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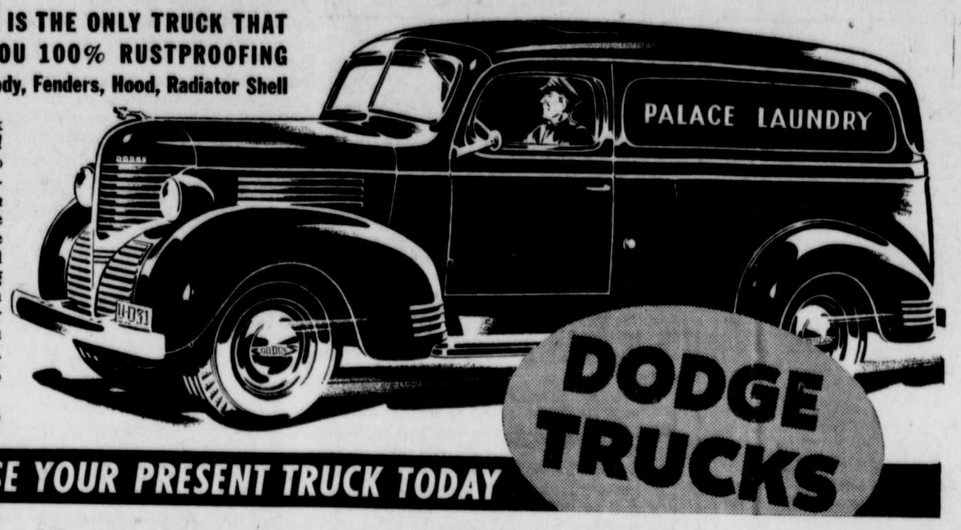

LET US APPRAISE YOUR PRESENT TRUCK TODAY

The H. M. Duyckinck Co., Rising Sun, Md.

The Saga of a Home-Made Trailer; Texas to the New York World's Fair

A Texas journalist built himself a trailer, loaded in his wife and 11-year-old son and started on a 2,000 mile trek for the New York World's Fair with $50.00 in his pockets. His experiences are recounted in the following story:

By TOM CAUFIELD

(who covers police, fire alarms, boll weevils and all news in and about the Brazos Bottoms of Central Texas for the Waco Times-Herald).

WORLD'S FAIR, New York—Frances and the eleven-year-old and I have seen the Fair and all the folks back in Waco told us it couldn't be done on the Caufield bankroll. The speedometer on Ancient History II reads 2,000 miles from Fifth and Austin; the wallet is out $50, and we've got $10 left. I've just wired the boss for the $25 he promised me to get home on, and if the chewing gum and bailing wire on the trailer and jaloppy don't relax their holds during the homeward 2,000 miles, we shall have made the whole junket on $85.

We spent a little over $1.50 each per day on the Fair itself, counting admission at the gates. Thomas, the eleven-year-old and Frances, the woman who tells me how to drive, and I walked and walked and looked and stared, finally becoming convinced that the best parts of the Fair are free. We could while away two weeks here looking at the free shows, and never repeat and never suffer from what the slick paper writers call ennui. We are leaving only because a wolf is howling at a door bearing the coat of arms of a certain small town newspaperman in Texas.

Nothing Like the Brazos

We stood and gulped when we saw the illumination at the lagoon of nations last night. Nothing like that along the Brazos, nor anywhere else.

A lightning bolt hit a telephone post as our car-trailer combination passed it on the road to Knoxville, coming up. It smashed the post, splattered our car with splinters, made an outrageous noise, scared us stiff. We saw it all over again, free, at the General Electric show here. They made 10 million volts for us—BANG! and we thought we were back on the Tennessee highway in the storm.

We fought good roads and bad coming up. General Motors showed us all good in a panorama that 27,000 people a day look at. GM parked us in upholstered chairs, started a public address explanation from the chair arms, and showed us the highway system of 1960.

If it hadn't been for that roads system display, we might have thought in the aviation building, that man was fixing to leave the ground for good; but GM gave us hope for the highways. We could hardly get the boy away from the aviation display. Instead of wanting to ride on the carnival gadgets, he wanted to go back and look at the model wind tunnels, the cross section of the Yankee clipper, and things like that.

Here is Tom Caufield's homemade trailer in which he, his wife and son traveled all the way from Waco, Texas, to see the New York World's Fair.

