

Work to Begin on Little TVA Early in Fall

South Carolina Project Probably Will Cost \$37,000,000—To Employ 18,000 Men.

COLUMBIA, S. C. (UP)—Last legal obstacles have been removed for inauguration of a "Little TVA" project in the lowlands of South Carolina.

It is the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric and navigation project, to cost an estimated \$37,000,000. Actual work is not expected to begin until early fall, but already preliminary steps have been taken, according to the South Carolina Public Service authority, administrative body for the development.

Since the state legislature approved the undertaking in 1934, private utilities have attacked it from every angle. Lower courts overruled them, however, and recently the U. S. supreme court ended the lengthy legal battle with a decision favorable to the project.

Obtaining data from a private engineering firm that first planned the project 12 years ago will be the first step in actual work. A site of 2,000 acres in Berkeley, Calhoun, Clarendon and Orangeburg counties will be purchased as a preliminary move.

To Employ 18,000 Men

Approximately 18,000 men will be put to work on the project, clearing reservoirs 50 miles long and building two dams to divert the swift, muddy Santee river down a sharp decline into the Cooper river near Florence, in Berkeley county. There a power plant with an output of 450,000 kilowatt hours annually, is to be constructed.

The project also calls for a 175-mile navigation channel between Charleston and Columbia, and production and distribution of sufficient electrical current to serve a field extending from Raleigh, N. C. to Athens, Ga., and eastward to the Atlantic.

In addition to the electrical output, the project is expected to effect an annual savings of \$1,500,000 in freight rates.

Officials estimate the project will reclaim 160,000 acres of farm lands and permit cutting of 500,000 board feet of timber while providing a payroll of \$85,000 weekly for the three years necessary to complete the undertaking.

The plan is to take the Santee's water across a watershed divide by means of a reservoir and dam, and dump it into the smaller Cooper river, thus creating electric power and locks to provide transportation. Two lakes will be created, one

covering 59,000 acres and the other 75,000 acres.

While no villages will be submerged as was the case in building the Gilbertville dam project in the Tennessee valley, many historic old plantations will be wiped out by waters of the two huge lakes.

The 141,000 acres involved in the project do not include any railroads or hard-surfaced highways. Only 8,000 acres are listed as high grade upland and 80,000 acres are in swampland.

Dr. F. H. H. Calhoun, consulting geologist of Clemson College, reported to the authority that within 50 miles of the project are many resources capable of development which are not now used commercially.

Many Natural Resources

These natural resources include marl deposits, phosphate rock, timber for paper and hardwood, granite, kaolin, sand and other products. Vegetables for canning, cotton for textiles and tobacco are crops most commonly grown in the area.

The project will follow a course that was charted 150 years ago when rich planters built a canal to connect the two rivers and act as a trade artery between Charleston, then a famous seaport, and upstate South Carolina.

This canal, 22 miles long, was dug with slave labor and cost \$30,000 a mile. It required eight years to complete. Boats used the canal for many years, until seasonal failures of the water supply and the growing use of railroads made it no longer profitable.

Today only traces of the once busy canal remain, and many of the historic old plantations along its banks have long since been abandoned.

DISCARDS ETIQUETTE RULE

OAKLAND, Cal. (UP)—Emily Post's edict that it is the bride's parents who must give and pay for the wedding supper, was overruled here by Justice of the Peace Harry W. Pulifer, despite the fact that the etiquette book itself was produced in court for correct reading on the dictates of polite society.

Last August the daughter of a prominent couple here was married to the scion of another equally prominent couple.

In the evening, a wedding supper was served by a catering company, at which nine bottles of sherry, one-half barrel of beer, two cases of soft drinks, 80 chicken dinners and 150 assorted sandwiches figured. The hotel company serving the supper presented a bill for \$130.93.

The mother of the groom paid \$40 on the bill, but declined to pay the rest, saying it was the duty of the bride's parents to give the supper, and quoting Emily Post as her authority.

