

EASTLAND TELEGRAM

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'Summer Slump' Fails to Materialize

It is now getting along toward the time of year when people would rather lie under an apple tree than call on that last customer whose place is way over at the end of town.

Because, at this time of year, millions of people feel a little bit that way, there usually ensues a noticeable falling-off of business (and all other) activity. This has been christened "the summer slump."

But this summer there isn't any, which is a very heartening thing needed. The Wall Street Journal, whose business it is to keep in touch with these matters, surveyed all the prominent fields of trade and industry recently, and came to the conclusion that most of the trades and industries which usually drift into the doldrums at about this time are stubbornly fighting their way upward.

Here are some of the conclusions reached: department store sales were bettering the seasonal average, well above 1938; automobile sales holding up unusually well; gasoline consumption at a new high; replacement auto tire trade at a six-year high in June; sales of building material at the best level of recent years, with construction contracts up; expanding orders in the machine tool, electrical equipment and utility fields.

Not all industries showed so bright a tendency, with steel production still at a low level and railroad equipment lagging. But new seasonal traffic records are being set on the airlines, the machine tool and airplane industries are buzzing (with war orders, it is true).

All this activity, flying in the face of traditional seasonal dullness, is further proof of the tremendous backed-up demand which lies beneath the surface of today's conditions.

It is now almost certain that 1939 is going to be a far better year than 1938 as regards business progress, and the first sign of sanity to return to the international situation should make the green light burn immediately brighter.

Ohio State University is having a hard time finding a new prey. Candidates may be waiting until the football prospects reach a maximum.

A 64-year-old man, who took a bride of 16 last year, is proud that he fooled the critics as he celebrates the anniversary. Oh yeah, but that's different. Now she's 17.

An Elks' convention delegate from Alaska was arrested in St. Louis for appearing in a hotel lobby in his underwear. If he's from Alaska, the underwear should have been sufficient.

NEARLY COLONIAL INVENTOR

HORIZONTAL

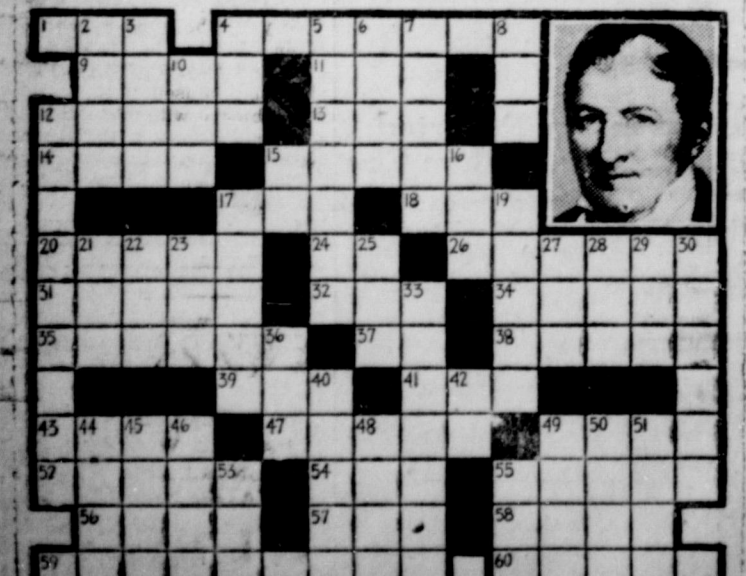
1. A man who invented the cotton gin in 1793.
9. Measure.
11. Born.
12. Haughty.
13. Biblical priest.
14. Money paid for use of property.
15. Boasts.
17. Suet.
18. Ugly old woman.
20. Piece of furniture.
24. Provided.
26. Part of foot.
31. Abhorrence.
32. Succor.
34. Giraffe-like animal.
35. Organ in mouth.
37. Note in scale.
38. Imitator.
39. Animal pest.
41. To court.
43. Pillar.
47. Plants.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

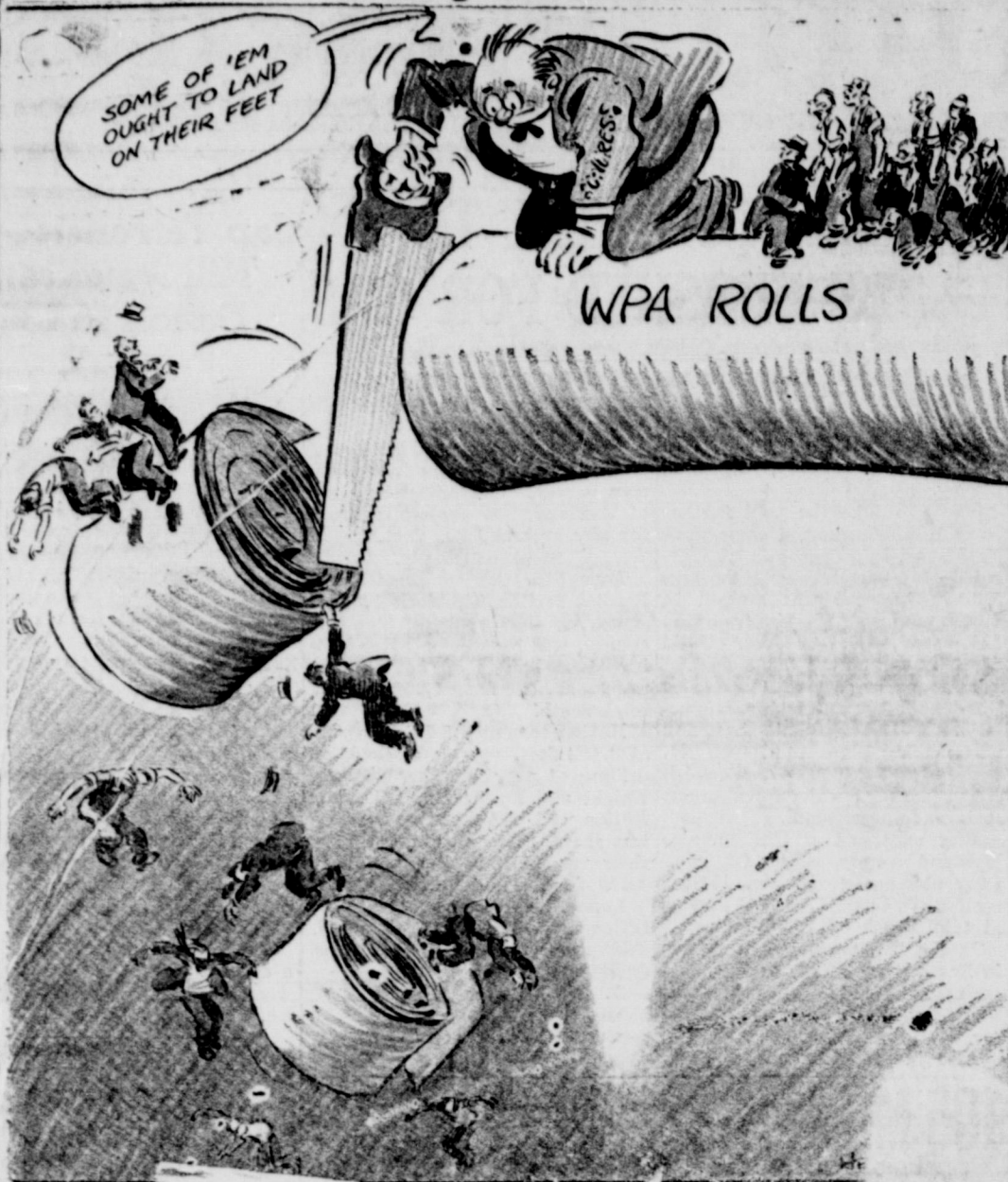
THOMAS JEFFERSON
ORAL APARACE
MALT OODOR AWARD
ORE PRESERVED
NY WAG
TICOMA THOMAS JEFFERSON
TICOMI JEFFERSON
CADMI TONER
ETFEZ OOFEA
LBISECTIONHAT
LIARS HADE SAKI
ORBS SAGONOMIC
AUTHOR LAWYER

