducing equipment shall be installed between the fuel supply container and vaporizer or appliance for the purpose of reducing the pressure of the liquefied gas coming to the vaporizer or appliance.

(b) Suitable automatic pressure reducing equipment shall be installed between the vaporizer and the gas-air mixer or appliance for the purpose of reducing the pressure of the gas to that required for operation of the air-gas mixer or appliance.

(c) An approved positive automatic shut-off valve shall be provided in the fuel system to automatically and positively prevent flow of gas to the mixer when the engine is not running.

(d) The minimum designed working pressure for pressure reducing equipment shall be 250 pounds per square inch gauge or not less than the designed working pressure of the fuel supply container, whichever is higher.

(e) A safety relief valve shall be installed to prevent an excessive buildup of pressure on the low pressure side of the automatic pressure reducing equipment. When such safety relief valve is installed in the cab, or within the engine hood, the outlet shall be vented to the outside atmosphere.

4. 14—ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND LIGHTING. (Refer to B. 14.)

4. 15—LIQUID LEVEL GAUGING DEVICE.

(a) Each permanently mounted fuel supply container shall be equipped with an accurate liquid level gauging device of approved design, for example, a rotary tube, slip tube, automatic outage tank, magnetic, or fixed tube device. A fixed tube device consists of a dip pipe or small size equipped with a valve at the outer end. Fixed tube devices shall be so arranged that the maximum liquid level to which the container may be filled is not in excess of the maximum permitted under the filling density table in Section B. 11 (a), but based on an initial liquid temperature of not to exceed 40° F. Liquid level gauging devices of the rotary tube, fixed tube, slip tube type may be used withiut installation of an excess flow valve, provided the bleed valve opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size. (Refer to Appendix D for method of calculating length of fixed tube.)

(b) On removable fuel supply containers filled by weight when disconnected from the vehicle, no liquid level gauging device shall be required.

(c) Gauging devices shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 lb. per sq. in. gauge.

(d) Gauge glasses of the column type are prohibited.

4. 16—PAINTING.

(a) All storage containers shall be furnished with a heat reflecting surface equivalent to white or aluminum, and shall be maintained in good condition.

4. 17—DESIGN WORKING PRESSURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF FUEL SUPPLY CONTAINERS.

(a) Fuel supply containers shall be designed and classified as follows:

Container Type	For Gases With Vapor Pressure Not to Exceed Lbs. per sq. in Gauge at 100° F.	Minimum Design Pressure of Containers By: A. S. M. E. Code Factor of Safety-5
200 lb.	200 lb.	200 lb.

(b) All container inlets and outlets except safety relief valves and gauging devices shall be labelled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

4. 18—CAPACITY OF CONTAINERS.

(a) No single fuel container shall exceed 300 gallons water capacity.

APPENDIX A.

REQUIRED SIZES OF SAFETY VALVES FOR CONTAINERS, OTHER THAN INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION CONSTRUCTION AS CLASSIFIED UNDER SECTION B. 9.

Note: For Underground Tanks see Section 2.9.

Note: D=outside diameter of container in feet and fractions thereof.

Note: U=overall length of container in feet and fractions thereof.

MINIMUM REQUIRED SAFETY VALVE ACTUAL FREE DISCHARGE AREA
(Square Inches)

			Type 80 lb. Min.	Type 100 lb. Min.	Type 125 lb. Min.	Type 150 lb. Min.	Type 175 lb. Min.	Type 200 lb. Min.
Where (D x U) does not exceed 10			.32	.27	.22	.19	.18	.16
is greater than 10	but not more than	15	.46	.38	.30	.25	.24	.21
is greater than 15	but not more than	20	.60	.50	.42	.36	.33	.29
is greater than 20	but not more than	40	1.25	1.03	.84	.71	.64	.57
is greater than 40	but not more than	60	1.90	1.57	1.25	1.06	.94	.83
is greater than 60	but not more than	80	2.50	2.06	1.68	1.43	1.25	1.10
is greater than 80	but not more than	100	3.15	2.60	2.13	1.81	1.58	1.40
is greater than 100	but not more than	120	3.80	3.14	2.48	2.10	1.87	1.65
is greater than 120	but not more than	140	4.45	3.68	2.90	2.46	2.15	1.90
is greater than 140	but not more than	160	5.10	4.21	3.33	2.83	2.43	2.15
is greater than 160	but not more than	180	5.80	4.79	3.55	3.09	2.72	2.40
is greater than 180	but not more than	200	6.05	5.00	3.77	3.20	2.83	2.50
is greater than 200	but not more than	220	6.30	5.21	3.93	3

(Legal Publication—Continued from Page 5)

is greater than 280 but not more than 300	7.30	6.03	4.57	3.88	3.40	3.00
is greater than 300 but not more than 320	7.55	6.24	4.73	4.02	3.51	3.10
is greater than 320 but not more than 340	7.80	6.44	4.89	4.15	3.62	3.20
is greater than 340 but not more than 360	8.05	6.65	5.05	4.28	3.74	3.30
is greater than 360 but not more than 380	8.30	6.86	5.21	4.42	3.85	3.40
is greater than 380 but not more than 400	8.55	7.06	5.31	4.55	3.96	3.50
is greater than 400 but not more than 420	8.80	7.27	5.53	4.70	4.08	3.60
is greater than 420 but not more than 440	9.05	7.48	5.69	4.83	4.19	3.70
is greater than 440 but not more than 460	9.30	7.68	5.85	4.97	4.30	3.80
is greater than 460 but not more than 480	9.55	7.89	6.01	5.10	4.41	3.90
is greater than 480 but not more than 500	9.80	8.10	6.17	5.23	4.52	4.00
is greater than 500 but not more than 520	10.05	8.30	6.33	5.37	4.64	4.10
is greater than 520 but not more than 540	10.30	8.51	6.49	5.50	4.75	4.20
is greater than 540 but not more than 560	10.55	8.72	6.65	5.65	4.87	4.30
is greater than 560 but not more than 580	10.80	8.94	6.83	5.79	4.97	4.40
is greater than 580 but not more than 600	11.05	9.14	6.98	5.92	5.09	4.50
is greater than 600 but not more than 620	11.30	9.35	7.15	6.05	5.19	4.60
is greater than 620	To be calculated using Fetterly's formula as promulgated by Bureau of Explosives, New York City, using 1000° F. (t1) instead of 1200° F.					

APPENDIX B.

REQUIRED MINIMUM RELIEF AREAS OF SAFETY VALVES FOR LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS VAPORIZERS.

(See B. 9 and B. 10 (h).)

Miniumum effective relief areas required of safety valves on liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers shall be determined by the following formula:

$$A = M(2.5\ sh + So)$$

Where A=Minimum required safety valve actual free discharge area in square inches.

Sh=Inside heat exchange surface vaporizer in square feet. This is total area exposed to steam, hot water or other heating medium used.

SO=Outside surface of vaporizer in square feet. This is the total outside surface which could be exposed to flame in case of fire around vaporizer.

M=Constant, the value of which for different classes of vaporizers is as fallows:

Type	Constant M	Type	Constant M
80 lb.	0.0058	150 lb.	0.0054
100 lb.	0.0058	175 lb.	0.0050
125 lb.	0.0058	200 lb.	0.0046

Vaporizers for the purpose of these calculations shall be classified in the same manner as storage containers in 4.1. The above formula is based upon the maximum heat input which might simultaneously occur both from the heating medium and from an outside source through the shell of vaporizer.

APPENDIX C.

REQUIRED SIZES OF SAFETY VALVES FOR MOTOR FUEL SUPPLY CONTAINERS FOR LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.

Note: D=Outside Diameter of Container in Feet and Fractions thereof.

U=Overall Length of Container in Feet and Fractions thereof.

	MINIMUM REQUIRED SAFETY VALVE ACTUAL FREE DISCHARGE AREA (Square Inches)			
	Type 140 lb. Min.	Type 150 lb. Min.	Type 175 lb. Min.	Type 200 lb. Min.
Where (DxU) does not exceed 10	.20	.19	.18	.16
is greater than 10 but not more than 15	.27	.25	.24	.21
is greater than 15 but not more than 20	.38	.36	.33	.29
is greater than 20	to be calculated using Fetterly's Formula as promulgated by Bureau of Explosives, New York City.			

APPENDIX D.

METHOD FOR CALCULATING LENGTH OF FIXED TUBES.