The parents of the bride refused to pay the balance on the wedding supper bill and the case came before Justice Pulifer. He declined to accept the authority of Emily Post and ruled that as the mother of the groom had assumed part payment of the bill, she was responsible for the rest.

He suggested, however, that as a compromise the two families might get together on the matter, but the court at least couldn't stand for split wedding bills.

GIRL'S SHIP MODELS TRACE HISTORY OF MERCHANTMEN

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—Frances Pentony is believed to be one of the few girls of the world whose hobby is model ship designing and building.

She is completing an entire cycle of the world's merchantmen from galleons and caravels of the 15th century to clipper ships, the round boats of the Nile and the flat-bottomed boats of the Amazon. Her design of an Oriental sampan has won her an invitation to exhibit at the Tokyo exposition of 1940.

UTAH MAY RAISE MORMON SHAFT

SALT LAKE CITY (UP)—Future visitors to Utah will view a \$250,000 monument on the spot where Brigham Young, Mormon Church founder, first looked over the fertile Salt Lake valley, according to present plans of the L. D. S. church and Utah state officials.

A committee appointed by Gov. Henry Blood is drafting plans for the monument—to be known as the "This-is-the-place" memorial because of the words uttered by Young when he first saw the present site of Salt Lake City.

The group is headed by Heber J. Grant, president of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon) church, with Bishop D. G. Hunt of the Salt Lake City Catholic diocese as first vice chairman.

Seek Legislative Fund

John Giles, executive secretary, said that the committee will ask the next session of the Utah legislature, which meets in January, for \$250,000 to begin work on the project.

Two sculptors are now working on preliminary sketches for a memorial—Mahonri M. Young, a sculptor for the New York World's Fair commission and direct descendant of the church founder, and Avar Fairbanks, head of the University of Michigan department of sculpture and a member of a pioneer Utah family.

Giles explained that both Young and Fairbanks will submit preliminary drawings of the monument some time this summer. The committee will select one of the designs and engage the successful sculptor permanently to complete the design.

A site for the memorial has been selected in Emigration canyon on the outskirts of Salt Lake City, just above the United States Army Fort Douglas.

Place Already Marked

A smaller memorial has been in place on the site for a few years, but plans call for this to be substituted by the larger structure.

According to church legend, Young was ill and lying in a horse-drawn sarray as his followers crossed the Wasatch mountains on their way to the "promised land" that the church founder had seen in a vision.

As the party reached the knoll in Emigration canyon, Young ordered that the wagon train stop. He drew himself up to the edge of the sarray and peered over into the valley below.

"It is enough," he told his followers. "This is the place. Drive on into the valley and here we will build our homes."

YOUNG MIDGET WILL UNDERGO GROWING TEST

SAN FRANCISCO (UP)—Science here is attempting to develop a potential midget into a man of nearly normal size and the first results have been encouraging.

The case is that of John Irman, an 11-year-old boy who is no larger than a child of 4.

The point to be decided during the present stage of observation is whether his failure to develop is due to malnutrition or to functional disturbances of the endocrine glands, which are held responsible for the development of both midgets and giants.

The case was called to the attention of specialists of the hospital of the University of California in a rather indirect manner.

Several weeks ago, residents of Alameda where the boy lives, complained to the health authorities that the little child apparently was not getting enough to eat. Investigation was made, but from the mother's recital of the failure of her little boy to grow, the specialists were inclined to believe that the trouble lay rather with his endocrine glands than with nutrition.

The boy has been removed to the county hospital and if adequate observation proves the correctness of the diagnosis, an effort will be made by hormone and glandular treatment to make him develop into a normal sized boy and man.

According to local specialists, if the treatment is undertaken, it will be one of the first and most interesting in medical annals since the importance of the endocrine glands and their hormones has been discovered.

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EAGLE NEWS ITEMS

William Tinker, Jr., of Omaha, is visiting home folks.