VERTICAL

2. Learning.
3. Metal.
4. Soft mass.
5. Sluggishness.
6. Tissue.
7. Call of a horse.
8. Sweet potato.
10. Walnut.
12. His machine is the — or pattern for most modern gins.
15. The soul.
16. Capuchin monkey.
17. Thigh bone.
19. Maxim.
21. Stir.
22. Coal box.
23. Pitcher ear.
25. To suit.
27. Kind of snow shoe.
28. Beret.
29. Roof final.
30. Device for picking cotton.
33. To inflate.
36. Lug.
40. Browed bread.
42. You and me.
44. Helmet wreath.
45. Fold of string.
46. Norse mythology.
48. S-molding.
49. Venerable.
50. Otherwise.
51. Polynesian chestnut.
53. Ever.
55. Wooden pin.



'Solving the Relief Problem'



August To Be Last Month On Payroll For Many of State's Numerous Workers

AUSTIN, Tex.—August will be the last month for several hundred state employees to remain on the payroll. Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel's vetoes of items totaling \$5,000,000 in the appropriation acts will be effective Sept. 1.

Like most bad news, it developed that the blow was not as severe as department heads feared.

The State Highway Department, consulting the act, announced that the 327 field employees whose pay was vetoed by the governor, were itemized in the appropriation only as a sort of courtesy and that a vetoed \$1,000,000 "saving" by vetoing them did not mean a thing. They are paid from funds dedicated to the department for use at discretion of the department in highway work.

The Health Department had its system of district offices abandoned, but many of the eliminated employees, it is believed, can be retained through utilizing federal-supplied funds, though the federal apportionment of funds is greatly reduced by the vetoes.

State Comptroller George Shepard will make no immediate move to retain the tax-enforcement employees who were stricken from the appropriation act by the governor's blue pencil.

He will wait to see if tax collections are hampered seriously after September 1. If there is a drop in collections, he can apply to the governor, attorney general and treasurer for authority to use special funds.

Other departments have the same privilege, so it will be far into next year before it will be known how much the vetoes mean.

The Public Safety Department, hard hit in reductions, first by the legislature and then by the governor's vetoes, has decided to pick its unlucky employees by a grading system, keeping those with highest ratings.

The ratings will include experience, efficiency records, education, seniority and need of employment. The latter item will include a consideration of persons dependent upon the employee.

Eliminated jobs were principally in the inspection and patrol forces.

Sad as the news of the reductions sounded in Austin, legislators visiting here from out through the state report that the funds which are matched by state are the most popular thing the governor has done since his inauguration.

Gov. James E. Ferguson once vetoed all University of Texas appropriations except the salary of one dean. His veto precipitated a

Texas Leads States In Market Service

COLLEGE STATION, Tex.—One hundred and six organized cotton improvement groups in Texas have already applied to the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for free classing of their 1939 crops. E. A. Miller, agronomist of the Texas A. & M. College Extension Service, has announced.

The 106 applications place Texas far in the lead in the use of this service, Miller said. He pointed out that altogether 179 applications had been received in the cotton states, up to July 11, with Arkansas 32, Mississippi 16, and Arizona 13, trailing in that order.

Samples of all cotton ginned for grower members of each approved organization will be classed free for grade and staple length by government classers. Also free will be market news reports.

"The purpose of the service," Miller has stated, "is to help farmers get definite and accurate information on the grade, staple, and current market value of the quality cotton they produce."

He urged that additional improvement groups take advantage of the opportunity offered.

Applications may be filed as soon as the cotton is planted, with September 1 as the final deadline. Requests for application forms may be made through county agricultural agents. Texas offices of the service may be addressed as follows: Officer in Charge, Division of Cotton Marketing, Agricultural Marketing Service, at either P. O. Box 1140, Austin; P. O. Box 1366, Dallas, or 509 U. S. Court House, El Paso.

Lead Poisoning Is Killing Wildlife In the Far North

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lead poisoning has killed more ducks in Minnesota the past few years than the gun of the hunter—and the affliction now threatens extinction of several species of migratory waterfowl.

A student parade and protests that ended only after Ferguson had been impeached and removed from office on other matters.