1. Calculate the Maximum Volume, for which fixed length tube shall be set by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total Capacity of Container} \times \text{Filling Density}}{\text{Specific Gravity} \times \text{Volume Correction Factor}} = \text{Maximum Volume for which Fixed length tube shall be set.}$$

Note: Volume Correction Factor shall be based on the thermal coefficient of expansion of the liquefied petroleum gas from 40° F. for aboveground containers (or 50° F. for underground containers) to 60° F. (For example, Propane with specific gravity of 0.510 has a Volume Correction factor of 1.031 from 40° F.; Butane with a specific gravity of 0.570 has a Volume Correction Factor of 1.020 from 40° F. to 60° F.) The following table gives representative Volume Correction Factors:

VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS

Specific Gravity									
0.500	0.510	0.520	0.530	0.540	0.550	0.560	0.570	0.580	0.590
(Aboveground) From 40° F. to 60° F.									
1.034	1.031	1.028	1.026	1.025	1.023	1.021	1.020	1.019	1.018
(Underground) From 50° F. to 60° F.									
1.018	1.016	1.014	1.013	1.012	1.011	1.010	1.009	1.009	1.009

2. Calculate the length of the fixed tube so that when its lower end touches the surface of the liquid in the container, the contents of the container will be the Maximum Volume as determined by the formula above.

Pampa News Want Ads Get Results.

Chicago Cubs 'Win' Wierd Ball Game 8-7

Writers Put Army at Top

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—(AP)—Army's two impressive triumphs this season have convinced most of the 111 sports experts who took part in the Associated Press' first weekly poll of 1945 that the Cadets still rate as the No. 1 team of collegiate football.

The West Pointers were acclaimed as national champions last year after they had won all of their nine games and rolled up 504 points to their opponents' 35.

The Cadets bowled over the personnel distribution command Comets 32-0 and the Wake Forest Deacons 54-0 in their first two tilts.

Eightyq-six of the 111 writers cast their first place ballots for Earl Blaik's powerhouse.

Navy, 49-0 and 21-0 victors over Villanova and Duke in order, was ranked second.

The rest of the Big Ten (with first place votes and points in parenthesis, were; Notre Dame (3-699), Ohio State (3-658), Minnesota (2-605), Southern California (1-435), Alabama (0-305), Indiana (0-216), Michigan (1-185), and Texas (0-167).

Mitscher Insists On Large Carrier Force in Future

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 9—(AP)—Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitcher, deputy chief of naval operations for air, said Monday that our carrier supremacy should be maintained in the postwar period and declared that "carrier based air (power) is the present day medium for enunciating the principles of naval warfare."

In a speech prepared for delivery before the brigade of midshipmen at the U. S. Naval academy, which is celebrating its centennial this week ,the former commander of task force 58 of Pacific fame said:

"In seeking a basis upon which to establish the composition of the navy of tomorrow x x x we must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that our carrier supremacy defeated Japan and that carrier supremacy should be maintained in

(James J. Strebig, Associated Press aviation editor, reported from Washington last night that it had been learned that the navy has drawn plans for its post-war fleet allocating a secondary role to aircraft carriers, despite the role played by aviation in the winning of the war.

(Strebig said that battleship-minded top officials had forbidden discussion of these post-war plans by the so-called "air admirals," and that proponents of a larger role for aviation were hopeful that congress would insist on hearing from the men who directed the carriers against Japan, such as Admiral Mitscher.)

Read The Classified Advertisements

Texas Collegiate Football Boasts 2 Unbeaten Teams

By The Associated Press

Only two undefeated teams remain among Texas colleges as the football season digs deep into October.

Texas and Texas A. and M. have unsullied records but all other members of the southwest conference, together with this state's two members of the border conference, have met defeat at least once.

John Tarleton and the North Texas Aggies, only junior colleges playing football in the state, lost their openers last week, Tarleton falling before Camp Hood 12-0 and NTAC losing to Blackland army air field 20-0.

Southwestern, the only member of the Texas conference fielding a grid squad this year, broke into the win column last week with a 13-7 decision over Rice of the southwest conference.

This week finds all the eleven Texas colleges in action except one—Texas Christian.

Texas plays Oklahoma at Dallas, and Texas A. and M. meets Louisiana State at Baton Rouge, Baylor engages Arkansas, Southern Methodist clashes with Aklahoma A. and M. at Oklahoma City, Rice plays Tulane at Houston, Southwestern takes on Nacional University of Mexico at San Antonio, Texas Tech entertains Tulsa at Lubbock, the North Texas Aggies play the Southern Methodist B team at Arlington, John Tarleton takes on Camp Hood at Stephenville and West Texas State plays Amarillo air field at Amarillo.

Standings of the Texas colleges to date:

Team—	W	L	T	Pts.	Op.
Texas	3	0	0	92	7
Texas A .& M.	3	0	0	89	20
Baylor	2	1	0	78	7
Texas Christian	2	1	0	39	33
Southwestern	1	2	1	19	66
Sou. Methodist	1	2	0	65	32
Texas Tech	1	2	0	13	49
West Texas State	1	2	0	13	49
John Tarleton	0	1	0	0	12
North Tex. Aggies	0	1	0	0	20
Rice	0	3	0	20	81

Rex Cecil Will Hurl In Second Game of Little World Series

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 9.—(AP)—Rex Cecil, former Boston Red Sox hurler, is Manager Nemo Leibold's choice to make it two straight for the Louisville Colonels of the American association in tonight's second game of the Little World Series.

Skipper Bill Meyer of the Newark Beans who bowed, 4-2 to the Colonel in last night's opener, said he was banking on Karl Drews to even the count for the International leaguers.

The laws of salvage machines operated at great ocean depts are guided by television apparatus.

Scorers Reverse Decision on Hack's Game Winning Double

By SID FEDER

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—(AP)—It is a photo finish as to whether the ball players or the fans were dizzier from the antics that threw this wierd World Series between the Detroit Tigers and the Chicago Cubs into the full seven-game route, and the question now is not which team will win the series tomorrow, but which team will boot it.

The way things have been going through this freakish of all fall frolics—not omitting the about face by the official scores of the decisive play in yesterday's game,—it appears that the club which finally finishes in front will do so only because it can't help itself. The other outfit won't let it lose.

They're going to need the finale of this richest of all series at 12:30 p.m. (CST) tomorrow all because of yesterday's "rhubarb" that the Tigers finally lost to the Cubs 8-7 in 12 innings of something that resembled baseball.

In yesterday's game there were such doings as 38 players parading about the premises; a base-runner falling flat on his face with home plate in sight; dinky fly balls falling for hits while fly chasers bowed politely; enough throws to wrong bases to bring a suggestion for a radar set in the infield, and an assortment of pitching by nine elbowers.

On the other side was Hank Greenberg's homer in the eighth that topped off a four-run Detroit rally and tied the game. And Stan Hack's four hits, the last of which, with two away and a mate on first in the 12th broke up the ball game.

It was on the original ruling on Hack's hit in the 12th that the official scores reversed themselves. Dizzy Trout, five-hit winner of Saturday's game, was in there for the Detroits by that time—the fifth Bengal pitcher during the afternoon.

Frank Secory had touched him for a single and Billy Schuster was sent in to run. Hack, who'd knocked in two tallies during a four-run Cub rally in the fifth, hit the 2-1 pitch through short and on into left field.

Hank Greenberg came in to field it and Schuster clowed up coming into third. Then the ball took a crazy jump over Greenberg's shoulder and kept right on its merry way out to the left field wall. By the time Hank caught up with it, Schuster was home. Hack was on second and the series was tied at three games apicce.

The scores ruled it a single for Hack and an error for Hank. This started a sizzling stew among baseball writers and baseball men. Five hours later the scorers announced they'd re-counter the votes and rules and ruled it a two-bagger for Stan, no bobble for Greenberg.

Hack, who's leading the series with a .440 batting mark, didn't know whether to cheer about the extra-baser he was handed, or moan about the switch. Because when the scorers gave him that double, it cut his number of singles for the day to three.

As a result of his game-wrecker, the win went to the second hero hank of this series—Borowy—who won the opener last Wednesday and was clubbed out in six rounds Sunday. Hank came on in the ninth, after Claude Passeau and a couple of other collapsing Cub curvers had taken the long walk, and pitched four scoreless innings for his second win of the set.

The Tigers are in a lot better spot for the "odd game tomorrow than the National leaguers. Detroit has Lefty Hal Newhouser, who's won one and dropped one so far in the series, ready to go, with Lefty Stubby Overmire set to play fireman.

The Cubs had to use all four of their regular starters—Hank Wyse and Ray Prim in addition to Passeau and Borowy—to win yesterday's game.

As a result, the lobby rookies are quoting 2 to 3, Detroit for the big pot.

Hack's four belts yesterday gave him a total of 11 for the series, within one of the all-time record. This was one of the very few sane marks approached, equalled or surpassed during the fantastic contest. Another was the all-time financial high of $1,388,277 set for a series' gross receipts.

Other highlights of the game included the 3 hours and 28 minutes it took to finish it, which is 34 minutes longer than any other series scramble; 38 players—19 for each team; nine pitchers who walked in and out, 94 at bats for the two clubs, 48 of them for the Tigers and 24 left on bases.

Former Premier Says Nips Planned Warning

TOKYO, Oct. 9 — (AP)—Resigned Premier Prince Higashi-Kuni said Monday Emperor Hirohito knew in advance the general outline of the Japanese plan to strike Pearl Harbor, but that he understood "the United States would be duly notified prior to commencement of armed action."