Agnes Kettelhut spent Friday evening of last week in Elmwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mick of Lincoln visited relatives in Eagle last Sunday.

The Search Light Extension club met last Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mary Lanning.

Mrs. Anna Kleitsch came the first of the week from Omaha and will visit at the Guy Jones home.

Patty Piersol of Lincoln spent the first of this week with her cousins, Faye and Delores Scattergood.

Mrs. O. S. Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Judkins of Lincoln visited Mrs. Emma Judkins last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wall, of West Point, visited relatives both in Eagle and Palmyra during the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Oberle of Lincoln spent Friday evening and Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Oberle.

Miss Lois Jean Lytle spent the week end with home folks. She returned to Lincoln on Monday, where she is employed.

Ted McCartney, who resides in Alto, began work for the Farmers Union Oil company of Eagle, the first of this week.

Charles Seeley of Weeping Water, who formerly owned and edited the Eagle Beacon was in town on Monday of this week.

Nick Peterson has been near Benedict, Nebraska, for more than a week, where he is helping to run a threshing machine.

Mrs. Joe Rudolph entertained the Methodist Aid in the parlors of the Methodist church on Wednesday afternoon of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wachter and son from near Walton were Sunday guests of Mr. Wachter's mother, Mrs. Mary Wachter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Trumble spent Sunday at Havelock with their daughter, Mrs. Charles Dobeck and Mr. Dobeck and family.

Miss Catherine Nichols, of Lincoln, spent the first part of this week with her sister, Mrs. Donald Springer and Rev. Springer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomson of near Palmyra visited Mrs. Thomson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Caddy and family on Sunday.

Mrs. E. H. May was hostess to the ladies of the Trinity Lutheran Aid on Thursday afternoon of last week. They met at the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Underwood drove to Nebraska City on Monday of this week. Mr. Underwood looked after some matters of business while there.

Richard Weyers, little son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weyers, of Wabash, was taken to the Bryan Memorial hospital Monday. His tonsils and adenoids were removed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Wall entertained at dinner last Sunday, having Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wall of West Point and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Thomson and Gary of Palmyra as guests.

Word comes from Alliance that William Hudson is not feeling at all well. His condition has grown worse since he and Mrs. Hudson arrived home from their visit the fore part of June.

Mrs. S. W. Moore left for Arkansas on Friday of last week, where she will join Mr. Moore and visit his parents. They plan to come to Eagle in about two weeks. Due to the illness of Mrs. Moore's mother, Mrs. Gerhard, she will not return to California with Mr. Moore on August 1st.

Former Eagle Resident Dies

A number of people from this community attended the funeral of Mrs. Mamie Christopherson Waugh Sunday afternoon. She passed away at the home of her father, William Christopherson in Lincoln at the age of 37 years. She was born near Eagle and lived here until after finishing high school, when she moved to Lincoln with her parents. Besides her father, she is survived by her husband and two sons.

She was buried in the Eagle cemetery.

Circus World Sure 'Big Top' will be Back

Bad Season for Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey No Deterrent to 1939 Opening.

NEW YORK (UP)—It has been a tough year on the nation's 1,000,000 circus industry, but "the circus will come back—it always does."

That reassurance comes from Roger Littleford of Billboard's circus department, a man who knows his tent-bark and canvas.

"Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey has folded for the season," he said, "but it's certain to be back next year. Circuses have gone through bad times before, but the circus has always survived. In 1933 there were hardly any shows on the road. Next year there may be scores."

But when Ringling Brothers, the "greatest show on earth," announced at Seranton, Pa., that it would cut short the regular 36-week season and move back to winter quarters, the entertainment world was shocked. It was the first incident of its kind, involving a major "roadshow" in the 60 years since the circus had become an established institution in America.

Affects 1,600 Persons

Millions of circus fans, not all of them children, were deprived of one of their favorite amusements, and 1,600 roustabouts and performers had their income curtailed. Tears were shed.