Governor O'Daniel vetoed little from the university appropriation.

As one faculty member expressed it, the governor took nothing away from the university, but declined to give it a new department of speech.

TEXAS SENATOR URGES AIR BASE IN PUERTO RICO

Declines Falling Market for Texas Rice and Beef in Island Crisis

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pointing to the strategic location of Puerto Rico, and to the island's large purchases of rice, cotton and meat from the United States, Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, declared today in a special interview on Puerto Rican affairs that he is strongly in favor of the proposal to place defensive air bases there, and said that at the same time Congress should give serious consideration to the serious economic plight of the island.

Senator Connally pointed out that the air bases proposed for Puerto Rico will form an invaluable first line defense for the Panama Canal and the Gulf of Mexico.

"It is vitally important that we protect the Canal and shipping lanes with foreign coconuts, pineapples and citrus fruits; and application of the mainland wage-hour law to Puerto Rican industry."

Commenting on the sugar restriction, Senator Connally said he believed the tendency will be toward increased quotas for Continental United States and the Possessions and Territories. He said he thought Congress should give serious consideration to the other problem of Puerto Rico taking into consideration their geographic location and climatic conditions.

"Total Puerto Rican purchases from the United States fell from \$90,000,000 in 1937 to only \$81,000,000 in 1938," Senator Connally pointed out, citing figures recently released by the Department of Commerce.

"Rice purchases dropped from \$7,500,000 to \$6,300,000; their purchases of cotton manufactures dropped from \$11,440,000 to \$8,930,000; while meat purchases dropped from \$3,864,000 to \$3,577,000."

"Such a sharp drop deserves serious attention, not only because the Puerto Ricans are American citizens, but because their decreased purchases hurt us on the mainland," Senator Connally said. "The Puerto Ricans make practically all their outside purchases from the United States, so the money does not go elsewhere. They simply didn't have the money to spend, and the outlet for our rice, cotton and meat suffered accordingly."

Articles of the island blame this condition on the sugar quota, which restricted production in the island to 10 per cent; on the trade agreement program which they say has made it virtually impossible for them to compete in the domestic market.

A survey conducted by wildlife conservationists showed that buckshot from the hunter's shotgun was spread heavily over the state's lake bottoms, where waterfowl feed.

The resultant lead poisoning has taken an alarming toll among the waterfowl, it was pointed out, especially diving ducks which feed in deep water.

Dr. Gustav Swanson of the University of Minnesota and T. L. Osmer of the state game and fish division inspected several lake bottoms and found as many as 11 lead pellets to the square foot.

"In one series of three lakes we found for every 14 to 24 square feet of lake bottom an average of

six pellets that could be read by waterfowl," Osmer said. "Lake had as many as 11 pellets the square foot."

In tests conducted by Dr. Swanson, some 350 ducks found along lakeshores were examined in the gizzard of each one or more lead pellets were found.

Because of their feeding habits diving ducks such as blue-winged-neck and ruddy ducks were believed more susceptible to poisoning than others.

Swanson said one solution of the problem lay partly with manufacturers. A lead-poisoning alloy could be put in shotshells.

FUTURE FARMHOUSE TO HAVE ALL THE COMFORTS OF CITY DWELLINGS—AND THEN SOME!

By MARIAN YOUNG
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

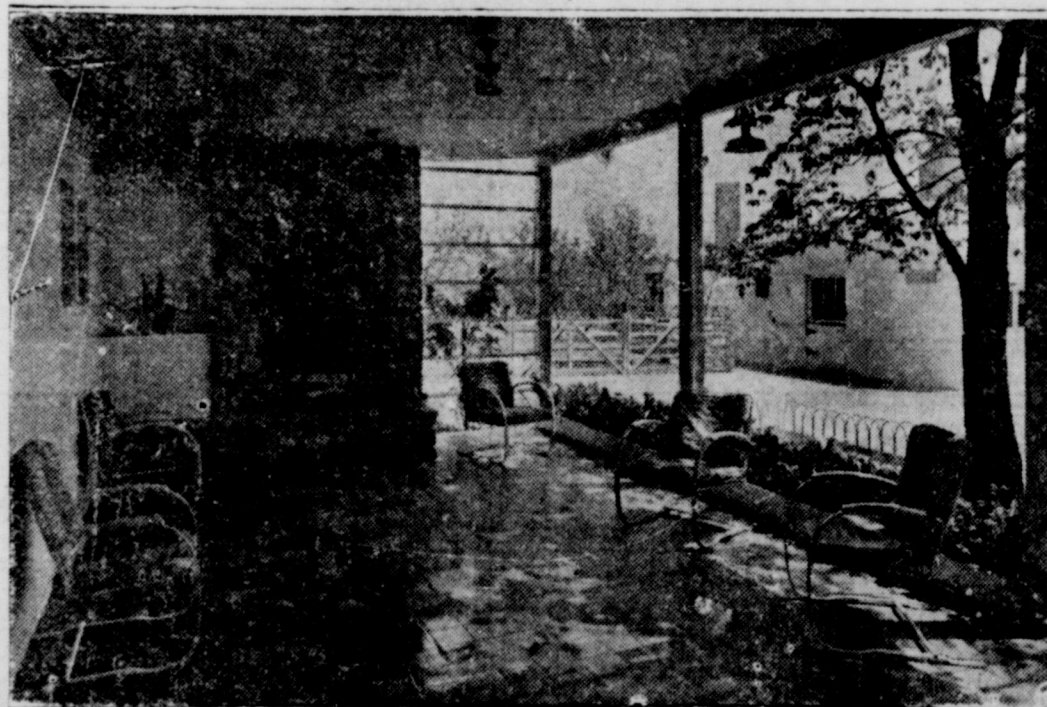
NEW YORK.—Tomorrow's children will go back to the old homestead not only to see the folks and get a whiff of fresh air, but to sit and admire again the houses in which they were born—houses of charm and beauty as well as comfort. Because, inside and out, the farm houses of tomorrow will be smart and ultra-utilitarian from every point of view.