Replying to a question that had been pending since a press conference Sept. 18, the outgoing premier said the emporer affixed his signature to an imperial rescript declaring war on the United States at 11:30 a. m., Dec. 8, 1941, Toyko time.

MEN! GET PEP..

Do you want to feel young again? Why feel old at 40, 60 or more? Enjoy youthful pleasures again. If added years have slowed down your vim and vitality, just go to your druggist and ask for Casella tablets. Many men are obtaining remarkable results with this amazing formula.

Sports Shots

By HAROLD V. RATLIFF
Associated Press Sports Editor

DALLAS, Oct. 9.—(AP)—The Texas schoolboy football campaigns has progressed to the point of that annual foolishness; ranking the top 10 teams.

If ever there was a more difficult chore, your correspondent hasn't found it. Looking over 103 teams, many of which have played only in their own areas, and picking the best is too difficult to be taken seriously. However, on the basis of comparative scores and the observations of competent authorities over the state, together with views of the writer, we come up with this ranking as of now:

1. Wichita Falls.
2. Highland Park (Dallas).
3. Waco.
4. Lufkin.
5. Marshall.
6. Amarillo.
7. Austin.
8. Odessa.
9. Pampa.
10. Brackenridge (San Antonio).

For the second ten:

Goose Creek, Paris, Plainview, Breckenridge, Brownwood, Port Arthur, Temple, Cleburne, Milby (Houston), Brownsville.

Wichita Falls appears to have its best team since 1941. The spark of the Coyote grid brigade is Lindy Berry, who specializes in punt and kickoff returns. He has one of 90 yards already to his credit this season.

Wichita Falls was expecting trouble from Electra in the district race before the season opened. Electra, however, has already lost a couple of games. But those defeats were to Pampa and Plainview, who are looking good, enough up in the Panhandle to make Amarillo's Sandies start peeking under the beds and around the corners to be sure they're not ganged up on.

Scott Rafferty, sports editor of the Pampa News, takes occasion to crow a little and with justification.

Scott points out that that of the 19 undefeated, untied schoolboy teams in the state district 1—Pampa's district—has four of them: Pampa, Amarillo, Plainview and Brownfield. Plainview is unscored on.

Josef Kramer Swears Innocence of Crimes

LUENEBURG, Germany, Oct. 9—(AP)—Josef Kramer swore on the Bible Monday that he was innocent of war crimes and that atrocities committed at the Osweicim and Belsen concentration camps he commanded were on orders from higher placed nazis.

Kramer, descr;ibed as the "beast of Belsen," leaped from the prisoners' cage like a football player from a bench and trotted to the witness stand where he testified in a high pitched nasal voice.

He said he was a loyal nazi and a member of the SS and as snch only carried out obediently the orders of the Hitler hierarchy.

The other 44 SS guards and camp attendants jointly on trial with Kramer before a British military court, listened intently.

Still-life art originated with The Netherlands school of painters.

PILES Hurt Like Sin! But Now I Grin

Thousands change groans to grins. Use a real *doctors'* formula for distress of piles; sent druggists by noted Thornton & Minor Clinic. Surprising QUICK palliative relief of pain, itch, soreness. Helps soften hard parts; tends to shrink swelling. Use *doctors'* way today. Get tube Thornton & Minor's Rectal Ointment or Thornton & Minor Rectal Suppositories. If not delighted, low cost is refunded. At all good drug stores everywhere—in Pampa, at Cretney Drug. (Adv.)

Dixie Radio Shop

Bring your radio in and let us give you a free estimate. Tubes Checked Free. Prompt Service.

Let us convert your battery radio to electricity.

PICKUP AND DELIVERY ON LARGE SIZES.

24-Hour Service

112 E. Francis — Pampa
Charles Koenig — Phone 966



STOMACH Distress (DUE TO EXCESS ACID)

Quick Effective Relief with TEBSIN

SAFE - NO SODA - NO LAXATIVE

Enjoy 3 square meals a day!

Get TEBSIN Today • In Powder or Tablet Form • $1.25 at

Sold in Pampa at CRETNEY'S

ALLEY 'OOP — Ooola Reconnoiters — BY V. T. HAMLIN



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES — Mr. and Mrs. — By EDGAR MARTIN



OUR BOARDING HOUSE — WITH MAJOR HOOPLE



OUT OUR WAY — BY J. R. WILLIAMS



WASH TUBBS — Danger Zone — BY LESLIE TURNER



RED RYDER — A Clue — BY FRED HARMAN



FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS — The Evidence — BY MERRILL BLOSSER



LI'L ABNER — Swing Low, Sweet Chariot — BY AL CAPP



PERSEVERANCE ALWAYS BRINGS SUCCESS. KEEP YOUR ADVERTISING ALWAYS BEFORE PUBLIC

WANT AD RATES

THE PAMPA NEWS

Phone 666 — 322 West Foster

Office hours 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Cash rates for classified advertising:

Words	1 day	2 days	3 days
Up to 15	.20 wd	.20 wd	1.05 wd
Over 15	.04 wd.	.06 wd	.07 wd

Charges rates 6 days after discontinue:

Words	1 day	2 days	3 days
Up to 15	.72	1.08	1.26

Minimum size of any one ad is 3 lines, above cash rates apply on consecutive day insertions only.

Please call all ads in one day previous to insertion. No ads taken, none changed after 9:30 a.m. except Saturday, when the deadline is 12 noon. To save disappointment call in early. Mainly About People advertising deadline is 11 a.m., except Saturday, which is 4 p.m.

Phone 400 About
BURIAL INSURANCE
Duenkel-Carmichael

Cemetery Memorials
Order now to get your monument up before Christmas.
ED FORAN
Supt. Fairview Cemetery
1237 Duncan — Phone 1152W

3—Special Notices

Eagle Radiator Shop
Years of Dependable Service
516 W. Foster — Phone 547

WOODIE'S Garage, 308 W. Kingsmill for complete motor tune up and general motor overhaul. Work guaranteed. Call 48.

Foster St. Radiator Shop
Radiators cleaned, repaired and recored
612 W. Foster — Phone 1459

Chester Nicholson has purchased the Skelly Station at Four Corners on Borger highway and will handle complete line of Skelly products and anti freeze together with tire service and wash and grease jobs. Call 1119.

Help wanted, two stock boys, good salary. Apply in person. McCartt's Modern Market.

U. S. Rubber Co. raincoats and knee and hip boots, complete line. Buy now at Radcliff Supply, 112 E. Brown. Phone 1220.

Chevrolet shock absorbers also few sets for Buick and Oldsmobile. Pampa Safety Lane. Ph. 101.

Skinner's Garage
705 W. Foster — Phone 337

New Studebaker motors and accessories for Studebakers 1939 to 1942 models, also Chevrolet, Plymouth and Ford motors. We are equipped for portable electric welding. Let us rebuild your motor. Work guaranteed.

BOZEMAN Garage advises you to have that welding job done on your car now. Be ready for winter driving. 1509 West Ripley. Amarillo Highway.

Skelly Service Station
500 E. Fredrick — Phone 2078

Complete line Skelly products. We wash and grease cars. G. W. Varnon.

4—Lost and Found

LOST: One fiber bucket of fruit cake mix, Thursday morning. Marked for Mitchell Hill Grocery. Notify Motor Freight Co. Phone 270.

LOST or strayed, yellow Persian tom cat, two weeks ago, from 819 N. Frost. Notify owner, 2198. Reward.

5—Transportation

BAGGAGE transfer and local hauling. Joe Hawkins. Phone 554.

CAR LEAVING for Miami, Fla., Oct. 15. Can take two passengers. Returning at end of October. Call 51 or 1427J. Lloyd Hawthorn.

Local hauling and moving. Call D. A. Adams, 305 S. Cuyler. Phone 2090.

BRUCE Transfer, 626 S. Cuyler for local or long distance hauling. Storage space. Phone 934.

House moving and winch trucks for service. Call 2162, for H. P. Harrison. 914 East Frederick.

7—Male Help Wanted

WANTED: Married man for farm and ranch work. Apply to H. L. Boone, at 502 W. Francis.

Wanted: Experienced roustabout. House furnished with job. Apply to George Beasley on the W. W. Holmes lease, three miles north of Skellytown.

8—Female Help Wanted

HELP WANTED: Middle aged lady to care for lady and small baby. No laundry. Call 1230.

WANTED: Middle aged woman for general housework, employed couple with small child. Stay nights optional. Call mornings. Phone 94.

Wanted: Waitresses at Hillson Coffee Shop. Phone 75.

Wanted: Pastry girl at McCartt's Modern Market.

Wanted: Woman who is a dependable silk finisher. Permanent work, good pay. Nu Way Cleaners, 307 West Foster.

Wanted girl over 18 for work at Crystal Palace, one capable of handling candy sales and fountain work. Apply in person. No phone calls.

9—Male, Female Help Wanted

Grocery store manager. Must be well experienced; to start work immediately. Permanent position; good starting salary. Apply McCartt Super Market.

