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U. S. LEADS WORLD IN EVERY ASPECT OF TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT

Half of Total Instruments Here; Washington and San Francisco Most Telephone-Minded

The total number of telephones in the world at the beginning of 1938, the latest date for which world figures are available, was 39,245,069, reflecting a record increase of 2,146,985 telephones during 1937. The world's best developed cities from a telephone viewpoint were Washington, D. C. and San Francisco, Calif., both with over 38 telephones for every 100 inhabitants, or more than twice the corresponding development of Europe's large capital cities. Berlin, Paris and London had only 13.34, 15.29 and 17.18 telephones, respectively, for every 100 inhabitants.

In 1904, a total of slightly more than four million telephones were in use throughout the world, and since that time the world's net telephone gain has been very close to one million per year, with larger gains during the nineteen-twenties being offset by losses during the depression years from 1931 to 1933. At the beginning of 1937, the telephone industry had again caught up with the calendar, some thirty-seven million instruments being in service. Indications are that the world total of telephones will pass the 41 million mark sometime during 1939.

The United States, as usual, leads all other countries in every aspect of telephone development. One-half of the world's telephones, or 19,453,401, were in the United States, this being more than five times the number of telephones in Germany, the next largest telephone system of a single nation.

In relation to population, our telephone development—15.09 telephones per 100 population—was 25 per cent higher than that of the next ranking country, New Zealand, with 11.97 telephones per 100 population. In Europe, where 87 per cent of the telephones are owned and operated by governmental authorities, the average development was only 2.47 telephones per 100 population. To equal our development, Europe would have to install 73,000,000 additional telephones, or over five times its present total.

New York City, with 1,623,117 telephones on January 1, 1938, had more telephones than any other city in the world, and, in fact, three times more than there were on the whole continent of Asia, where one-half of the world's population lives.

In the United States, communities with less than 50,000 inhabitants had, on the average, a telephone for every ten people, whereas in similar French, German or British communities there is only one telephone for from 22 to 45 people. Average American telephone development in smaller communities is better than that of many large cities abroad, such as Amsterdam, Birmingham, Budapest, Hamburg, Prague, Rome, Tokio and Vienna, some of which have as much as two-thirds of all the telephones in their respective countries.

During 1937, over 28 billion local and long distance telephone calls were completed in the United States. This is equal to some 900 messages for each second of each day and night throughout the year, or to more than 220 messages for every man, woman and child in the United States. The average calling rate for the world outside the United States during 1937 amounted to only about 15 messages per capita.

These figures have been compiled through world-wide surveys undertaken each year by the chief statistician of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and are based upon reports obtained from telephone companies and government departments in every country.

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The wise prove, and the foolish confess, by their conduct, that a life of employment is the only life worth living.—(Paley)

If a bachelor is the acme of selfishness, then happy is the woman that fails to get him.

Yet ants may say to one another, in a voice we can't hear: "Do you suppose men are able to talk to one another."

It doesn't matter if beauty is only skin deep so long as the skin is worn on the outside.

ALMANAC

"He that marrieth for wealth sells his liberty."

JULY

16—Stony Point, N. Y., captured by Gen. Wayne, 1779.

17—The first steam ferry crossed the Hudson, 1812.

18—First one-half page newspaper ad was published, 1743.

19—Disastrous fire in New York caused heavy loss, 1845.

20—The Confederate Congress first met, 1861.

21—Chauncey Olcott, famous singer, born, 1860.

22—The Pilgrims departed for America, 1620.

New Chesapeake Bay Telephone Cable Laid To Serve Eastern Shore

88-Pair Four-Mile Link Placed Between Sandy Point and Broad Creek

A new submarine telephone cable to supplement existing facilities serving the Eastern Shore of Maryland has just been completed, according to a statement made by officials of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. The project cost about $40,000.

The cable, which is four miles long, contains 88 pairs of telephone wires and stretches from Sandy Point on the Western Shore to Broad Creek on the Eastern Shore. The new cable will follow approximately the same route as the existing one and will provide facilities for 114 message circuits and two high quality broadcast circuits, which it is estimated will care for future circuit requirements until about 1960.