One of them—called the electrified farm—is on exhibit at the New York World's Fair. And it's enough to make anyone who remembers how the family wash was done in a tub that rested upon the backs of two kitchen chairs, what a long time it took to make butter in a barrel churn or how hard it was to read by the lamp on the kitchen table, lose all sentiment for the old ways and wish that he'd been born tomorrow instead of yesterday.

GARDENS COME 'ROUND TO FRONT OF HOUSE

In general, the architectural design of the buildings on the electrified farm were determined by the many farm materials which were donated for the exhibit. Also by the use of the most economical roof (single slope with slight pitch, and by the placement of the windows where they were most needed—the south side in the case of the greenhouse, brooder, poultry house, milk parlor, dairy and house proper.

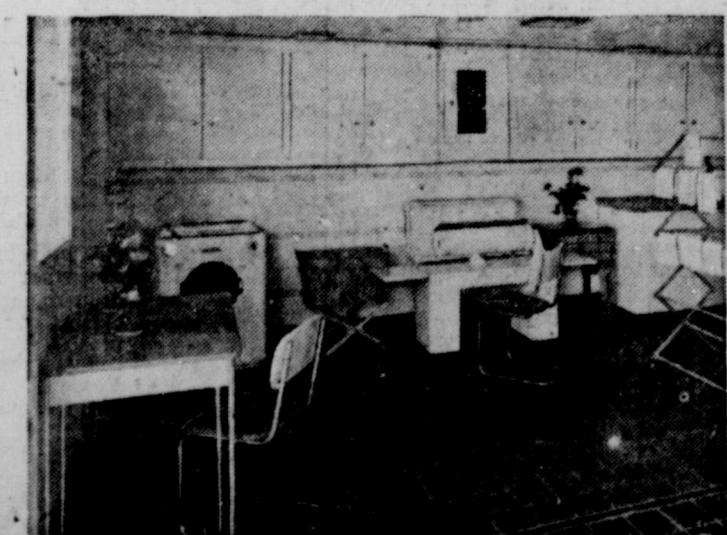
All of the living rooms of the house face south, overlooking the gardens and fruit trees. (Remember how the gardens always were at the back of the house



Afar cry from the verandas and sagging "back stoop" of old-fashioned farmhouses in the charming but functional terrace of the modern farm house. Notice the tile floor and the huge stone fireplace.



The living room of the model farmhouse features a huge hearth, 6 feet out from the fireplace, built-in sofa and very large window overlooking the gardens.



Alongside the kitchen of the electrified farmhouse at the New York World's Fair is this completely mechanized laundry. A sliding wall separates it from an adjoining back porch.



Here's an exterior view of the main house on the electrified farm. It is utilitarian to the nth degree, yet really a thing of beauty. Garden is in front, rather than hidden in the backyard.

SERIAL STORY
GHOST DETOUR

BY OREN ARNOLD
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Yesterday, as the New York college party tours Goldcrest, the group, started toward the old bank building. Here four are run after the man.

CHAPTER XV
CARL QUAIT, alias John Sawyer, now alias Professor York, had been too shrewd to come to Goldcrest in the dead of night to recover the stolen money he had there. That had been his original plan, right enough, his first hasty impulse when he read the news of re-opened Goldcrest. In fact he had thrown up his job and hastened away expecting to slip into Goldcrest that very night. Then he had started thinking and revised his plan. It had required some patience, but he knew patience was necessary.

Quait, a man of almost 50 years, had hung around mining towns during much of his career, and the rest of his time he had been engaged in "miscellaneous" business enterprises. His biggest effort had been a try at a California factory payroll. It had almost worked, too, but his accomplice in that had become scared and had started shooting. All Quait could do was grab a part of the money and "scram." Even then he had been captured, tried, sentenced to prison for life.

He had escaped because he was an artist at escaping, just as he was an artist at opening windows, doors, locks. When he had found himself with almost \$15,000 in hand after the pay roll holdup, he had capitalized on his mining knowledge, slipped by night to the abandoned town of Goldcrest and "deposited" most of his money in the Goldcrest bank itself. Nobody ever came to Goldcrest. He had meant to hide there until the excitement about the robbery had subsided, but he had become lonely. He didn't know the local combination, but he didn't need it. It would serve to keep any chance prowler out and he himself could open it in half an hour any time, he knew.

He was relying on his ability at picking locks and working combinations when he had come to Goldcrest today in broad daylight. As one of a group of people he would hardly be noticed individually.

ally. The old man at the highway turnoff had told him the vault remained closed and locked. All he had to do now was leave the crowd of college folk, slip to the bank unobserved, take out his money and go on his way with it. Perhaps he could even take most of it with him at once, he thought daringly. His umbrella and coat would help conceal the burlap bag until he could reach his car, three of four blocks down the street. All these details he had planned before he entered the bank door, but once he was inside he dropped his casual manner and almost ran to the vault. In a second or two he was twisting the heavy dial of the combination, his left ear pressed to the steel door.

WHEN Christine Palmer saw the odd "Professor" York depart from the crowd, and then saw Franklin Larraway step out to follow him, she was almost petrified with fear.

"Franklin!" she called.

But he didn't hear. Christine looked at the old bank building; "Professor" York had gone inside. Franklin walked directly toward it and, moving cautiously, himself stepped through the front door.

"O-o-oh!" breathed Christine, frantic now. She was gripping the back of a rustic chair that stood near her. Then someone took it to sit on, and Christine looked quickly around. Nobody else had noticed. Nobody saw what she saw. Nobody else knew that Franklin Larraway had gone into the bank, alone, to try to capture a desperate bandit and murderer! This crowd of college folk was too intent on food and laughter and conversation to notice the frenzy in her eyes.

She looked from them back to the street.

Franklin and Dick had a pistol hidden in the bank, she knew. She knew they slept there alternately every night now. If it really was the outlaw at last—and if Franklin could get to the gun first—oh! She felt her heart pounding. She wanted to scream for help. She knew Franklin was in danger—she knew it and was powerless!

And yet, she didn't know positively of course. She had deduced it from the remarks in Franklin's eyes.

nized the man Quait, posing as a professor? She was sure he had. Still she couldn't call out an alarm that would excite all Roselee's paying guests, perhaps unnecessarily. She didn't know what to do! "Franklin!" she muttered again, inadequately.