16—General Service

LET B. E. RICKETTS keep your watch or clock in perfect time. 230 N. Nelson. Phone 1109J.

Brown-Silvey Garage. Shipment of batteries just in. 105 N. Hobart. Phone 588.

16—General Service

PLAINS DEXTER CO., 208 N. Cuyler for sales and service on Dexter machines. Order a new Dexter now. Phone 1434.

KOTARA AND SHAW
Water Well Servicing Co.
Water wells repaired, cleaned out; mills repaired and installed. See us about a new welded pipe tower for your mill.
118 W. Tuke — Phone 1880

Maytags Are Here! Come in and place your order for a new postwar model Maytag. First orders assures quick delivery. W. L. Ayers, Maytag, Pampa. 520 S. Cuyler. Phone 1544.

CARL STONE, water well repairing, rods and tubing pulled. Mills installed. Telephone 2288J.

16-A—Electric Repairing

Neon Sales and Service
Expert Repairing. Ph. 2307
Billie Martin 405 S. Ballard
"We'll put your name in lights"

17—Beauty Shop Service

SEE MR. YATES for a permanent first, before getting a cold wave or some other kind that ruins and makes your hair shatter off or will not "take."

SPECIAL for October, $10 permanents for $7.00. $7.50 permanents for $5.00. Elite Beauty Shop. Phone 768.

EXPERIENCED operators to serve you in shampoos, sets, permanents, facials or scalp treatment at Orchid Shop. Ph. 654.

HAVE you visited the LaBonita Beauty Shop lately? You'll like our new home and our excellent service. 624 S. Barnes. Phone 1598.

JEWELL'S Beauty Shop, 802 E. Francis. Call 898 for appointments. Make them regularly for better results.

THE WENDT SISTERS, Imperial Beauty Shop, give lasting beautiful permanents. Call 208?. One visit will convince you.

18-A—Painting

Spray painting! A better finish, faster! Experienced painters for your protection. Billie Martin, Contractor, 405 S. Ballard. Ph. 2307.

19—Floor Sanding

MOORE'S Floors, have those floors refinished by your local floor sanding company. Portable equipment. Phone 62.

20—Plumbing and Heating

ARE your floor furnaces ready for winter months? Let us put your house in order. Des Moore, Phone 102.

21—Turkish Baths, Swedish Massage

LUCILLE'S Bath Clinic, 705 W. Foster. Let us start a course of gyroducing treatments to throw off poison which causes rheumatism. Get in condition for winter. Call 97.

22—Radio Service

Radio supplies for sale. Tubes, test equipment, vibrators, etc. Formerly Pampa Radio Laboratory Supply. Call at 518 S. Faulkner.

Johnson's Electronic Repair
Radios and Sound Systems
All work guaranteed. We use only the best grade of parts available. 110 East Foster. Ph. 851.

25—Upholstery & Furn. Repair

I. M. VIRDEN, 501 N. Ward. Phone 197W. Upholstery and refinish work. Have old cushions repaired.

GUSTIN'S Upholstering and Furniture Store. New and used furniture. We do upholstering. 408 S. Cuyler. Phone 1425.

27-A—Tailoring

ARE YOUR winter clothes ready? Let us alter your coats, suits, skirts and dresses to fit perfectly. Paul Hawthorne Tailor Shop, 206 N. Cuyler. Phone 9200.

28—Laundering

WANTED: Wet wash or finished laundry to do in my home. 512 N. Christy.

803 S. BARNES St. Helpy Selfy Laundry, wet wash and rough dry, quick service, plenty hot water.

IRONING done in my home, 401 North Purviance. Phone 1334.

THE H. & H. LAUNDRY, 528 S. Cuyler. Phone 1885. Open Monday through Saturday noon. Wet wash, rough dry.

IRONING done in my home. 415 South Faulkner St.

Rabbit and Nubbins Helpy-Selfy Laundry, 832 W. Foster. Phone 784.

Most up to date laundry in Pampa. Plenty hot water. 14 machines. Open 7 to 7 through noon Saturday. Wet wash service.

29—Dressmaking

Fondanelle Blouse Shop
Expert alteration service. Style-Wise blouses. Dressmaking to Mi-Lady's order. Room 6, Duncan Building. Phone 1897.

29A—Furrier

Mrs. Florence Husband. Ph. 1654. Furrier, 710 N. Sumner

30—Mattresses

AYERS Mattress Factory is now open for business. 817 W. Foster. Buy a Handy-Craft mattress now. Phone 633.

31—Nursery

BABIES cared for by the hour. Aunt Ruth's Nursery and Rumpus Room, 711 North Somerville.

37—Household Goods

ONE baby buggy almost new for sale. Inquire at 407 North Hill.

FOR SALE: Youth's bed, complete. Priced $6.00. Inquire 700 S. Faulkner.

Adams Furniture Exchange
305 S. Cuyler — Phone 2090

Shop our store for men's used clothing, shoes, odds and ends in dishes and other needed articles. Bedroom suites, living room suites, and baby beds in stock.

A LIMITED supply of Kerr quart jars with prewar lids for sale at Thompson Hardware.

Stephenson - McLaughlin Furniture Co. Ph. 1688

Specials in used items. Hoosier kitchen cabinet, coal heater, rockers, dinette suite, dressers, studio couch, use dtwin beds, also odd beds. We buy good used furniture.

FOR SALE: Montgomery-Ward, 6½ ft. capacity refrigerator, also Norge washer. J. D. Hughes, five miles on Borger Highway, two miles north.

Irwin's, 509 W. Foster, special values in dining room furniture. 8-piece mahogany (like new), 2 new dinette suites and 2 good used suites. Call at Irwin's first.



CAPTAIN YANK

37—Household Goods

NEW eletric iron, Mason make for sale at 434 S. Banks, after 5 p.m. Call 1921J.

Pampa Home Appliances
119 N. Frost — Phone 364

Crosley radio batteries, unfinished chests as low as $15.75. Box springs as low as $27.95. Platform rockers from $29.75. Dinette suites as low as $37.95. Table model radios, record players, both types. Plug in and remote control.

FOR SALE: Used three-piece bedroom suite, innerspring mattress, writing desk, and upholstered rocking chair. Must be sold by Thursday. Inquire at 400 South Somerville. Apt. Room 3, Mrs. L. G. Brown.

Specials on used furniture at Texas Furniture Co.
Used two-piece living room suite $39.50. Hall tree $10. Apartment size stove $9.75. Used desk $15.00. Breakfast table and two chairs $7.50. Used dresser and bench $35. Phone 607.

For Sale: Majestic cabinet radio. Price $75. Call 1831.

38—Musical Instruments

FOR SALE: Gulbransen piano, four and a half miles on Borger highway and one and one-half miles north. Volmert Lease. Mrs. A. C. Crawford.

FOR SALE: RCA electric record player in perfect shape. See it at 1309 W. Rham.

PIANOS for rent, also several nice radios for sale. We have radio service. Tarpley Music Store. Phone 620.

RADIOS for swap. Whatcha got? Battery and electric, "biguns and littluns." 811 N. Dwight.

FOR SALE: Table model AC-DC radio, like new, $25.00. Inquire at 699 N. Frost Street.

41—Farm Equipment

Scott Implement Co. Ph. 485

Let us overhaul your John Deere tractor now to avoid the winter rush. Pickup and delivery service. New power binder and feed mills.

We have just received a shipment of new Dempster drills also post hole diggers and Stockton Hydro scoops. Rider Motor Co.

TULL-WEISS EQUIPMENT CO.
International Sales-Service
Trucks, Tractor, Power Units

Hobbs Trailers
Oil Field—Cattle—Vans—Floats
Sales—Service

Tull-Weiss Equip. Co.

USED Model "C" Allis Chalmers tractor with equipment for sale. Osborn Machinery Co., 810 W. Foster. Phone 494.

46-A—Wanted To Buy

WANTED TO BUY: Child's small tricycle. See Mrs. Burks at 206 N. Ward, Cabin No. 1.

51—Fruits, Vegetables

WHILE THEY LAST: Colorado Red potatoes $2.75 per cwt. Pampa Bargain Store, 311 S. Cuyler.

YOU'LL LIKE our quality meats and groceries. We are open every day except Tuesday. Neel's Market and Grocery. 319 S. Cuyler.

NICE FRYERS for sale, $1.00 each. 15 cents extra for dressing. W. J. Lewis at end of N. Lefors Street, east part of Pampa.

Fryers for sale. Battery raised. Phone 9042F4. Will deliver. Finley Barnett.

Just in. Canning pears, fine cantaloupes, watermelons, peaches and the very best Irish potatoes. You'll find it all at

Quick Service Market. Cor. Barnes & Fredrick. Ph. 2262

Turkeys

Broadbrested pen raised. Young and tender. Place orders now for

Thanksgiving

and I will hold one for you. They won't last long.

W. T. Noland, Box 1512, Pampa. One mile east of Kingsmill, Texas.

LANE'S MARKET, corner of Albert and S. Barnes, fresh meats, staple groceries and trucker's stop. Phone 9554.

