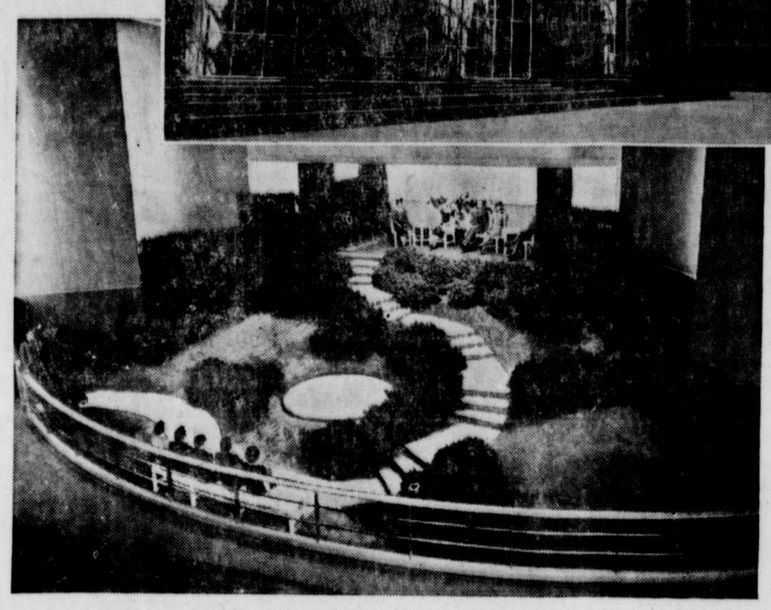
TELEPHONE EXHIBIT POPULAR AT FAIR

The Bell System exhibit at the New York World's Fair, according to the *Gallup Poll*, is one of the three most popular attractions. In these pictures, the one on the right shows a general view of the entrance.



The lower picture shows the setting for the so-called stereophonic sound reproduction demonstration, in which the words of live persons are reproduced faithfully by a group of manikins. Other features include demonstration calls to any point in the United States, "Pedro the Voder," and apparatus that lets you see and hear your own voice.

NEW CABLE SPINNER FACILITATES PLACING OF AERIAL PHONE CABLE

Telephone Company Develops Better Method of Attaching Cable to Supporting Strand

A new cable spinner has recently been developed by The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. The spinner replaces the old method of placing rings to support cable from a steel strand known as a messenger, a laborious and expensive job.

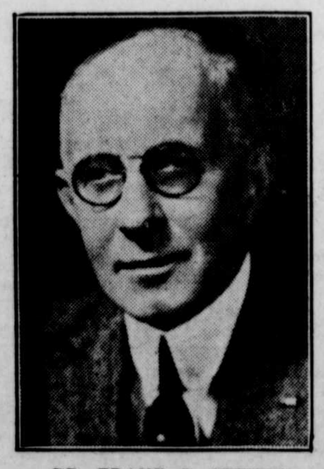
The new spinner lashes a wire around the cable and the messenger strand in one continuous operation as both are pulled into place on the pole line by a power reel. The cable and strand are threaded through the central tube of the spinner and attached to the eye of the pulling-in line, to which is also fastened the lashing wire on the spinner drum.

The pulling-in line is run through special cable guides on the poles, which support the cable while it is being placed. After the cable has been placed, the strand and wire are made fast at the last pole. Slack is then pulled from the cable and strand at the first pole, until the proper tension is obtained, and then made fast at this point. The cable guides are then removed from each pole and the messenger strand is permanently fastened to each pole.

Costs have been kept of typical and similar jobs, using cable rings in some cases and the spinner in others. From these test jobs it appears that less material is used and less time is required to place aerial cable by the spinner method. Another important consideration is the expectation that cable placed by this method will be more trouble-free and less costly to maintain, due to the elimination of ring cuts in the cable sheath.

DR. FRANK B. JEWETT RECEIVES HIGH HONOR IN SCIENTIFIC CIRCLES

Noted Head of Bell Laboratories Elected President of Academy of Sciences



DR. FRANK B. JEWETT

Dr. Frank B. Jewett, vice president of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was elected president of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, recently. This is one of the high honors that can be given to an American scientist.

He succeeds for a four-year term Dr. Frank R. Lillie, noted biologist of the University of Chicago. Dr. Frederick E. Wright of the Carnegie Institution of Washington was elected home secretary. Drs. Charles A. Kraus, chemist of Brown University and Alfred N. Richards of the University of Pennsylvania were elected members of the council.