Then without further thinking about it, Christine herself darted through the hotel door and ran down the old ghost town street. She continued running until she paused for a deep breath at the bank door. She leaned to look in. She couldn't see anything. The vault was back behind the tellers' cages and half walls, in the dim rear of the building. A hall or passageway to one side led to it.

SHE stooped low to avoid being seen over the half wall, and edged around the front curve of it until she could see along the passageway. She glanced down it just in time to see Franklin suddenly pop up inside a cage, on the exact spot where she and Roselee had found Dick Bancroft that first night.

"Put up your hands!" Franklin ordered.

The command came in sure, hard tones. Somehow, thought Christine, here was a different Franklin. In the same instant she saw him raise a pistol, and saw the "professor" turn with lightning speed from the vault door.

Christine wanted to scream but she was momentarily frozen.

The man at the vault did not obey Franklin. He looked up and for a long second he stared at the younger man in combined surprise and fury. Then cursing, he dropped abruptly to the floor.

The sudden drop is an old trick, and often a good one. It is the quickest way to avoid the aim of a gun. It worked admirably now.

Franklin fired—BOOM! Inside the small back room the noise was like that of a cannon. But the bullet went harmlessly over Carl Quait and ricocheted off the steel vault door.

Christine still couldn't speak, nor scream, nor do anything but make a pitiful gesture of helplessness.

Quait had dropped, but in the same motion he had reached for his own pistol. It was the .44 he had stolen from the hotel clerk. He had never shot it, but he had no trouble flipping up the muzzle of this one and pulling its trigger as he crouched there on the floor. Its roar, too, rocked the building, even more than had Franklin's gun.

Then Christine could scream, and she did. For at that moment she saw Franklin suddenly topple down behind the tellers' cage.

(To Be Continued)

"OUT OUR WAY" - - - - - By Williams



THE WORRY WART COPY, 1939 BY NEA SERVICE, INC. T. M. RED U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRECKLES and HIS FRIENDS -



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.
Morning worship, 11 a. m.
Wednesday, testimonial service 8 p. m.
Public cordially invited.

"Truth" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon which will be read in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 23.

The Golden Text is: "Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are..." Sanctify them, through thy truth: thy word is truth" (John 17:11,17).

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Revelation 19:6).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "God will overturn, until He come whose right it is..." Truth is always the victor" (pages 223 and 380).

BRUCE CATTON IN WASHINGTON

BY BRUCE CATTON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—The WPA authorities are saying privately that if you think they are having trouble now, with nation-wide strike against the abolition of the "prevailing wage" rule for relief work, you should just try looking ahead to next September. Then, they say, is when the real trouble is likely to begin.

Under the new WPA bill, the differential hitherto paid between north and south is abolished, effective Sept. 1.

Taking the country as a whole, the average monthly wage for WPA work has been \$22.50. The new law provides that this shall not substantially be changed, but that no more may be paid for any type of work in one locality than is paid for the same type of work in another locality, except where some change is justified by differences in the cost of living.

This provision, say the WPA authorities, is simply going to mean that relief workers throughout the northern and middlewestern states are going to get a substantial pay reduction on Sept. 1. At the same time, they say, relief workers in the south will get a pretty substantial increase.

The cost of living provision doesn't help much, because so far WPA hasn't found any way of figuring out exactly what the cost of living is. It has some figures compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics—but these are kept up to date only on some 30-odd selected cities in the country, whereas WPA has projects just about everywhere. How the cost is to be worked out for all WPA cities and towns, nobody knows.

Right now the relief workers who are on strike are getting as much money as they did before. The only difference is that they have to work longer to get it. The ironic part about it is that whereas

the other changes in the WPA bill were made over the administration's objection, this particular change was made with approval.

The prevailing wage rule, as Harrington saw it, resulted in inefficiency in WPA building projects; a foreman on a given job might have one crew putting in 60 hours a week, another crew doing 75, another doing 90, and still another doing 110. Under those circumstances, he was likely to have a terrible time getting his job done smoothly.

In addition, Harrington felt that the prevailing wage rule paved the way for a good deal of chiseling. There were cases in which a relief worker, enjoying a high hourly pay rate, would finish his weekly WPA stint in 15 hours—and would use his spare time to get a part-time job somewhere else, so that his total earnings came to more than many workers in private industry were getting.

At any rate, WPA has its hands full of trouble now, and expects that the trouble it will get next fall will make the present difficulties look mild. For, as one official expressed it, if thousands of relief workers angrily strike because they have to work more hours but still get just as much money, what aren't they likely to do when they find that their pay will be cut too?

A flare-back from the non-relief people in the south is perfectly possible, too. WPA varies that in some sections of the south, under the new rule, relief pay will actually be higher than the pay scale in private industry. If that happens, energetic action by some of the very congressmen who voted the new rule into effect can be looked for.

Just to make the September horizon look worse, at the same time that the pay cuts go into effect all WPA workers who have been on the rolls for 16 months or more must be laid off for 30 days without pay.

Jehoshaphat: A Life of Obedience

Text: II Chronicles 17:1-6, 9-12

BY WILLIAM E. GILROY, D. D.
Editor of Advance

IN Asa we have studied the life and service of a king whose benevolent reign was founded in trust—in trust of God and of his people. Asa was the son of an unworthy father who had made so serious a mess of his own life and kingship that the kingdom had been disrupted early in his reign.

But Asa was more fortunate in the son who succeeded him, for he followed in his footsteps in every respect. Like his father Asa, Jehoshaphat had to face a major problem in the worship and ideals of the people. The vigor of the measures that he took to suppress idolatry indicates the hold that false worship had taken upon the people. False worship means false ideals and practices; and this was particularly true where the worship of Baal, into which the unfaithful were lapsing, was mixed up with licentious and debasing rites, and the moral practices that were contrary to the purity of family and social life upon which the supreme teaching of the teachers and prophets of Israel laid such emphasis.

THERE are times when the true king or statesman must show his strength of character and his capacity for service as much in opposing the popular trend as in expressing the will of the people. In our modern democracy where so much stress is laid upon majority rule, we are apt to forget that there are great moral and social issues that are never settled by mere majorities.