Need for Adjectives

We heard the Voder. That's a contraption we had read about, a sort of talking typewriter. Pretty girl punches keys and make a combination of hisses and grunts that sounds like Charlie McCarthy at his worst, but is understandable.

I never was much on adjectives. The one adjective needed around here is "marvelous." Give me enough synonyms for that, insert them as needed, and that's the Fair.

There's a moving mural in the Ford building. Pistons, cogs, things like that fixed in the wall, all moving. Time for one of the synonyms. In the same building, walls hung all round with a one-piece yellow curtain made of spun and woven glass.

More free stuff; the City of Light, with 100,000 individual bulbs; the Forward March of America, showing how lighting has changed. They've got a fountain running over the exit of that building, and when I lost Frances and Thomas, by getting mixed up on a rendezvous, they waited an hour for me there, perfectly satisfied, while the fountain splashed outside.

They've got a real ship parked in a pond by the New England building. They've got life-sized toy monkeys climbing trees in a toy exhibit and real monkeys climbing on a rock inside the Frank Buck enclosure. The rock is higher than the bamboo walls, so you can see the monkeys without going in.

Escalators and Ramps

About transportation; this fair is great on saving shoe leather. It has to be, it is so big that unless there were a lot of escalators and moving belts the cobblers would have a field day at every exit. You go up into the Perisphere on an escalator, and ride around it on a moving belt; and there's the moving belt at the GM building. Everywhere you find ramps instead of steps, and the ramps are exactly calculated to ease your legs as you go up or down. Streets and walks are asphalt, and the buildings generally have rubber composition flooring. And if you want to ride, it costs a dime for a bus from any point on the grounds to any other point.

If your feet do get tired (and they oughtn't to often if you've got the right kind of shoes, which is important, especially to the women) you can stop in at any of the first aid stations and get a free foot treatment to ease them.

Now for the Tariff

Let's count the cost, after you get to New York. Figure you're in a trailer—that's $1 to get over the George Washington Bridge, which is the best way for a trailer; 75 cents a night at the trailer camp; a few cents for milk and whatever other groceries you need for eating at the camp; 25 cents toll over Whitestone Bridge for your car (leave the trailer at camp) and 25 cents toll back again (or ride a bus, fare ten cents each); 50 cents to park in the parking grounds at the Fair; 75 cents admission for adults, 25 cents for children; 25 cents each for the Perisphere, which is a must because it is the Fair's symbol; 10 cents for the Town of Tomorrow, which also ought to be a must for any householder, and gas and oil.

We ate dinner at one of many restaurants in the Fair grounds. My wife had chicken and mushrooms with coffee for 60 cents. I ate a salisbury steak with coffee for 60 cents, and lamb chops for the boy cost 75 cents. For lunch we had hamburgers and pie, which ran us 20 cents each. It costs a nickel for pop or root beer at any of a dozen stands. We got to the Fair for lunch one day and had dinner there that night. We had breakfast in camp next day, lunch at the Fair and pulled out late that afternoon for home.

Seeing New York

You can see something of New York while you're at the Fair, for the mere cost of gasoline. The night we arrived, we took a 50-mile drive across town, along the Hendrik Hudson Parkway and back from the Battery up Broadway to Times Square, then back to camp. We had a volunteer guide—one of the officials at the camp.

The policemen go out of their way to help a visitor. One of them talked to us for a half hour about things in general while we waited for an open-top bus next morning for a sightseeing trip in Manhattan. In fact, any New Yorker goes out of his way to help a Fair visitor.

We felt so much at home that when we parked our car to catch a bus to the Fair on our first day's visit, we forgot to make a note of where we left it; just walked away from it like we would have done in our own home town. And believe it or not, we found it when we came back in the rain—with the help of some of the passengers on the bus.

Bear in mind that the cost of coming to New York depends on how you are willing to come. We had a camp trailer, slept in it, using a trailer camp once, a cabin one night during a pouring rain, using school grounds twice with the permission of rural neighbors, and parking three times at filling stations. It took us six days to get here.

That $85 is an education worth thousands, for a boy of 11, and worth plenty more for his father and mother. —*Reprinted from the New York Herald-Tribune.*

COME TO US FOR PRINTING *That Sells Goods*

Color blindness is rated about ten times as prevalent in men as in women.

In one minute, the world grows 70 tons of grain.