58—Cats, Dogs, Birds

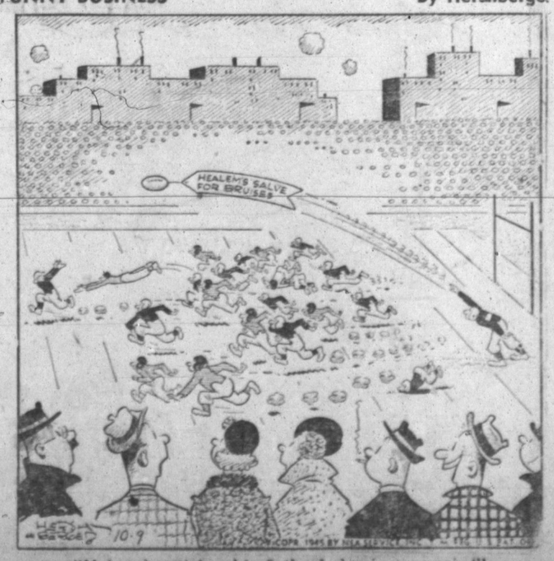
FULL BLOOD Collie puppies for sale. Inquire six miles out on Lefors Highway. J. C. Steward.

60—Sleeping Rooms

FOR RENT: Furnished bedroom, close in and quiet. 1121½ W. Kingsmill. Phone 1593J.

APARTMENT and nice sleeping rooms for rent, close in on bus line, 307 East Kingsmill. Phone 9510.

FUNNY BUSINESS By Hershberger



"He's advertising his father's business again!"

FOR RENT—REAL ESTATE

60—Sleeping Rooms

CLEAN, comfortable room on city bus line, kitchen privileges optional. Reasonably priced. Phone 1109W. 223 N. Sumner.

BED ROOMS and apartments for rent, close in.—American Hotel. Phone 9538.

NICELY furnished bedroom with kitchen privilege. Employed couple preferred. Ph. 1268W.

FOR RENT: Well arranged apartments, nice sleeping rooms, close in on bus line. 307 E. Kingsmill. Phone 9510.

61—Apartments

FOR RENT: Two room apartment, furnished, close in. 318 S. Somerville.

FOR RENT: Two room furnished apartments close in, bills paid. 522 S. Ballard.

FOR RENT: Modern furnished apartments. 508 S. Ballard, close in.

62—Houses

FOR RENT: Two room furnished house. Inquire 528 N. Warren.

FOR RENT: Two room furnished stucco house at 1010 Reid St.

63—Wanted To Rent

WANTED: Five or six room furnished or unfurnished house by long time permanent resident. Will pay three months rent in advance. Phone 2426W. 713 W. Francis.

WANTED TO RENT: Four, five or six room unfurnished house by permanent Pampans. Call Roy Burns. Phone 480.

WANTED by family of three adults, four or five room unfurnished house. References furnished. Call 868.

65—Garages

FOR RENT: Car garage. Weatherproof, tile constructed. 501 N. Frost. Ph. 371J.

70—Business Property

For Sale: Complete stock of groceries with fixtures at inventory price. Will sell altogether or separately. Must be told immediately. See H. C. Simmons, owner and manager at White Deer, Tex.

FOR SALE: Four houses, one four-room, three two-room, all modern, three are furnished. Inquire 615 N. Faulkner. Ph. 625W.

72—City Property

FOR SALE by owner: Five room home with double garage. W. J. Vasey, 520 N. Somerville. Phone 1580.

Two bedroom home on Garland, $1130 cash, balance easy payments, furniture optional. Immediate possession. Stone-Thomasson.

FOR SALE by owner, four room modern home. 506 S. Sumner. Phone 1720W.

Gertie Arnold, Real Estate and Oil Property, Room 3, Duncan Bld. Phone 758. P. O. Boxx 1758.

Six room home with apartment in rear N. Somerville $6300. Nice five room home Mary Ellen $6500. Four bedroom home with full size basement completely furnished, close in $9500. Six room duplex apartment in rear partly furnished, close in $6750. Six room with basement Twiford St. $4850. Three room modern with five large lots $1800, will take in late model car. Four room modern with floor furnace $2500. Naida St. Four room modern, plenty of fruit and shade trees, E. Craven, $2750. Six rooms S. Ballard $3700. Four room modern E. Campbell, $1500. Five room Gardner St., vacant now. Three rooms modern, Henry St., $1100. I have some farms for sale and many other good buys in real estate.

FOR SALE by W. T. Hollis, eight room house, five bedrooms, $3700. Four room house $2200. Two room house, two lots $800. Lot in Finley-Banks $150. Call 1478.

For sale by owner: Three bedroom home, 1337 North Charles, across street from new high school, $9700. Part cash down payment, balance easy monthly terms. Will take car or pickup trade in on down payment. Now vacant, possession with sale. Phone Mr. Perry, 136, Borger.

Five room house, all furnished, furniture goes with sale. Two 5-room houses, good location. Possession with sale. Lee R. Banks, First National Bank Bldg. Phones 52-388.

Read The Classified Advertisements

72—City Property

For sale by owner, my five bedroom home, also grocery store building. L. P. Ward, 437 S. Banks. Ph. 273.

Lovely home in best block on N. West St., $2,000 cash down payment, balance monthly, less than rent.

Five room home on East Francis, one block from Woodrow Wilson school. Must be seen to be appreciated.

Newly decorated five room modern home, completely furnished, two blocks from Woodrow Wilson school, $6000.

Live in the five room home and let the rents from the two completely furnished houses pay for all, $5500.

I have buyers for 3 and 4 room houses, list with me for quick sale.

M. P. Downs, Agency
Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
210 Combs-Worley Bldg.
1264 Phones 336

FOR SALE: Well constructed 5 room house, good location, near Sam Houston school. Shown by appointment. Call 2039.

C. H. Mundy, Real Estate

Four room modern house on 2½ acres. Just outside city limits. Six room duplex on Hazel Street.

Nice six room home, apartment in rear, N. Somerville, owner leaving, nice eight room furnished home, E. Foster. Nice six room duplex, one side furnished. Six room furnished apartment, rear, close in. Nice three room N. Cuyler. Nice six room with basement on Twiford. For farms, ranches and good income properties see or call me. Phone 2872.

Buy a home now from
J. E. Rice — Phone 1831

Six room furnished duplex, N. Gray. Six room furnished duplex, N. Hazel. Four room brick, close in. Nine room furnished, two blocks from post office. Four room modern, close in. Five room modern, East Foster Six room modern, N. Somerville.

Miss Fannie Osborne will show her home at 704 North Gray, Oct. 8 from 9 a.m. until sold. Attractive price, good terms with or without furniture.

For income property and good homes see us. John Haggard and Mrs. Clifford Braly, Duncan Bldg. Phones 317 and 909.

If you want to buy a ranch, farm or town property see Lee R. Banks, First National Bank, Phones 388 and 52.

Specials by J. E. Rice. Phone 1831. Five room modern home on pavement, south side. Price $2150. Four room modern south side. Price $1850. Call 1831.

For quick sale, price reduced on business property and home, due to health. 311 N. Ballard. Phone 1076.

1398 Booth Weston 1978
Lovely homes like these won't be on the market long. Choice locations, beautiful yards, priced right. Five rooms on N. Somerville, double garage, five rooms on N. Charles. See them today.

S. H. Barnett, Real Estate
203 N. Ward — Phone 293

77—Property To Be Moved

FOR SALE: Three room house to be moved also canary birds for sale. 1325 Ripley St., Phone 1767W.

79—Real Estate Wanted

Gertie Arnold, Room 3, Duncan Building. Phone 758
List your property with me for quick sale.

80—Automobiles

'41 FORD de luxe, tudor, excellent mechanical condition, new tires, clean throughout with low mileage. Will trade for cheaper car. See V. Collum, 2½ miles east of LeFors.

Used Cars. Below OPA Price
1933 Model "B" Ford coach, $275.
1939 Model "A" coupe, $265.
New Buick hub caps for '41 and '42 models.
Rebuilt generators and starters for all cars.
We buy any kind of used cars and trucks for cash.
C. C. Matheny, Tire, Salvage
818 W. Foster — Phone 1051

81—Trucks

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Two wheel trailer. Good rubber. 600 N. Dwight.

Read The Classifieds in the News

82—Trailers

FOR SALE: 26 ft. trailer house. Bryan Camp, Canadian and Miami highway. Herman Rowe.

84—Accessories

Pampa Garage and Salvage
New rebuilt Ford, Mercury, Lincoln and Chevrolet motors. New and used parts for all cars. Guaranteed repair work.
808 W. Kingsmill — Ph. 1661

87—Financial

LOANS
Automobile, Truck and Household Furniture
A Friendly Service To Help You Financially
H. W. WATERS INSURANCE AGENCY
"Our Aim Is To Help You"
119 W. Foster — Phone 339

Market Briefs

WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—(AP)—Steels, motors and metals led a general advance of fractions to more than a point to new eight year highs in today's stock market.