Two other shows—Downey Brothers and the Tim McCoy Wild West show—had closed during the season, but 17 still are operating despite generally bad circus conditions.

Of the 17, four are "railroad shows"—Cole Brothers in Massachusetts, Robbins Brothers in Eastern Canada and New England, Al G. Barnes and Sells-Floto in the north-west and Hagenback-Wallace in western Canada. Thirteen are smaller, motorized companies.

Ringling Brothers started the season under new management with what was said to be its greatest combination of performers, roustabouts and animals in history. Newly "streamlined" it started out with expectations of a great season.

John Ringling North and his brother, Henry, had with the aid of an aunt, Mrs. Charles Ringling, acquired control of the circus, in December, 1937. In so doing, the sons of John Ringling North, the late John Ringling's only sister, had brought the show back into the family which had carried it to its greatest heights.

Labor Trouble at Opening

Labor trouble developed at the opening in Madison Square Garden, however, and flared again in Seranton after the circus had run into a streak of bad show weather. John Ringling North asked everyone, from executives to roustabouts, to take a 25 per cent cut in wages. The roustabouts and performers union, the American Federation of Actors, had obtained raises a year ago which lifted the roustabout pay to \$60 a month with food and transportation. The union refused to take the cut. North said the closing did not mean the end of Ringling Brothers. He said the circus had a \$250,000 stake in its treasury with which it would start again next year.

The Ringling Brothers once were seven. Before the turn of the century they started on a small scale at Baraboo, Wis., and built their circus until, upon its consolidation with Barnum in 1918, it was indeed "the greatest show on earth," the tag which the late Dexter Fellows made synonymous with Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey everywhere.

CCC IMPROVES INDIAN HIGHWAY OF NORTHWEST

HANCOCK, Mich. (UP)—The L'Anse trail, one of the principal Indian "highways" of Wisconsin and Michigan, soon will be traveled again, not by Indians, but by the youth of 1938 who will camp on its 16 camping grounds.

The CCC will improve and develop the trail which took the Indians from Lac Vieux Desert, a large lake along what is now the Michigan-Wisconsin line, to the hunting and fishing grounds near Lake Superior.

Portions of the trail have been obliterated due to erosion and dense growth of underbrush. The CCC boys will clear the trail and establish 10 camp grounds along the 60 mile route.

Streams are to be restocked with fish and water will be tested for drinking.

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CITY 'BLACKOUT' DATES TO 1880'S

BUFFALO, N. Y. (UP)—Shutting off a city's power supply to effect a "blackout" a practice now coming into vogue for army air-raid drills, was a nightly occurrence here long before airplanes flew, according to Robert M. Emblidge, veteran superintendent of operations for the Buffalo Niagara Corporation.

This was revealed by Emblidge when he retired at the age of 68 after 51 years' service with the Niagara and antecedent companies.

"When he first took up the work in 1887, Emblidge said, 'blackouts' were part of the daily routine because the tiny generator furnishing power for the city was shut down nightly between 11 P. M. and 7 A. M. What's more, he recalled, the current was cut off from Saturday until Monday to give the employees time off.

"For this reason," he said, "it was a source of regret to the maintenance men when St. Paul's Cathedral decided to install electricity. It meant the power plant would have to run on Sundays."

Reminiscing further, Emblidge said that the Buffalo Light and Power Co. was the first in the country to generate alternating current for commercial use.

In the early days, Emblidge recalled, electrical equipment manufacturers were bitterly opposed to electrocution as a means of capital punishment.

SOIL SHIMMIES IN TEST DEVICE

WASHINGTON (UP)—"Sally Rand" is again playing before capacity audiences—in the basement of the North Interior Department building.

The government's "Sally Rand," however, isn't the fan-flipping dancer of World's Fair fame, but a shimmying mechanism for sifting dirt. The device was dubbed "Sally Rand" because of its eccentrically rotating motion.