TRY A PINCH OF SALT

Here is a bit of hot weather advice from Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health:

"On these hot muggy days," he said, "when you perspire a lot and begin to feel exhausted, drop a pinch of table salt into a glass of cool water—cool, not ice-cold—and drink it slowly. You can repeat this as often as you please. It is a reliable pick-up against heat exhaustion.

"There is good scientific basis for the use of salt—ordinary table salt—both as a corrective and preventive of heat exhaustion. When we perspire profusely—as we usually do in intense heat—the system loses a great deal of salt. The salt solution helps to replace it.

"Physiologists have always known that excessive perspiration drains the system of some of the salt that is so necessary to comfort and well-being. The dizziness, prostration, muscular cramps, and other systemic disturbances associated with heat exhaustion, frequently suffered by workers employed in industries under conditions of intense heat, have long been matters of concern to employers and health authorities. The brilliant idea occurred to somebody to try salt-solution as a first aid measure in some of these cases of heat prostration. It worked. And the next step was to put it into regular use as a preventive.

"For the convenience of persons who object to the taste of the salted drinking water, it is now possible to obtain the salt in the form of tablets—usually five to seven grain tablets, combined with a small amount of dextrose. Automatic dispensing machines similar to those used for candy, have been installed close to the drinking fountains in many industries. You press a button and a tablet drops out. The tablet is easy to swallow, and any left-over taste disappears after taking a drink of water.

"Industries in which the salt is supplied, and used as a matter of routine, report a marked decrease in the cases of heat prostration among their employees. The remedy is so simple that it can be readily used in any threatened case of heat exhaustion. The amount of salt in the tablets would just about cover the tip of a spoon—literally just a pinch. Try it, the next time we strike a heat wave."

The Pilgrims used to freeze succotash, which they made by Indian directions, and they would chop off a chunk as needed for cooking.

Tobacco-Chewing Deer Is Pet of New York Section

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A deer that breakfasts and dines in Hamlin farmhouses, sees his young friends off to school and roams the fields impatiently until they return. The deer, usually called Peter, was tamed by CCC boys encamped at Hamlin. It was turned loose last November and immediately struck up a lasting friendship with the Hamlin school children.

By all rules of nature a deer is supposed to be timid, but this one will knock you over or sit on your lap.

Even passing motorists don't frighten the year-old deer. A handful of tobacco, Peter's only vice, will tempt the pet inside the car. Peter scorns the companionship of 15 other deer in nearby Hamlin Beach park.

Surgeons Don Blue Coats As Eye Aid in Operating

BOSTON.—Men in white have given way to doctors in blue in the neuro-surgical operating rooms at City hospital.

Surgeons explained that white uniforms sometimes produced a "glare" which interfered with the vision of a doctor performing a delicate operation. In the neuro-surgical operating rooms, they said, extremely delicate brain operations are performed and surgeons cannot afford to risk any eye distraction or fatigue which might be caused by an all-white room plus white uniforms. Hospital authorities believe that eventually all surgeons will wear blue when operating.

British Woman With Title Runs Ontario Gas Station

OAKVILLE, ONT.—Lady Diana Taylour, O. B. E., has opened a gasoline service station at Post Corners, just north of Oakville, and is believed to be the first titled woman in the British empire to enter the roadside service business. Lady Diana, who received the Order of the British Empire for World war service, during which she was an ambulance driver, also plans to build a tourist home and tearoom.

French Tourists Visit Roman Theater Ruins

When the Romans conquered Gaul and established themselves in Provence, they determined to have a good time while they were so far from home. Their arena at Nimes and theater at Arles are visited by thousands every year who find themselves in southern France, but do not expect to go as far as the Eternal City itself.

Until recently the theater at Orange, 12 miles from Avignon, was rather less known, but the French people have begun to recognize the advantages of possessing this fine example of classic architecture, and at the end of July or the beginning of August, the Comedie Francaise presents there a series of Greek tragedies.

It is a wonderful experience to be transplanted back 2,000 years and witness an ancient spectacle in the very setting for which it was created. The seats are ranged in a semicircle up the side of a hill, and the great high wall of the stage background makes the acoustics so perfect that anyone in the topmost row can easily hear what is said on the stage.

Here came the victorious Roman generals and their legions after passing under the great triumphal arch outside the town. There was room for 40,000 of them to sit and enjoy the play after the hardships of war against tribes to the north.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Love" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 30.

The Golden Text will be from Jude 1:21, "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, unto eternal life.

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Jer. 31:3: "The Lord hath appeared of old unto me, saying, Yea, I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore with loving kindness have I drawn thee."