Volume approximated 1,900,000 shares.

A number of issues touched new peaks for the year or longer. Among these were U. S. Steel, eBthlehm, Anaconda, Kennecott, Silver King coalition and Loew's.

Continuing strikes failed to dim demand, which was attributed to a desire to invest large amounts of idle funds, favorable tax developments and a belief that limited inflation was a natural outgrowth of labor's insistence on substantial wage increases.

Led by rails, bonds were higher.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Am Airlines	18	8½	7⅞	7⅞
AT&T	17	188	182⅝	182⅝
Am Woolen	9	22⅜	22½	22⅜
Anaconda	102	39⅛	38	38⅞
ATCH T&SF	11	94	93½	93½
Avia Corp	219	8½	8¼	8½
Beth Steel	29	93⅝	92½	92⅝
Braniff Air	9	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
Chrysler	11	128	126¼	
Cont Mot	51	16	15⅝	16
Cont Oil Del	24	35⅝	35	35
Curtiss Wright	33	7⅛	7	7
Freeport Sulph	13	40½	40	40½
Gen Elec	46	48⅝	47⅜	47⅜
Gen G&EL A	7	4⅝		
Gen Mot	60	74½	73⅞	73⅞
Goodrich (BF)	11	68	67½	68
Greyhound Corp	85	27⅛	26½	27⅛
Gulf Oil	16	57⅛	57	57
Houston Oil	33	17½	16⅝	16⅞
Int Harv	5	91⅝	91½	91½
KC Sou	22	24⅞	23¼	24⅝
Lockheed Air	123	100⅝	100½	100½
M K T	167	10⅝		
Montgom Ward	14	69⅝	68¼	68½
Natl Gypsum	35	22⅞	22	22⅜
N Am Av	35	12⅝	12	12⅜
Ohio Oil	118	18⅞	18½	18⅝
Packard	3	22½		
Pan Am Air	234	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
Panhandle P&R	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
Penney (JC)	7	57		
Phillips Pet	10	54	53⅞	54
Plymouth Oil	5	22		
Pure Oil	137	20½	19⅝	20⅛
Radio Corp Am	189	16⅛	15⅜	15⅞
Repub Steel	101	28	27½	27⅝
Sears	6	140	139¾	139⅞
Sinclair	116	17⅝	17	17
Socony Vac	289	17	16⅞	17
Sou Pac	25	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
Std Oil Cal	32	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜
Std Ind	59	40½	39⅞	40
Std NJ	62	65½	64⅜	65⅛
Texas Co	9	57⅛	57	57⅛
Tex Gulf Prod	15	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
Tex Gulf Sulph	10	47⅛	46½	47⅛
Tex Pac C&O	15	22⅝	22	22⅛
Tidewater A Oil	52	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜
US Rubber	14	69⅝	69	69
US Steel	87	78⅝	77⅞	78⅛
West Un Tel A	39	51⅞	51	51½
Woolworth (FW)	23	49⅞	49	49

COTTON FUTURES

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8—(AP)—Trading was active in cotton futures here today but fluctuations were highly irregular with near months supported by price fixing, while sixtant positions were depressed by long realizing. The months supported by price fixing, while distant positions were depressed by long realizing. The market closed steady 35 cents a bale higher to 10 cents lower.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct	23.33	23.35	23.16	23.25-31
Dec	23.45	23.46	23.38	23.42
March	23.54	23.54	23.31	23.46
May	23.55	23.56	23.32	23.48-49
July	23.40	23.40	23.13	23.28-29

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8—(AP)—Spot cotton closed steady and unchanged. Sales 6,065. Low middling 19.15, middling 22.90, good middling 23.30. Receipts 8,181, stock 208,451.

FORT WORTH GRAIN

FORT WORTH, Oct. 8—(AP)—Wheat No. 1 hard, 1.78⅝-84⅛.

Barley No. 2, nom 1.27-28.

Sorghums No. 2 yellow milo or No. 2 white kafir per 100 lbs. nom 2.48-55.

Oats No. 3 white 76½-77½.

KANSAS CITY LIVESTOCK

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 8—(AP)—(USDA)—Cattle 33,500; calves 4,500; native fed steers rather slow, particularly choice kind; recently selling near ceiling; sales mostly steady with 3 loads 17.65 and most deals on good and choice at 14.75-16.75; grass steers steady to strong; common to medium 11.00-13.00; cuked weighty white faces 14.25; heifers steady; good and choice grain feds 14.50-16.50; cows steady to 25 higher; most beef kind 9.00-11.25; good grade 12.00-13.00; little done on bulls.

Hogs 1,100; active, fully steady; good and choice 140 lb. up 14.50; sows 13.75.

Sheep 7,500; moderately active, opening sales killing classes strong to 25 higher; good and choice truck in natives held above 13.00; good and choice ewes 5.50, done on bulls.

FORT WORTH LIVESTOCK

FORT WORTH, Oct. 8—(AP)—(USDA)—Cattle 4600, calves 2800; generally steady all classes cattle and calves, asking higher on most steers; medium and good slaughter steers and yearlings 11.50-14.50; cutter and common steers and yearlings 8.00-11.25; medium and good beef cows 8.75-12.00; common 7.89-8.75, cutters 7.00-75; canners 5.00-7.00; sausage bulls 7.00-9.50; good and choice fat calves 12.00-13.25; medium 10.50-12.00; common 8.50-10.50.

Hogs 50; active and steady; good and choice 140 lbs. up 14.55; sows 13.80.

Sheep 2500; slaughter ewes active, steady to 25 higher, some sales up more; common and medium slaughter lambs 9.50-11.00; medium and good aged sheep 5.00-6.25; common and medium ewes 5.50.

CHICAGO PRODUCE

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—(AP)—(USDA)—Potatoes steady for best stocks; Idaho russet Burbanks US No. 1 3.35-45; Colorado red McClures US No. 1 2.75-2.85; North Dakota bliss triumphs US No. 1 washed 2.25-2.35; commercial, unwashed, $1.75-1.85; cobblers, commercial, unwashed, $1.75; Wisconsin bliss triumphs US No. 1 washed, $2.60-2.75; Chippewas US No. 1 $2.10-2.15.

CHICAGO WHEAT

By The Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.76-1.76⅛	1.76⅝	1.75⅝	1.76⅞
May	1.74½-¾	1.75⅛	1.74⅝	1.75⅛-¼
July	1.68⅝-1.69	1.70⅛	1.68⅝	1.69⅛-⅜
Sep	1.67½-¾	1.68⅝	1.66⅜	1.67⅛-1.68

SIDE GLANCES BY GALBRAITH



"You bet I'm mad! He didn't know I baked the cake I served him at the bazaar, but he didn't have to say it tasted like some [illegible] in Kentucky!"

Sturgeon, which are found in North American, European and Asiatic waters, are never found in tropical waters.

The shape of the tablespoon is modeled after sea shells, which were used as table implements by primitive peoples.

WE LOAN YOU TIRES
WHILE WE RECAP YOURS
Firestone Stores
109 S. Cuyler — Phone 2119

B-L-C FOG LIGHTS
$6.00 Set
HARVESTER SERVICE STATION

Battery Service
Bring your battery to us for a complete check-up.
McWilliam's Service Station
424 S. Cuyler — Phone 37

MAGNETO REPAIRING
Complete Stock of Parts and New Magnetos
Also
KOHLER LIGHT PLANTS
BRIGGS & STRATTON ENGINES AND PARTS
ALL WORK GUARANTEED
Radcliff Bros. Electric Co.
Phone 1220 Pampa 517 S. Cuyler

For Your Information

We're sorry that we don't know when you can get a new car—but we do know how to take care of the one you have—play safe—see us.

Coffey Pontiac Co.
220 N. Somerville — 6—PONTIAC—8 — Phone 365



When they occur at home through negligence, they make us the losers in terms of life and property. Prevent fires and you prevent grief. See us for fire insurance.

H. W. WATERS INSURANCE AGENCY
119 W. Foster — Phone 339

LABORERS WANTED
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF
PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO.
Requires Operators, Yard Laborers and Clerks. No previous experience necessary.
Personal Interviews Will Be Conducted
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10
At SCHNEIDER HOTEL
BY COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE
C. S. Otto

Pampa Student Receives Honors At University

Leonard Brummett, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Brummett, Pampa, was elected president of the junior class at Phillips university, Enid, Okla.

He was also elected as the friendliest boy of the class in activities which climaxed the annual courtesy week on the campus known as CUBOFN. (Call us by our first name.)

The week is usually closed with a friendship fire into which representatives of all university clubs and organizations toss emblems of their group symbolizing their loyalty and friendship to each other and to the university.

At the end of the second week the enrollment at Phillips climbed to an all-time high of approximately 600 students with 396 in the college of the Bible and 290 in the college of arts and science.

Transition

(Continued From Page 1)

stituting guns for butter."