The mechanism is equipment in one of the interior department's 20 laboratories engaged in studying soil in relation to structural engineering. This study of "soil mechanics" is expected to save millions of dollars during future construction of public and private dams.

In the past, engineers have had to rely on guesswork in determining how much a certain type of soil would settle under a massive dam or office building. The government, however, is doing its best to reduce "soil mechanics" to an exact science.

"Much of the practical work in the laboratory recently," said one official, "has dealt with the design for dams constructed as part of the Civilian Conservation Corps program in state parks and because of the success of its work in this connection, the laboratory has been visited by chief engineers of almost every Federal agency, and is attracting favorable attention from consultants and educators in the United States."

"Other work has been the testing of soil from borings where heavy structural loads of buildings, bridges and other structures require complete knowledge of the capacity of foundations so that the loads may be properly placed and the foundations strengthened if necessary."

TWO BOYS CLUB SHARK AND DRAG IT ASHORE

ALAMEDA, Cal. (UP)—Tall stories about the wonders and sport of shark fishing were deflated a trifle by the experiences of Jack Wadsworth and Bill McGinn, two 10-year-old grammar school boys.

When they spied a 5-foot shark swimming near the edge of a lagoon they got a couple of clubs, sneaked up behind it, cracked it on the head, and dragged it ashore for the final "coup de grace."

West Expects Tourist Horde of 10 Million

Vacationers to Mountain States Are Likely to Spend \$50,000,000; Wyoming Optimistic.

DENVER, Colo. (UP)—The west's million-dollar tourist industry—built up around jagged peaks, cool valleys, trout-fishing streams and mile after mile of scenic oddities—may attract 10,000,000 American vacationists to six Rocky mountain states this summer.

The estimate was made by a national travel bureau as the entire scenic paradise from the Canadian border south to the Indian pueblos of New Mexico prepared for the 1938 tourist rush.

Through cash registers will pour at least \$50,000,000 before Sept. 1 as the great American sightseer and his family pay for their food, lodging and fun as they stare at the western scenery.

"This business of showing off our natural resources has become a gigantic industry," said Charles B. Stafford, employed by the state of Wyoming to advertise the cow country's last frontier. "I expect summer travelers to leave at least \$14,000,000 in my state this year."

"The tourists get their money's worth," added Joe H. Thompson, travel bureau director. "They get a million dollars worth of fun for every thousand dollars they spend sight-seeing."

The travel bureau made its estimate of 10,000,000 visitors after a survey of early travel, advance reservations and a study of business conditions. The figures indicated more persons would cross Wyoming, home of famed Yellowstone Park, than any other mountain state except New Mexico, which has an all-year tourist season.

The bureau estimated that 1,772,000 persons would enter Wyoming, and added that perhaps 700,000 of them would rush at once to Yellowstone Park to see the bears and geysers.

Estimates for other states in the scenery-for-sale region included: Colorado, 1,509,000; Utah, 1,541,000; Montana, 1,600,000; Idaho, 1,600,000; New Mexico, 2,800,000.

From all six states came reports that early tourist travel was 5 to 12 per cent higher than it was at the same time last summer.

The rapid increase in the number of automobile trailers was expected to swell the tide of persons seeking two weeks of relief from the sweltering east and middle west.

Wyoming which has a population of 250,000 and entertained five times as many tourists last year, reported "boom times" at all trailer camps. Colorado scenic centers were crowded with house-trailers despite the business recession, and every road leading to the other states was jammed.

Meanwhile, willing to invest a portion of their profit to "keep 'em coming," the six states speeded highway building programs designed to net the Rockies with high-speed roads.

Colorado's highway department led the rest with an outlay of \$15,000,000 to complete three arterial routes across the two-mile-high Continental Divide. Crews of road builders with almost as much to spend were at work in the other five states.

Said the engineers and chamber of commerce heads: "The better the roads the farther they drive and the longer they stay."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY DOUBLE FEATURE
Jane Withers in 'Rascals'

'Springtime in the Rockies'
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