The cable has over the usual lead sheath a cushion of jute and a layer of steel armor wires to provide protection and weighs about 90 tons. It was laid in eight sections, each about 3,000 feet in length, from a specially equipped cable-laying ship, the "Lidiv," sent down from New York to handle the job. After it was laid, the adjacent ends of the various sections were raised and spliced together through loading coils, which were specially designed for this project by the Bell Telephone Laboratories. The special armored cable itself was manufactured in the Western Electric Company's plant at Point Breeze, Maryland.

The State of California produces $200 worth of citrus fruits—in a minute.

Eight hundred rolls of wall paper a minute are used in America.

Diesel, Engine Inventor, Without Funds at Death

Dr. Rudolph Diesel was crossing the English channel on the night of September 29, 1913. He was going to London to attend a meeting of manufacturers, and to confer with the British admiralty, according to the Toronto Star Weekly.

It was ten o'clock when he said good-night to his friends and went to his stateroom. The next morning he did not appear. He was never seen again. His disappearance became an international sensation. When the war broke out there was a rumor that Diesel had been killed by the Germans to keep him from giving technical secrets to the British.

Rudolph Diesel was one of the greatest of inventors. His name has become a common noun; Diesel liners furrow the seven seas, Diesel trucks rumble along the highways, Diesel-powered planes criss-cross the skies, Diesel tractors plow our fields.

Behind the facade of Rudolph Diesel's confident manner, his big house in Munich, and his position of world renown, he was at the end of his rope. All his property was heavily mortgaged; he faced bankruptcy, to him an intolerable disgrace.

"If my friend Diesel had only said one word to me!" exclaimed Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer. There were a dozen other men who would have helped him, but his stubborn pride forbade.

He had discussed methods of suicide with his son, Rudolph Jr., and the boy, never dreaming that his father was serious, said that he thought the best way was to jump off a fast-moving ship. When he left for England, his farewells were unaccountably affectionate.

Channel crossings are dismal affairs at best. He was alone after an evening of forced cheerfulness, and impending disaster loomed before him with double force. He went back on deck, and before him lay the dark, oblivious sea.

Over a week later, a Dutch boat pulled a body aboard. It was battered beyond recognition, and after removing the contents of the pockets, they dropped it overboard. Later a coin purse, a pocketknife, and a spectacle case were identified as Dr. Diesel's.

Weight Is Basic Factor In Methods of Control

One of the marked trends in present-day industry is toward the use of weight as a means not only of checking quantity and quality but of actually controlling processes of manufacture. There is an excellent mechanical reason for using weight as a means of control whenever possible, writes Roger William Riis in "The Scientific American." Weight is gravity in action; gravity is the one unchanging force known in the world. Every other force, every other source of power, changes and shifts. The force exerted by gravity on any object may conveniently be indicated with great accuracy. Hence gravity makes an ideal measuring medium.

The principle of automatic weighing is applied today in industry to check quantity, to package and fill, to ascertain breakage, yardage and moisture content, to count small parts, to check quality, to direct, supervise and check mixing and batching. These functions fall into three general groups. The simplest includes such jobs as checking quantity and ascertaining breakage, yardage and moisture content. The next is automatic packaging and filling. The most advanced is the automatic control and supervision of batching and mixing.

Flag Display

The American flag should be displayed during the business hours of all working days. As soon after sunrise as it is practicable, the flag should be hoisted and so displayed that the union is at the peak of the staff. At sunset it should be lowered and carefully stored. In addition, it should also be displayed on the following holidays: New Year's day, George Washington's birthday, Pan-American day (April 14), Mother's day (second Sunday in May), Memorial day, Flag day, Independence day (July 4), Labor day, Columbus day (October 12), Armistice day (November 11), Thanksgiving day and Christmas day.