In a report titled "wartime achievements and the reconversion outlook," Krug told the board that for the rest of this year government expenditures will shrink faster than business and private outlays can increase. He added:

"We must therefore expect a period of hesitation, confusion and uncertainty. But the basic economic factors are favorable, if not for an immediate recovery, at least to establishing early in 1946 a floor under production and employment through the remainder of the reconversion period."

Krug, who will retire from government when WPB is liquidated Nov. 3, predicted that during the first three months of next year national income will level off at about $155,000,000,000, as compared with $207,000,000,000 when Germany surrendered. That will be the turning point, he said, adding:

"I do not doubt that the country will still be facing difficult economic decisions late in 1946 and beyond, but they no longer will be x x x reconversion problems."

Krug estimated that three or four years of uninterrupted supply will be required to meet pent up demand for some goods.

"This," he said, "could readily warrant operations well above prewar levels in these industries for some years to come."

The WPB chief did not estimate the maximum extent of joblessness, but he predicted unemployment would increase until spring, then decline.

Civil Action

(Continued From Page 1)

of the association were lawful, and have not restrained either the domestic or export trade of the United states, but on the contrary, have promoted and increased the export trade of the United States, which is the fundamental purpose of the Webb-Pomerene act."

In New York, Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric Co., issued a statement denying participation in any conspiracy to restrain foreign trade in the electrical apparatus field.

Reed said International General Electric "has participated in export trade associations since 1931" and with other American companies has "sought to obtain a share of available foreign business on a stable lawful basis under the supervision of a United States government agency," the federal trade commission.

Prices increased twice as fast after World War I as during the period of actual fighting.

Japan's Treasure

Continued from Page 1

without interference, was to make sure that the reserves did not disappear, and at the same time to obtain army and navy records which might show the disposition of loot from conquered territories, Allied headquarters reported.

Japan's new premier told a press conference attended by some 40 correspondents that he thought "there were several regrettable points" in Japan's share of the Pacific war, but added that he was "not prepared to discuss" whether Japan was guilty of starting the hostilities.

Long an opponent of Japanese military aggression, Shidehara nevertheless would not be drawn into a direct discussion of Pearl Harbor or his personnal views on the war.

"It is not my position," he said, "to criticize official documents issued by the Japanese government on the causes of the war."

Shidehara said he believed the ends sought by Japan through war could be achieved through diplomacy.

The premier declared it was "certainly within the rights of the Allied nations to arrest, try and punish those (Japanese) who were war criminals, but it's up to the Allies."

Throughout the half-hour press conference, the enfeebled Shidehara continually explained that lack of information prevented him from answering several direct questions on domestic affairs. He said also that "I have not had time yet to read any of General MacArthur's directives."

Shidehara characterized his cabinet as "composed of liberal elements, and you can be sure there are no reactionary elements."

Shidehara branded as "rumors" previous reports that Japan would send an apologetic envoy to China, and said he had no intention of so doing.

Shidehara said that "as a principle, my government is fully prepared to recognize freedom of thought", which MacArthur has ordered for Japan.

The government was not interfering with the formation of the prospective new socialist party, he said.

Vichy Chief

Continued from Page 1

wartime radio broadcast in which he called for a German victory. The verdict said the jury held Laval responsible for "maneuvers leading to establishment of the Vichy region."

He was convicted also of establishing militiats to oppose the Maquis—backbone of the French resistance movement during the occupation.

The verdict said it was "useless" which Laval was responsible, inasmuch as Laval was the cause of four years of "French suffering."

The jury convicted Laval of advocating collaboration with the Germans, of setting up anti-Jewish and anti-Masonic legislation and of sending young Frenchmen to Germany for forced labor.

The verdict also concluded that Laval arranged the meeting at Montoire of Hitler and former Marshal Petain, a session which marked the start of active collabroation between Vichy and Germany.

Laval was evicted the first day soon after the judge, jury and prosecutor in unison screamed down Laval's assertion that: "I am a patriot and I will prove it."

He was evicted from court again the second day, and thereafter started a strange sitdown strike, refusing to attend his own trial.

The French press has been vocal and critical about the trial since its opening. The French cabinet discussed it at a long session today, but did not intervene.

Nimitz

(Continued from Page One)

son, Commander Chester W. Nimitz, Jr., who had been standing on the sidelines to—in his own words—"observe and enjoy my father's discomfort."

A 21-piece band played four ruffles and flourishes, and then struck up the admiral's march as Nimitz walked from his plane to review a guard of honor.

Then, entering an automobile with La Guardia, he left the field at the head of a motorcade. The first scheduled stop was city hall, for a ceremony making him an honorary citizen of New York.

Approximately 1,000 persons assembled on the airport's mile-long observation deck cheered and waved. Nimitz waved back.

Although the sky had been overcast all morning, and rain threatened, the sun burst through shortly before the admiral's plane reached the field.

Mainly About Pampa and Her Neighbor Towns

Mrs. Ed Stevens of Dallas has been a recent guest in the home of Mrs. C. H. Gilstrap. Another guest during the week was Mrs. Rex Watkins of Borger. Both are former residents of this city.

Wanted to buy pickup, must be in good condition. Call 732J.*

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Korhorn, and son, Kenny, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilson, and son, Don. Mr. and Mrs. Korhorn are the sister and brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson. Also guests are Mr. Wilson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, of Elk City, Okla.

Have you heard Evangelist Wiseman?*

Mrs. J. R. Mote of Amarillo was a recent visitor in the home of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Gerald Mote. Mr. and Mrs. Foster Blanton and Miss Evelyn Mote, also of Amarillo, came for a short visit and Mrs. Mote returned to Amarillo with them.

Good young Jersey cow for sale. Price $65. Inquire 836 E. Gordon.*

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wilson and son, Don, spent the weekend visiting in Elk City, Okla.

Hear Evangelist Wiseman.*

Mrs. W. A. Cornett and daughter, Linda, of Groom, have returned to their home after visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Allford and sons. Mrs. Allford and Mrs. Cornett are sisters.

Those summer suits will be ready for next season if properly cleaned and put in moth proof bags at Master Cleaners. Call 660.*

Mrs. Howard Buckingham spent Sunday visiting with her husband who is a patient in the Veterans' hospital in Amarillo. Mr. Buckingham is reported to be somewhat improved.

Sermon subjects for Evangelist Wiseman Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.: "What must I do to bs saved?" Wednesday 10 a.m.: "Christian Service." Wednesday 7:30 p.m.: "Deliverance from Sin."*

Guests in the home of Dr. and Mrs. L. J. Zachry have been Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brandenburg and James F. Brandenburg of Dallas, Brothers and sister-in-law of Mrs. Zachry. Dr. Zachry and J. R. and James Brandenburg have gone to Colorado for a hunting trip, and Mrs. Brandenburg is visiting with Mrs. Zachry.

Sweet milk for sale, 1230 East Browning. Phone 1672W.*

Bob Allford was a visitor in Amarillo Sunday afternoon.

Services at Church of Christ, 500 N. Somerville. Congregational singing. Come and praise the Lord with us.*

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hill of Shamrock are vacationing at Colorado Springs and other points of interest in Colorado.

Choice home killed beef cut to order by experienced butchers at Barrett's Frozen Food Market.*

Lt. and Mrs. John J. Nolan, 112 N. Starkweather, announce the arrival of a son, Saturday in Worley hospital. He weighed 7 pounds, 5 ounces, and has been named Robert John.

Have your bike put in first class condition. We have the parts, tires and tubes. Roy and Bob Bike Shop, 414 W. Browning.*

*(Adv.)

Livestock

(Continued From Page 1)

334 acres or 2.8 percent of the total land in farms and ranches were recorded as having had crop failures; about 37,101 acres (6.8 percent) were idle or fallow; 111,041 acres (20.2 percent) were considered as plowable pasture, and 3,726 (0.7 percent) woodland.

First class farm land in Gray county and Pampa's trade territory (the twenty surrounding counties) was valued from $50 to $100 per acre before the war; first class grazing land from $20 to $25; and second class grazing land from $10 to $20. Second class farm land in the county was valued from $20 to $60 in Gray county, while the same in Pampa's trade territory was valued from $40 to $60 an acre.

The total value of farm and ranch property in Gray county is about $9,945,416, with about one-seventh of the total representing the value of building alone, and about one-thirteenth of the total value, representing investments in implements and machinery.

Value of all crops harvested in the county in 1939 was about $522,415.

What Is Wrong When Prayer Fails?

Thirty years ago, in Forbidden Tibet, behind the highest mountains in the world, a young Englishman named Edwin J. Dingle found the answer to this question. A great mystic opened his eyes. A great change came over him. He realized the strange Power that Knowledge gives.

That Power, he says, can transform the life of anyone. Questions, whatever they are, can be answered. The problems of health, death, poverty and wrong, can be solved.

In his own case, he was brought back to splendid health. He acquired wealth, too, as well as world-wide professional recognition. Thirty years ago he was sick as a man could be and live. Once his coffin was bought. Years of almost continuous tropical fevers, broken bones, near blindness, privation and danger had made a human wreck of him, physically and mentally.