In the long run it seems fairly well established in history that majority rule is better than minority rule, and that the voice of the people may be more nearly the voice of God than the

voice of some corrupt or self-seeking ruler or of some self-seeking ruling class.

But there are times when waves of popular debasement seem to sweep over a people. We have in fact stressed something of this in our recent American life. The immense increase of drinking and drunkenness, the widespread and deeply rooted development of all forms of gambling, the great increase of marital infidelity and divorce, with a general lowering of standards in relations between the sexes—these and many other things have been very acute problems in recent years.

THE fitness of leaders is to be judged not by the extent to which they yield to popular clamor and demand, but by the firmness with which even at considerable sacrifice they stand out for integrity and decency. In the long run it is this type of leader who most truly represents the people and who becomes established in popular regard. Our national men of honor have not been the tricksters and the corrupt and self-seeking politicians, but the men who showed some allegiance to higher ideals of statesmanship and service.

Jehoshaphat was a king of this type. He did not believe that it was a king's part simply to give the people what they wanted. It was his duty, rather, to guide the people toward what was best and to suppress in every reasonable way everything that was making for the debasement of the people.

Majority rule does not alter the rigorous demands of righteousness, truth and justice. A task of democracy is so to educate and train a people that these fundamental things become the basis of all thought and life.

110 Years Ago This August First
Locomotive Ran On Wooden Tracks
Between Honesdale to Seely's Mill, Pa.

August marks the anniversary of one of the most dramatic and important events in American history. About 110 years ago on August 8, a locomotive ran on a track for the first time in the Western Hemisphere.

On that day in 1829, a strange sound echoed through a forest in northeastern Pennsylvania. It was a chugging, puffing noise, unlike anything heard before in that region. Wild life, frightened by the intrusion, scattered in all directions.

From a clump of trees emerged a large monster, belching great clouds of smoke. Although a fierce looking lion's head in glaring red paint was on the front, the thing resembled a giant grasshopper more than the King of Beasts. It had four wheels and a round horizontal boiler. At the back of the latter were two vertical cylinders. Overhead walking-beams, connected to the cylinders by a rod, drove the wheels. The mechanical

were yet to be met. A short distance ahead were a quarter-mile curve and a wooden trestle. The latter was 30 feet high and spanned a creek. If the locomotive didn't jump the track on the curve, the bridge would surely collapse under the seven-ton load, plunging both engine and driver into the stream.

But the "Lion" surprised everybody, except Allen and John B. Jervis, the Delaware and Hudson's chief engineers. The engine rounded the bend and crossed the flimsy structure in safety. Then it disappeared into the forest.

This was a great day for the locomotive. It had proved that it could run under its own power. Steam transportation had come to America, and was soon to remake the map of the country. Great inland cities were to spring up and prosper. The era of railroads had begun.

Successful though the trial trip had been in most respects, the "Stourbridge Lion" was destined for an inglorious end. The engine was originally intended to haul trains of coal nearly 17 miles from the Delaware and Hudson's anthracite mines in Carbondale, Pa., to Honesdale, the western ter-

RED RYDER



By Fred Harman



ALLEY OOP - - - - - By Hamlin



Museum Is Show
Place For Collectors
In El Paso Area

By United Press

EL PASO, Tex.—A museum which has only private backing but is a show place to veteran collectors, affords El Paso school children with facilities for studying natural history of the world.

Known as the "Children's Museum of Natural History," it is owned by Mrs. Angeline Jeanne Kirgan, mother of seven children and grandmother of 12. Items from around the world enlighten and inform the young visitors—and the old ones, too.

Mrs. Kirgan has preserved and classified 2,000 objects in her private museum, ranging from delicate butterflies in the insect cabinet to a curious, shrunken human head from Africa.

Mrs. Kirgan has used ingenuity as well as money in acquiring her collection. Trading and bartering, she has picked up curios from civilized and uncivilized peoples. She has used such things as tobacco, cigar lighters, needles and beads in swapping for museum pieces.

A student of many languages, she has traveled around the world, searching for out-of-the-way places where she has picked up un-

usual objects, such as an early Lucerne lamp used by the Romans around 900 B. C.

Another addition is the fluorescent cabinet which is completely up-to-date. It is expensive to operate, having a mercury vapor lamp which illuminates a collection of crystals, minerals and oils.

Mrs. Kirgan considers her museum primarily one of natural history, but she has included items of art and curios which embrace centuries of antiquity. She has spent months classifying the objects so that they will be interesting to the children.

Famous explorers have contributed to the museum, and have traded objects with Mrs. Kirgan. Some items, however, she refused to part with, and only recently she turned down an offer from the Smithsonian Institution for a lamp.

NORGE

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LOCAL—EASTLAND—SOCIAL

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BESSIE TAYLOR, Editor

CALENDAR MONDAY

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Methodist Church will meet in circles Monday with the Elizabeth Pettit circle with Mrs. Veon Howard at corner of Oak and Commerce Streets. Mildred Pace circle will meet with Mrs. F. M. Kenny. The meetings are scheduled for 4 o'clock Monday.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church will meet in circles Monday at 4:00 o'clock. Blanche Grove circle with Mrs. Johnnie Bowen; Lottie Moon circle with Mrs. O. C. Terrell; Locket circle with Mrs. Edgar Altom; Walton Moore circle with Mrs. Peaks.

The Ladies Bible Class of the Church of Christ will meet at the Church Monday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock.

Pythian Sisters meet at 8 o'clock Monday evening in Castle Hall for regular meeting.

The Young Woman's Auxiliary of the First Baptist Church will meet in the home of Miss Syble Holder and Lillian Caldwell Monday evening at 8 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

Mrs. Allen Hostess

Mrs. Roy Allen was hostess to the Thursday Bridge Club this week at her home. The home was attractively decorated with garden flowers with quartet tables arranged for the players.

High score was won by Mrs. Sam Bumpass with high guest score won by Mrs. Brashier. Mrs. O'Rourke won cut prize.