Valuable Art Gift

The Rodin museum is in Philadelphia. It was planned as a gift to the city by the late Jules E. Mastbaum, who made the collection prior to his death. Many originals and more than 200 recasts of Rodin's sculptures are placed in and about the grounds. The exhibits include some 500 of Rodin's letters, together with many paintings, drawings, and studies from his hand. The collection is administered by the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Big Island

Jamaica is third in size of the many islands comprising the West Indies. Its area is 4,450 square miles—about the size of Connecticut. Its greatest length is 144 miles and its width 49 miles. Jamaica is 90 miles from Cuba, 550 miles from the Panama canal and 1,457 miles from New York city. Jamaica and its dependencies have more than a third of the area and nearly half of the population of the British West Indies.

GIVEN TWENTY DAYS FOR SELLING WILD DUCKS

On Friday of last week Stanley J. Hoffman was given twenty days in jail for selling sixteen wild ducks. Sentence was imposed by Judge William C. Coleman in Federal Court.

Judge Coleman said the Eastern Shore was a center of wholesale disregard of the migratory bird law.

A special jury found Hoffman guilty. The defendant was represented by Robert R. Carman, who argued that the ducks were domesticated mallards.

C. Hoss McKenrick, Assistant United States Attorney, told the court that Hoffman, who lives at Wenona, Deals Island, Somerset county, had sold the wild fowl last February 9 to Cecil Petepher, a government game management agent.

Dr. Harry C. Oberholser, senior biologist of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, testified that inspection of the dressed birds, including an examination of their skeletons, showed the ducks were not mallards but pintails. Pintail ducks, according to the government expert, cannot be domesticated.

The conviction kept intact the one hundred per cent record of successful prosecutions by the Federal government against violators of the Migratory Bird Act this year.

Judge Coleman warned: "I want it understood that these ducking cases are as important as stolen cars or internal revenue violations."

—Ledger, Havre de Grace.

THE LIFE OF ELEPHANTS

About eighty years is the average life-time of an elephant, writes Alexander Sprunt in Nature Magazine in connection with a report on studies of the life spans of many birds and animals. Some elephants are believed to pass the century mark, and there are cases of their being handed down from one human generation to another. A bull elephant at fifty is believed to be at an age of physical perfection.

PAUL BUNYAN LUMBER PILE

If all the lumber cut in the United States for about the last 135 years were in a single solid pile it would make a cube almost exactly 1 mile in each dimension according to a recent calulation by the Federal Forest Service. The pile would be more than four times the height of the Empire State Building (1,248 feet). As much lumber has been cut in the last 35 years, according to Forest Service estimates, as in the preceding 100 years.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Life" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 16.

The Golden Text will be from Amos 5:14, "Seek good, and not evil that ye may live; and so the Lord, the God of hosts, shall be with you, as ye have spoken."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Psa. 18:46: "The Lord liveth; and blessed be my rock, and let the God of my salvation be exalted."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 289, "Mortal man can never rise from the temporal debris of error, belief in sin, sickness and death, until he learns that God is the only Life."

House Roof Is Leaky So Kentuckian Moves to Cave

DAWSON SPRINGS, KY. — Because his house roof leaked, James Dawson Fox, 78, moved out all his belongings and set up his home in a cave near here.

The cave he chose in this hilly, sandstone country, which is filled with various-sized caverns, was one that is 40 feet long, 20 feet deep and has a 16-foot ceiling.

He set up his stove, his bed, his lamp and other belongings and was comfortable until it rained. Then he decided he'd have to board up the one open side of the cave. That cut off light but kept the cave dark and warm.

For running water, Fox utilizes a cold, bubbling spring less than 20 feet away from his door. For a bathtub he plunges into the Tradewater river.

'Collegiate Kiss' Ace Gets 40 in 5 Minutes

SAN FRANCISCO. — A new champion was proclaimed in the collegiate kiss derby. At San Francisco State college, Marshall Blue braved face slapping and, in five minutes kissed 40 coeds. The previous "official" record was held by Jack Baldwin of San Jose State college, who kissed 14 girls in 30 minutes.

Col. F. C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, ordered the July WPA pay roll cut July 5 from 2,600,000 to 2,400,000 persons, to keep within limits set by Congressional relief appropriations.