Three foreign associates were elected—Sir Joseph Barcroft, chemist of Cambridge University; Sir William Bragg, noted physicist of the Royal Institution, London, and Dr. F. A. Vening Meinesz of the University of Utrecht, Netherlands, world-renowned explorer of the sea bottoms.

The National Academy of Sciences was organized in 1863, during the most critical period of the Civil War. Its charter bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln. Carrying out the object for which the academy was incorporated by Congress, to report upon matters in science or art whenever called upon, it has often been of service to the government.

A NATION OF HOME TELEPHONES

The value of the telephone for the purpose of social communication is made evident by the rapid increase in Bell System residence telephones. In the twenty-six years since 1913, telephones used for business purposes have increased from 2,157,000 to about 6,200,000; residence telephones from 3,050,000 to about 9,550,000. In 1938, about two-fifths of Bell System telephones were business telephones; about three-fifths, residence telephones. America is preeminently a land of home telephones. In no other country is the use of the telephone in the affairs of everyday household life more widespread..

Americanism: Possessing the world's greatest nation; making a mess for ourselves and the world because we still think and act like citizens of a little obscure country.

New York . . . New in everything but name, the S. S. Mauretania, successor to the famous old Cunarder of the same name, is equipped with the latest in ship-to-shore telephone service. This modern 30,000-ton luxury liner recently completed her maiden voyage across the Atlantic and is now in regular service. Rates to this ship are $9.00 when the ship is within 1,500 miles of New York and $18.00 when she is more than 1,500 miles distant.

* * *

Moscow . . . The entire link of the telephone-telegraph line between Moscow and Khabarovsh has just been completed. It is alleged that it is the longest direct telephone and telegraph line in the world, being 5,425 miles in length, or 1,130 miles longer than the Vancouver-Halifax line, which was the longest in the world prior to the completion of the Moscow-Khabarovsh line. It will be possible to transmit simultaneously three telephone conversations, 19 telegrams and 1 telephoto over one pair of wires on this line.

* * *

Manchester . . . Crown Prince Olav of Norway and Crown Princess Martha, while on a visit in Manchester, Mass., held a surprise transatlantic telephone chat with their children in the royal palace at Oslo. The ocean-bridging telephone conversation was arranged by their host, according to the Associated Press, and for several minutes the touring royal couple talked with their three youngsters back home.

* * *

Colombo . . . Three dial telephone exchanges have been installed in Colombo, Ceylon. Climatic conditions necessitated the treatment of parts of the equipment with a special tropical finish and rooms in which the dial equipment operates are air-conditioned. The service, which serves a city of about 285,000 people, has been fully converted to dial operation.

* * *

New York . . . When a subscriber wrote to the magazine "House Beautiful," asking for a good way to hide the telephone, she was advised in no uncertain terms not to do it.

"Hide the telephone? Never! I wouldn't even consider doing it," was the published reply. "The telephone is a functional part of modern life and is accepted in decorative schemes for its usefulness."

* * *

Palestine . . . The development of Palestine has been greatly accelerated by the progress of electric communication. Since 1932 the number of telephones has been tripled, the country has been connected with the international network and a radio broadcasting service has been created. During the last 4 years aerial lines have been completely reconstructed, and a central office for establishing connections with foreign countries has been erected at Er Ramle. Urban lines have also been placed underground.

Note to the ladies: The catbird has a voice like an angel; it sounds like a cat only when it gets fussy.

Heyday of Valentines Was During 19th Century

The heyday of valentines as we know them came during the Nineteenth century. During its third decade printers both here and in England had so perfected their methods of printing, of embossing paper and of die-cutting it in lacy patterns that they could produce those elaborate and ornate valentines which now interest collectors with a fondness for items of the Victorian period.

In fact, these intricately wrought pieces of paper made for use on a single day in the year, St. Valentine's, bear a distinct relationship in elaborateness of pattern to a contemporary product, lacy sandwich glass, writes Agnes L. Sasscier in "American Collector." Consider the minute details of both the valentines and the glass of the Cape Cod factory and you will find that the spirit was the same. Both were products of the romantic movement which permeated Europe, England and the United States, influencing literature, art, music and architecture. Applied to decoration, it has come to be known as early Victorian.

But the idea behind the custom of sending these decorative missives on February 14, stemmed back to an old pagan practice. Just how the name of a Roman bishop who perished during a persecution of the Christians in 170 A. D. became associated with this feast is not clear. There is a tradition that the Emperor Claudius, finding married men loath to leave home to wage his wars, decreed that no new marriages were to be performed; but Valentine ignored the mandate and continued secretly to marry the young couples. Whereupon he was beheaded.