He was about to be sent back to England to die, when a strange message came—"They are waiting for you in Tibet." He wants to tell the whole world what he learned there, under the guidance of the greatest mystic he ever encountered during his twenty-one years in the Far East. He wants everyone to experience the greater health and the Power, which there came to him.

Within ten years, he was able to retire to this country with a fortune. He had been honored by fellowships in the World's leading geographical societies, for his work as a geographer. And today, 30 years later, he is still so athletic, capable of so much work, so young in appearance, it is hard to believe he has lived so long.

As a first step in their progress toward the Power that Knowledge gives, Mr. Dingle wants to send to readers of this paper a 9,000-word treatise. He says the time has come for it to be released to the Western World, and offers to send it, free of cost or obligation, to sincere readers of this notice. For your free copy, address The Institute of Mentalphysics, 213 South Hobart Blvd., Dept. T-215, Los Angeles 4, Calif. Readers are urged to write promptly, as only a limited number of the free books have been printed.

(Adv.)

In Hollywood

By ERSKINE JOHNSON
NEA Staff Correspondent

HOLLYWOOD. — Hollwood's man of muscle who fights the battle of the bulge, Terry Hunt, has never seen Rita Hayworth wearing only a sheeet but he declares she looks better that way than any other girl in Hollywood.

"That's what my nurses tell me," Terry adds quickly. "And they ought to know. They see Hollywood glamor undressed."

Terry Hunt's Hollywood health emporium is almost as famous as the famous film bodies who go there to have their stomach's pounded, their derrieres whacked, their legs massaged and their double chins slapped.

Some of Terry's customers are Marlene Dietrich, Ingrid Bergman, Joan Bennett, Jeanette MacDonald, Maria Montez, Norma Shearer, Clark Bable, John Garfield, Gary Cooper and Orson Welles.

HOT-BOX HAMLET

Orson, says Terry, is the only star who goes on acting even in a steam bath.

"He sits there and recites Shakespeare," Terry said.

Terry, who just got out of the ATC as physical training instructor, has been fighting Hollywood's battle of the bulge for almost 10 years. He's even written a book about it, "Design for Glamor."

The ladies, says Terry, aren't as temperamental as the men when it comes to losing weight, chins or stomach bulges.

"Our women csutomers are patient but some of the men can't understand why they can't look like 20-year-old kids in three days."

He'll never forget, though, a 210-pound very social Beverly Hills matron who came in one day and said, "I want to look like Rita Rayworth in 12 treatments."

"I couldn't make her look like Rita Hayworth," says Terry, "if I pounded her stomach for a thousand years."

Terry's favorite story is about another large Beverly Hills socialite who was taking a steam bath one day. The nurse who was supposed to be watching her went out for a cup of coffee and lingered over a magazine. Meanwhile, the socialite decided she had enongh, got out and was replaced in the steam cabinet by a midget lady, who had to lose five pounds for a film role. The nurse came back, opened the door and saw the midget.

"She let out a horrible scream," Terry said, "and ran out of the place. I've never seen or heard of her since."

TAUGHT COOPER TO BOX

An Arizona boy, Terry started out in Hollywood as trainer at various film studios, went under personal contract to several big stars, then opened his own place.

Samuel Goldwyn once hired him to teach Gary Cooper how to box for a scene in a movie. They were taking punches at each other and because Gary is so tall Terry misjudged one of his left hooks and hit him right in the eye. "It was black for three days," he said, sheepishly.

Most film stars, he says, keep themselves in such good shape there's little for him to do. "They realize, like athletes," he said, "that they have to keep in shape to remain on the first team. Ingrid Bergman, for example, has a perfect body. So has Joan Bennett. They come in to keep it that way. It's worth thousands of dollars to them."

Canadian School Head Recovering Rapidly

CANADIAN (Special)—Deane D. Fletcher, superintendent of schools, was stricken with appendicitis while at school Friday. He was taken to the Canadian hospital where an emergency operation was performed. The patient was doing well Saturday morning.

Atom Secret

(Continued From Page One)

should be called upon to face."

"How," he asked, "could it be reconciled with the charter of the United Nations organization, which lays down that the security council has special responsibility of maintaining the peace of the world?"

President Truman said yesterday that the United States had no intention of giving to other Allies the secret of the atomic bomb, a secret already shared with Great Britain and Canada which helped develop the weapon. Mr. Truman said he had not discussed the question with British and Canadians, but was certain they agreed with his position.

Responding to a question, he promised a more detailed statement later. He added:

"In this matter, we want to keep in the closest possible contact with our friends in the United States and Canada."

The United States spent $2,000,000,000 developing the bomb.

War Fund

(Continued from Page One)

the whole thing is closed. People used to give $5 when the Scouts came around, and thought nothing about it. Then, when some other organization came around, they gave five more. But now, when we have one combined drive, they still want to give $5. That won't get the job done," he emphasized. "We must have more than that, if we are to do our part."

The five other organizations participating in this drive are the Boy and Girl Scouts, Salvation Army, service men's needs under the auspices of the American Legion, and the Hi-Y.

PREACHER'S
(For the Hair)
Will prove itself to you for GRAY, faded, dry, falling hair; ITCHY scalp and DANDRUFF.
USE IT—BE CONVINCED!
CRETNEY'S
*(Adv.)

City Leaders Stress Fire Prevention in Meetings This Week

Fire prevention will be stressed this week by principals, presidents of service and civic clubs, members of the ministry and the chamber of commerce, through program speakers, said Supt. Knox Kinard, chairman of the speakers committee of Fire Prevention week.

Organizations have been urged to use this week as an auspicious time to emphasize prevention of fires, and to do so by means of siutable speakers of their own choosing, said Supt. Kinard.

Six More Plainsmen Are Among Liberated

Six additional servicemen of the Plains have been announced as liberated from Japanese prison camps, by the war department. They are:

Pfc. Dwey O. Hood, Wellington; Pfc. William L. Jobe, Pvt. Harold H. Connally and S/Sgt. Morgan T. Jones, all of Amarillo; Pfc. James H. Farmer and Pfc. Cloyd W. Sumrow both of Lubbock.

Natives of the Gilbert islands use coconut fiber to make their war armor.

World Today

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

The Japanese who ordered the execution of American fliers who raided Tokyo with General Doolittle in the early days of the war probably are suffering from an incomprehensible surprise today.

Although an accused man's right to defense by counsel of his own choosing is an axiomatic part of Anglo-Saxon justice, one wonders sometimes whether such motives are completely beyond the ken of other peoples. It would be interesting to know how Tokyo newspapers handled the story of General Yamashita's arringnment in Manila, defended by an American officer who also obtained the defense services of two Japanese generals who are themselves suspected of war crimes.

If there are those in Japan who have not entirely forgotten the Bushido decree of fairness toward a conquered enemy, then the incident might have tremendous propaganda value. Especially if the Japanese could be made to realize that it is not a special case for the benefit of a man whom they expect to receive such treatment. They might be even more surprised if appraised of the skillful maneuvering of American defense counsel for Kramer of Belsen.

Similar machinery is beginning to roll at Nuernberg in infinitely difficult circumstances. There, for the first time, men are to be given a legal hearing on a charge of committing the crime of war.

There is every evidence that the Nuernberg trials are to be conducted with the greatest of care for legal regularity. Defendants are punished only if the trials establish, in a manner which will stand the light of historic examination, that they are guilty of acts outlawed by international conscience as expressed in the pacts which, unviolated, would have prevented war and its accompanying atrocities.

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DO THIS!
A little Va-tro-nol in each nostril quickly opens up nasal passages to relieve stuffy transient congestion. Makes breathing easier. Invites restful sleep. Works fine! . . . Grand for relieving sniffly distress of head colds. Try it! Follow directions in the package.
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Don't feel too bad if your motor is worn out. We have new 1946 motors for Dodge, Plymouth, Chrysler cars and Dodge job-rated trucks.
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For Sale By Pampa Army Air Field Exchange
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Cafe Supplies and Equipment
Beverage Coolers
And Many Other Items.
Bid forms and method of sale and other particulars available Wednesday, Oct. 10, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Items will be on display.
BIDS WILL BE OPENED AT 4 P. M., THURSDAY, OCT. 11

Dr. George Snell
Dentist
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Phone 1482 for appointment

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LAUREL HARDY
NOTHING BUT TROUBLE
with Mary BOLAND Philip MERIVALE Henry O'NEILL



FIRES

The great majority of fires are "pure accident," caused by careless smoking, untended children, lack of caution in using combustible fluids and similar negligence. A thousand times, you may escape being burned but there's sure to come the one time when carelessness results in tragedy. Don't take chances. Safeguard yourself, your family, your community . . . during fire prevention week—October 7 to October 13.



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● TAKE CARE — with electric appliances, matches, cigarette and cigar butts, smouldering pipes; flammable roofing; faulty furnaces and pipes; flammable fluids and ash containers!

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