Guest listed: Mrs. Bumpass, Mrs. J. T. Cooper, Mrs. Veon Howard, Mrs. Jimmy Harkrider, Mrs. Harl O'Brien, Mrs. Wade Thomas, Mrs. Hollis Bennett, Mrs. W. E. Brashier, Mrs. C. C. Cogburn, Mrs. O. Parrish, Mrs. J. J. Coffman, Mrs. E. O'Rourke.

Mrs. Bumpass will be host to the club at their next meeting, August 3.

Attend Encampment

Several from the Eastland Christian Church attended Friday the encampment of the All Adult church meet held at Cisco in the Presbyterian camp. Mrs. C. R. Gilbreath, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. T. L. Cooper were those from Eastland.

Nazis are perturbed about an alleged English campaign to undetermine Hitler. Come, come, now, where's that traditional British spirit? We must be sporty about this thing.

Michigan Area In Great Lakes Would Increase Its Size

By United Press

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—The 1940 census reports of the Federal government will show that Michigan is the eighth largest state in area in the union if Chase S. Osborn, former governor, has his way about it.

He has complained to the geological survey that the present figures on Michigan's area do Michigan an injustice because they do not take into account the state's share of the Great Lakes. Without that part of the state, the state's area is 57,980 square miles, of which 500 square miles are water surface.

That puts Michigan down to 22d place among the states.

The true boundaries of Michigan include 16,653 square miles of Lake Superior, 12,922 square miles of Lake Michigan, 9,925 square miles of Lake Huron and 460 square miles of Lakes St. Clair and Erie, Osborn said.

That would give the state a total area of 97,940 square miles, with 40,460 square miles of fresh water, and place it in eighth position—the largest state east of the Mississippi river, he told the geological survey.

Charting of Gulf Stream by Franklin Revealed by Youth

By United Press

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Benjamin Franklin didn't spend all his spare time flying kites. He also made maps.

University of Minnesota geology students have discovered it was Franklin who first solved the troublesome problem of how to get around the Atlantic's gulf stream. That was once a serious problem for sailing ships bound to the colonies from England, because the strong ocean current greatly reduced their speed.

The old Quaker consulted an old Nantucket whaler who knew "every ripple in the Atlantic," and then made maps under the whaler's supervision.

Fur Luxury—at Less Than \$200



Noel Mills appears jaunty in this rich-looking, but budget-priced, coat of London-dyed squirrel. It may be worn morning, afternoon, or evening—and costs less than \$200.

Their Marriage Tie Caused a Riot



Sixteen-year-old Mrs. Parsilla Locapira, schoolgirl bride in New York's "Little Italy," smiles as she adjusts tie of her 60-year-old husband, Carmelo Locapira. Despite this domestic tranquility, police stood guard outside the home. Lower, irate neighbors, who had voted in disapproval of May-December marriage, mill around honeymooners' tenement.

Archeologists Dig Up Old Indian Ruin

By United Press

CLEVELAND, O.—Although he is not going anywhere and doesn't expect to travel in the near future, F. T. Van Buskirk makes his home in a 1900 railroad parlor car.

Van Buskirk once wanted to be a railroad engineer. This gave him the idea of living in a railroad car.

He bought the car, which is now in Olmsted township, from a scrap yard for \$450. Originally it had been built by the Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad at a cost of \$35,000.

"The biggest job after I bought the car was to bring it here from the Olmsted Falls depot. It cost \$300 and took three days for two big trucks to cart it the three miles," said Van Buskirk.

He estimates he has invested \$2,500 in his "home" including the land he purchased and the necessary improvements.

A washroom and a kitchen already were in the car. He added a built-in tub.

The rest of the car has been

Lions As Domestic Pets Being Urged

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Zoo Keeper Hamilton Hittson is ready to start a promotional campaign to increase the use of lion cubs as domestic pets.

Hittson, and Pedro—patriarch of the zoo's lion colony—have many little worries now and except more.

First, old Rosie had three cubs several weeks ago. Next it was Ginger, who has three new youngsters. Now Martha, youngest of the lionesses, is expecting the stock and Hittson says there will be at least three offspring.

Anyone who wants a cute lion cub can get one here for—say, \$10, according to Hittson.

divided into a living room and two bedrooms. Electrically lighted, the car is heated by a hot-water unit. It is 78 feet long, 10 feet wide and soon will get a new coat of railroad green paint.

Forthcoming movie: "Forgive Us Our Tresspasses." We could name a lot of stars who ought to appear in that.

BRUCE CATTON — IN WASHINGTON

BY BRUCE CATTON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON—If you like to worry over the unaccountable vagaries of the stork, you should drop in at the Department of Agriculture some time and have a chat with Dr. Conrad Taeuber, expert of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Dr. Taeuber has been keeping tabs on the stork for some years now, and he finds that the bird has been doing some odd things to the vital statistics of the United States.

For instance: the 627 counties where the population is increasing the fastest happen also to be the 627 counties which are the most generally poverty-stricken and down at the heels. . . . the white collar class would soon vanish entirely if it didn't keep getting recruits; its reproductive rate is the lowest of any class in the population. . . . all of America's large cities would speedily decline if they didn't keep getting "immigrants" from the farm.

The bureau has figured out a complicated way of measuring population growth rates. It has found that if, in any city, there are as many as 440 children under 5 years of age per 1000 women between the ages of 20 and 44, the city is just holding its own. If it has fewer than that 440-per-1000 total, its population is declining. If it has more, its population is increasing.

Bearing that in mind, consider these figures on American population trends.

For urban areas in general, the figure is 384; for rural areas, 686. For cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants it is 342; for cities under the 10,000 mark it is 464. For farms, it is 751; for native-born whites in the country, as a whole, it is 503.

A number of the richest and most populous states are under the 440 mark. These include New

York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Oregon, Washington, and all of the New England states. In five cities of better than 100,000 population—Albany, Richmond, Seattle, Oakland, and San Francisco—the death rate went above the birth-rate in 1935-36; the same was true of 150 towns of less than 10,000 population and of 106 cities in the 10,000-100,000 population group.

Yet the population of the country as a whole continues to increase. In fact, the birth rate went up slightly in 1937 and 1938, and the death rate went down. But the births are taking place predominantly on the farms, and not in the cities; predominantly among the poor and not among the well-off.