Whether this is fact or fancy, February 14 became known as St. Valentine's day early in the Christian era.

Dresses Made From Corn Suggested by New Patent

Women soon may be wearing dresses made from corn. This is suggested by a method for preparing a new, strong, water-resistant artificial silk from corn meal, described in a patent (No. 2,156,929) granted to Lloyd C. Swallen of Terre Haute, Ind.

Corn meal is the source of zein, a protein-like substance, and it is from the zein that the artificial filaments are spun, much like a silkworm spins real silk.

The zein is extracted from the corn meal by a suitable solvent and while in solution is forced through tiny orifices from which it flows as liquid filaments. These plastic filaments are led into a coagulating bath, a solution containing ordinary formaldehyde.

The formaldehyde hardens the filaments so that they can readily be withdrawn from the bath. Now the filament is heated to evaporate the water and to bring about further reaction between the formaldehyde and zein and give the filaments their final tough structure.

Zein filaments can be twisted together into yarns and then be woven into all sorts of textile fabrics, it is indicated. The artificial silk made from corn can be dyed to any color.

A feature in the use of zein in making artificial silk is that there is no need for "ripening" the zein solution before it is spun, as is necessary in the case of artificial silk made from cellulose and cellulose derivatives. This is said to save time.

Silver's History

Originally a trading post colony of the Netherlands, New York's first silversmiths were mostly of Holland Dutch birth or heritage, and although by 1660 New York had become an English colony, the silver made by its craftsmen retained the Dutch flavor, both in design and ornamentation. Gradually this was modified by the influx of English and Huguenot craftsmen. The result was pieces of silver with a distinction all their own. In form and ornamentation they were a mingling of both the Dutch and English traditions with slight touches of the French, reflecting the presence of a tightly knit though small group of Huguenots. Because of these three influences, New York silver until the middle of the Eighteenth century and, in some cases, almost to the outbreak of the American Revolution varied distinctly from that being made in the other English colonies.

Marble Table Tops

From Elizabethan England come records of marble stone table tops in 1588, although it was not until the early part of the Eighteenth century that marble appeared as an important furnishing feature in England. Its use in Italy most probably predates this, since the natural resources there and the architectural character of the furniture would both encourage the use of marble.

Giants' Causeway

There is no natural phenomenon anywhere to compare to the Giants' Causeway, on the northern coast of Ireland, with its piled masses of hexagonal rocks, a gigantic and fantastic honeycomb in stone. It is one of the wonders of the world. No highway by the sea surpasses in grandeur the magnificent coast road which leads to it.

UNION OF U. S. AND BRITAIN PROPOSED TO PRESERVE PEACE

From Standard Times, Cape Cod, Mass.

A man of ideas and action is Charles Henry Davis, Summer resident of Bass River, Cape Cod, and Winter resident of New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

He founded and devoted years of work to development of the National Highways Association with a motto of "Good Roads Everywhere."

He founded the World Peace Monument Trustees to erect a monument on the site of the Peace Portal which connects Canada and the United States near, Washington.

He has written numerous articles embodying his conception of what is wrong with this country and its government and has proposed remedies to correct these conditions.

Now Mr. Davis is promoting the idea of World Unity beginning with a union of the United States and Great Britain under one flag. If the two great English speaking nations joined hands under one flag, Mr. Davis belives it would set an example which other nations would quickly follow, leading inevitably to a union of all nationh of the world and to universal peace.

As a means of achieving his dream of a United States of the World, Mr. Davis proposes that the government of this country "shall invite the British Empire to jointly and together establish and maintain "Peace on Earth, Good Will Towards Man" by creating a world Peace Commission to determine the World Peace Empire Magna Carta under which world peace shall be attained."

He suggests that this commission consist of 26 members, 13 appointed by the King and 13 named by the President, with one member from each nation representing the following: manufacture, commerce, transportation, communication, finance, economics, education, science, law, military and government.

These representatives would draw up a Magna Carta or constitution of 13 articles which would include the selection for a life tenure of a World Peace Potentate, in whose hands would be vested virtually all governmental authority.

Mr. Davis offers the suggestion of one flag which would combine the chief features of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, and one anthem which would keep the tune of "America and "God Save the King." His "United Empire Anthem" would have these words:

"Two empires, by the sea,
Two people great and free,
One anthem raise.
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith, we claim
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise."

All persons who agree with him on either the anthem or the one flag idea are eligible to life membership in the World Peace Monument Trustees and there are no dues or other obligations. Those who wish may give of time, money or influence to the cause.