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: "Love alone can impart the limitless idea of infinite Mind."

"BE CONTENT WITH WHAT YOU'VE GOT"

The second page in a series of sophisticated sketches, by a clever satirist, REPRODUCED IN FULL COLOR, of the problems that beset most of us in our daily lives. One of many features in the August 6th issue of The American Weekly, the big magazine distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.

Lightning strokes travel at a speed rate of more than 22 million miles an hour.

France's new armaments tax brings that nation $4,000 each minute of day and night, with which to prepare for the "next war."

TOWN PLANTS FOREST TREES TO EASE TAXES

On unproductive land whose only recent crop has been a mounting tax debt, Burton, Ohio, has launched a unique experiment—a community forest of 1,500 trees.

And, eventually, the village hopes, the forest will begin producing enough revenue in form of saleable lumber to relieve a part of the village's mounting tax burden—but it seems some more immediate benefits, such as these: recreation, protection of community water supplies, bird and wild life sanctuaries, employment outlets in emergencies and utilization of waste lands.

The idea was started a few months ago when a group of Burton businessmen heard a description of the community forests of Europe and now for hundreds of years careful lumbering and replanting of these forests have yielded large revenues. So Burton decided to try it, too.

The businessmen and township trustees consulted aerial maps and tax maps of the township, found many old wornout farms on which taxes were far delinquent, and some of which were abandoned with deep gullies washing into their unfertile soil.

So the town secured title to many of these parcels. On them have been planted spruce, populars, red and white pine, locust, and maple trees, the varieties found to thrive best in Ohio.

Lawrence W. Smith, Burton High School teacher, and his vocational agriculture class planted many trees, and volunteers planted others.

Charles A. Haas, Geauga County Agricultural Agent, sees many profits to the community forest—and the smallest isn't the possibilities eventually of sale of timber.

Mr. Haas said the European forests furnish a valuable guide and pattern for Burton's experiment.

"There are many thousands of them," he said. Some of them have been established for hundreds of years. Many yield profits which pay all or part of the village and city taxes. Some communities are tax free because of these profits."

He said about 66 per cent of all Swiss forests and a large part of the famous Black Forest of Germany are community profits with pleasure for the owners.

He said there are numerous cities and towns in the United States with forests in the parks, but very few ever were started with the idea of utilizing the waste lands and turning up a profit from them.

MEDICAL STUDY SHOWS GAIN IN ALCOHOLISM UNDER REPEAL

As a result of two years of study the cause and extent of alcoholism at the Boston City Hospital, two investigators disclosed that cases of alcoholism have increased since the repeal of prohibition and concluded that alcoholism has become a major problem in public health.

The investigators were Dr. Merrill Moore, Associate in Psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School and assistant visiting, and Dr. M. Geneva Gray, research fellow in neurology at the Harvard Medical School.

The investigators found that men with alcoholism constituted 33.6 per cent of all male house patients at the Haymarket Relief Station of the Hospital between 1927 and 1936, and that the greatest number of patients came in the years since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment—1934-36.

"It becomes apparent," they wrote, "that a medicial problem of this magnitude requires new methods of treatment and a new plan for dealing with those so addicted.

The total number of alcoholic patients admitted each year from 1927 to 1936—the period covered by the survey—was: 1927, 1,015; 1928, 1,005; 1929, 887; 1930, 844; 1931, 979; 1932, 894; 1933, 994; 1934, 1,160; 1935, 1,134; 1936, 1,374.

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE INCREASES DURING DEPRESSION

One "business" that hasn't felt any slump in volume during the '30s is college education; instead, it has increased its output since the depression.

Amercian college and university attendance has climbed 22 per cent in the current decade, states Dr. Raymond Walters, President of the University of Cincinnati.

While some of this rise in enrollment was attributed by Dr. Walter to an increased appreciation on the part of young people of the cultural and civic value of higher learning, he traced it mainly to three causes:

1. Unemployment, "Sheer lack of jobs," as Dr. Walters put it, sends many young people to college to improve their time while waiting for work to open up.

2. Increases in free scholarships. Colleges and universities assisted students who might otherwise have had to forego college education with $38,000,000 in various forms of tuition aid during a typical year of the '30s.

3. Federal assistance to students. The NYA provided $16,000,000 in student aid in a typical year.

The two forms of financial help to students helped swell enrollment in college classrooms by 500,000 or more in a year, Dr. Walters estimated.