The farm population rose by 220,000 last year, and now stands at slightly better than 32,000,000. This is entirely due to the birth rate; the "back-to-the-farm" movement ceased seven years ago, and ever since the worst depression year, 1932, more people have moved from farm to city each year than from city to farm.

Eugenically, the fact that the poorest counties have the highest birth rate, doesn't worry Dr. Taeuber much; the human stock in those areas is plenty good enough. The trouble, as he sees it, is that it is precisely in those areas where most children are being born that the outlook for children tends to be worst.

Schools are few and poor, economic opportunities are scanty. Moreover, a youth growing up in those areas has much more difficulty getting away to a city job than does the youth reared in a more wealthy region.

In general, then, the cities tend to draw young people from the richer rural areas rather than from the poorer ones—which, often enough, have more people than they can support and could profitably send some away.

Texas With Huge Granite Resources Is Big Importer

AUSTIN, Tex.—Importing 80 per cent of its granite and all of its marble, Texas possesses the largest supply of the two "indestructible" building stones in the nation, G. A. Parkinson, University of Texas assistant testing engineer, disclosed here today.

For 25 years attached to the University's Bureau of Engineering Research, as Texas building materials expert, Mr. Parkinson exhibits within the testing laboratory a collection of 300 different types of granite, marble, limestone and sandstone in rough blocks and polished slabs. The stone was collected over the state during a seven-year joint project with the University's Bureau of Economic Geology.

"Of these 300 samples, 100 can be quarried on a profitable basis," he explained. "But they aren't. With an inexhaustible supply of this building stone inside our own frontiers, Texas is actually New-castle buying coal."

He said some work was being done with Texas stone in production of terrazzo chips, multi-colored marble chipped for ornamental flooring.

The most accessible fields for both granite and marble lie in the 100-mile-square plateau belt west of Austin, he said. Termed the Central Mineral Region, the section includes Llano, Burnet, Gillespie, Mason, San Saba and Blanco counties.

As an example of the section's unexploited resources, Mr. Parkinson cited the "enchanted rock" formation—one solid block of granite 700 feet high and two miles wide at its base.

To probe and test the state's building stone supply, the two University bureaus launched in 1932 their collection. Freeze and absorption tests designed to predict the lifespan of the stone are carried on inside the huge laboratory daily.

Changing her mind at the last minute, a California girl sent out recall cards to 400 persons invited to her wedding. Think of how many dollars must have been wasted in rent on full-dress suits!

Presbyterians to Have Church Meet

J. O. Eason, student pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Eastland, announced Saturday this morning's sermon subject will be, "Freedom Through Truth." The services are held each Sunday morning at 11 o'clock following the church school at 9:50 a. m.

Plans are being made for a vacation Bible school which will be started soon, Eason also stated.

CHURCHES

First Methodist Church school at 10 a. m.; morning worship at 11; evening period at 8. Rev. Philip W. Walker, pastor.

First Baptist Church school at 9:45 a. m.; morning worship at 11; B. T. N. at 6:45 p. m.; evening worship at 8. Jared I. Cartledge, pastor.

Church of Christ church school at 9:45 a. m.; morning worship at 11; evening period at 8. A. F. Thurman, pastor.

Church of God school at 9:50; morning worship at 11; Young People's meeting at 6:45; evening worship at 8 o'clock. H. C. Hathcoat, pastor.

First Christian Church school at 9:50 a. m.; morning worship at 11; evening service at 7:30; Young People's meeting at 8:15. J. B. Blunk, pastor.

CLASSIFIED

FOR RENT—Three room furnished apartment, private bath. See Mrs. W. S. Barber, 103 East Valley.

AMERICAN CAFE for sale. 500 cans, 75c per hundred. Lola Haynes.

FOR RENT—6 room furnished house. Phone 10, call for Bill.

FRYERS for sale, milk fed. 40c each. See Jess Taylor, one block west of States Oil Camp, east of Eastland.

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Abstracts - Insurance - Real Estate - Rentals

Summer Heat is Hard on Tires Says Seiberling Dealer

"A tire tread wears out twice as rapidly when the mercury is at 90 degrees than when it is at 60," Jim Horton of Jim Horton Tire Service, local Seiberling tire dealer at E. Main street, said today in warning Eastland motorists about holiday and hot weather driving.

Heat is hard on tires, Mr. Horton says, an extreme care must be exercised during the summer months to insure long mileage and safe and trouble free driving. Mr. Horton gives six hints to motorists on tire care. They follow:

1. Keep your tires adequately inflated, measuring the pressure when the tire is cold. An under-inflated tire will flex more and generate more heat than one which is properly inflated. Do not let air out of a tire if it shows excessive pressure when hot; heat increases the pressure in a tire.

2. Try to avoid abusing your tires by driving them over stones or holes in the road or by braking them against curbs or sidewalks. Have cuts and bruises promptly attended to.

3. Keep wheels in alignment and properly balanced, have brakes equalized.

4. Switch the wheel position of the tires every 5000 miles or thereabouts and give the spare tire its regular turn non the rolling wheels.

5. Long, unbroken driving at excessively high speeds increases strain on a tire.

6. Replace tires that are worn smooth. They puncture and bruise more easily and provide little traction when the streets are wet.

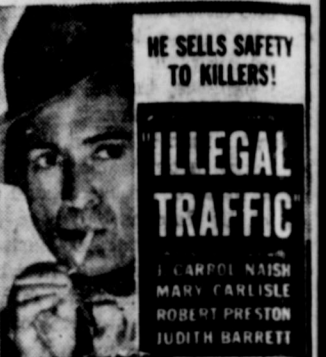
"If the motoring public would take the advice of a tire man as they take that of a lawyer, a dentist or a doctor there would be fewer accidents and less loss of

life on the highways each year. We believe that if motorists will follow the hints above that motoring would be made vastly safer and more dependable," Mr. Horton concluded.

Joe Shaute, former major league pitcher, is a candidate for sheriff in a Pennsylvania county. Opposition forces are reported looking up the number of guys who stole bases while Joe was on the mound.

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