Low Salaries to Be Hit If U. S. Enters a War

Wage earners and low-income groups must pay a much greater share of the expenses of any war that the United States might now engage in; the vast reserve of taxing power available to the nation in 1916 to meet an emergency has since 1935 been in use at approximately the full war time rate, and small incomes stand out as the principal remaining source of new revenues, according to an analysis made by Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis.

Federal, state and local taxes are to a considerable extent "operating on their reserve batteries" today, the study states, citing war-time figures in comparison. For the fiscal year of 1916 federal taxes of $726,000,000 took less than 2 per cent of total national income, and left a surplus after expenditures. Under the tremendous war emergency demands of 1917, 1918 and 1919, federal taxes yielded $1,035,000,000, $3,879,000,000 and $4,024,000,000 successively, and reached their peak of $5,723,000,000 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, when the budget was once more balanced. This final effort squeezed a record 8.7 per cent out of a national income of $66,000,000,000 for the year, but taxes thereafter eased off rapidly, in spite of regular payments on the accumulated war debt, and care of veterans.

In the fiscal year of 1935, the analysis shows, federal taxes jumped to $3,621,000,000; in 1936 they were $3,900,000,000; in 1937, $5,084,000,000, and in 1938 they reached $6,034,000,000 and exceeded the war peak ratio by taking 9.7 per cent out of our $62.300,000,000 national income. Meanwhile, federal expenditures for 1938 totaled $7,691,000,000, or 12 per cent of the nation's income, the analysis shows.

There are three ways to make a widower: The wife dies, or one gets a divorce, or he doesn't learn to play bridge.

South Africa's Gold Coast imports an average of five pounds of tobacco every minute of every hour.

SCHOOL REOPENED—MOTORISTS CAUTIONED

The familiar "School" signs once more take on significance with the Fall term opening, the Keystone Automobile Club declares in a bulletin asking motorist cooperation in accident prevention.

Motorists' responsibilities are increased by the return of children to school because more caution will be required in guarding against child accidents, George E. Keneipp, Manager of the Club, said.

School "beginners", it is pointed out, do not have the benefit of safety instruction. Their safety depends largely upon the way in which vehicles are operated, not only in the vicinity of schools, but on all streets where children are walking on their way to and from the classrooms.

Free for several months from the restraints imposed by safety education in the class rooms, many children are likely to be less safety concious than they are during the rest of the school term, it is asserted.

The Club also wishes to impress upon motor vehicle operators the importance of cooperating with the School Safety Patrols. The boys and girls who constitute these patrols are doing a splendid work in accident prevention. They are always on the alert to safeguard fellow pupils, but their efforts will be hampered without complete cooperation of motorists.

Sam Browne belts, arm bands, safety literature, and safety posters are now being prepared for distribution by the Club.

SPECIAL FEATURES DIRECTOR FOR "WHEELS OF PROGRESS"

E. S. Quarngesser, general chairman of "Wheels of Progress" announced the engagement of Senia Solomonoff, formerly of the Imperial Russian Ballet, and the recent Shrine pageant, to direct the special features in connection with the spectacular cavalcade of transporation and safety which will take place on Saturday, September 16, at the Baltimore Municipal Stadium.

According to Mr. Quarngesser, "Wheels of Progress" will be the most unique show of its kind ever to be held in Baltimore. Every type of highway transportation from the earliest days of American colonization through to ultra-modern devices of the present day will combine with thrilling action events, including a race between an ostrich, a horse, and a man; demonstrations by skilled proving ground drivers of America's largest automobile manufacturers; humorous Name-Calling Contest, and "See Yourself As Others See You", depictng all types of poor driving such as is encountered on the American highway of today underlying every phase of the show will be a theme of safety for its the expressed hope of the Highway Safety Committee that "Wheels of Progress" will help to focus attention on practical standards of good driving. School children will be given exercises in highway safety work; the State Police in formation will thrill all who see their precision maneuvers; expert drivers will give demonstrations of uncanny accuracy in handling the heaviest vehicles.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Substance" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, September 10.

The Golden Text will be from John 6:27, "Labor not for the meat which perisheth; but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man give unto you, for him hath God the Father sealed."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Hebrews 11:1: "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

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 335, "Spirit is the only substance, the invisible and indivisible infinite God."

Farming Is a Business

And like every business, it requires forms, records and blanks that give you the facts about your farm, just as a business man has them about his business.

We print forms and letterheads (every business farmer should have his own letterhead) on Hammermill Bond, the Utility Business Paper.

Let Us Show You What We Can Do for You

Still, if Japan couldn't fight China without getting supplies from us, how can she fight us for shutting off the supplies?