Mr. Harrington said the reduction was the first move to trim rolls to a monthly average of 2,047,000 by next June 30. The 1939 fiscal year average was 2,900,000 workers.

CITIZENSHIP PAPERS URGED FOR STARLING

"Since the starling is here to stay, should we continue to consider him as an alien or recognize his service as an insect destroyer and issue him citizenship papers?" asks Nature Magazine, Washington, D. C. A bird that has a tremendous appetite for Japanese beetles, weevils, cutworms, grasshoppers and other insect enemies of farmer and gardener, this bird is earning his place among American birds.

Student of bird menus find that the starling does a better job of insect control in the northeast than the robin, catbird, red-winged blackbird, grackle, cowbird or English sparrow. When raising a family, the bird will carry more than 100 loads of destructive insects a day to its screaming offspring, besides filling up itself. Commuting from the city to the country by day in the winter, the starling works all the year round at this sort of job.

Introduced from England in 1890 and 1891 and liberated in Central Park, New York, the present millions of starlings trace their ancestry to two colonies of 80 and 40 birds. They now are found from southern Ontario to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Alantic Coast to the Great Plains. Migratory birds in Europe, there is evidence that they are gradually establishing migratory routes in the United States and may soon winter on the Gulf coast just as their forefathers wintered on the Mediterranean.

THE MIRACLE HOUSE

The Miracle House, the tuberculosis preventorium for white children, opened last week when nearly 140 children from many parts of the state arrived at Claiborne, on Maryland's Eastern Shore, for a summer's vacation to be spent in a quest for good health and good times.

The preventorium was first operated in 1919. Since that time more than 2600 children have been restored to health. It is operated by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

Children attending the Miracle House are contact cases of tuberculosis and physically below par. Most of them are malnourished and under-weight.

At the preventorium the children are under the care of a physician and capable staff of trained supervisors. They are fed nourishing food, are given plenty of rest and spend long hours in the sunlight and fresh air. Everything is done to improve their health and give them a pleasant vacation.

Tuberculosis makes its greatest inroads upon persons who are physically run down. By building up the health of children who have been living in contact with the disease, many cases of tuberculosis are prevented.

The Miracle House will be open throughout the summer and the children who arrived last week will stay for the whole season.

SKYLINE CAVERNS

A recent discovery which is attracting nation-wide interest is the Skyline Caverns, at Front Royal, Va., which are located just below the northern gateway to the Skyline Drive in the Shenandoah National Park.

The caverns, entirely different from any other caverns in Virginia, were discovered by Walter A. Amos, of Winchester, Va., in 1937, and though only opened to the public in April of this year, they have proven a magnet for thousands of tourists from all parts of the world.

Its many unusual beauties include an underground river, which winds its way beside dry walkways, later plunging into a colorfuul waterfall. The Helictites, or cave flowers, the multicolored painted Desert, Mirror Lakes, Capitol Dome, Cathedral Hall, and many other outstanding scenes make up the attractions for the tour of this underground wonderland.

To properly illuminate the caverns, several eminent lighting technicians were engaged. After six months efforts, one of the most modern lighting systems, costing thousands of dollars, was installed. More than thirteen hundred electric light bulbs with miles of cable were used in bringing out the beauties of this cavern.

SWANS NOT LONG-LIVED

Popular belief is that the swans live to be one huundred years old, or more, but there is no ground for this conviction, says Nature Magazine. Careful study indicates that these birds have a life span of about twenty-five years. Some ducks live longer and geese also will outlive swans if they are lucky.

HOUSING PROJECT

Eighty families are today installed in the Red Hook housing project in Brooklyn, New York, following official opening of the project, when Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia welcomed the families to the low-rent housing project.

When completed, the project which was begun July 19, 1938, will house 9,600 one-time slum dwellers. The development covers nearly 40 acres, of which only nine and a quarter acres will be used for buildings, the rest to be utilized for outdoor play and recreational space, courts and gardens. The average monthly rental per room at the project is $5.41.