Cave Dwelling If World War Comes Feared

PHILADELPHIA (U.P.) — A new cave-dwelling era may result if another European war comes, Dr. Edward Lodholtz, University physiology professor, believes.

Millions of human beings will be killed off by the rigors of cave existence, Dr. Lodholtz said, because the race lost its virility with its domestication.

"Some men are thinking about returning to caves already," the Penn Professor said. "War clouds looming over Europe make destruction of civilization seem a very real possibility in the event of another terrible conflict."

But science holds out hope for the race through developments leading to a super-race, Dr. Lodholtz added. Control of heredity and sterilization of the unfit will better the race, he said.

"Science tells us that the world has too many people," he said, "and that many of those who are here should never be permitted to be parents. Unfortunately, the unfit have as many children as the fit. Science aims at control of that condition.

"The scientist is also going to be able to control the sex of children in the not too distant future."

The Herald—50c for three months.

Torrance Herald Photo.

"ARE YOU GOING TO BE ON TOP, POP?" . . . queries Harvel "Buddie" Guttenfelder, Jr., as he points at a chart showing his father's sensational climb from 13th position to third in the Goodrich dealer New York World's Fair sales contest.

With but three more days remaining, Harvel Guttenfelder is sitting on pins and needles as he awaits the end of the Goodrich sales campaign that may bring him an expense-paid trip to the New York World's Fair. Starting Feb. 25 in 13th place, the local dealer has soared to third position in the face of tremendous competition from dealers in towns many times the size of Torrance—cities like Santa Barbara, San Diego, Los Angeles, Long Beach, Glendale and Pasadena.

Harvel is competing against dealers in west Texas, Arizona and New Mexico as well as California and, strange as it may seem, one of the dealers whom he must pass before reaching his goal is one in Kermit, Texas.

Well-scoured is Torrance for sales of Goodrich products. But Harvel, hoping to win this trip and get his first train-ride, is depending upon his home-town to give him the vital last-minute support.

Liars' Prize Won On 2-Bullet Yarn Of Pioneer Times

HAMMOND, Ind. (U.P.)—Allen Barnett, 79, of Hammond, won a liars' contest sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars here.

He said that as a youth in the west, he ran out of food. He took a muzzle loader and began to hunt for game. He had only one charge of powder, but two bullets.

He spied a turkey on the branch of a tree and a deer beneath the tree. Putting both bullets into the musket, he killed the turkey with the first shot and turned the gun in time to kill the deer with the second bullet.

The bullet passed through the turkey and killed a fish hawk carrying a large fish. Barnett began running to get to the spot where the hawk fell. He had to run through a large pond and his boots became filled with frogs. He kept on running and when a rabbit dashed in front of him, he killed it with one kick. His momentum upset him and he fell on a covey of quail killing 10 of them. Then he picked up the fish the hawk had been carrying.

With all this game he returned to the spot where he had killed the deer and the turkey. Then he found that the bullet which passed through the deer had split a large tree, exposing a 250-pound hive of honey.

"Believe me," he concluded, "I had plenty to eat."

U. S. Weakness Cited In Vital War Minerals

SAN FRANCISCO (U.P.)—The United States is far behind other major powers in building up adequate stocks of strategic materials for use in war time, according to Charles W. Merrill, supervising engineer of the U. S. bureau of mines. He discussed this situation before national defense organizations on the Pacific coast.

"With the exception of storing confiscated opium which serves as a base for morphine," he said, "the United States is doing little to build up supplies of strategic materials.

"In time of war, victory or defeat may hinge on the availability of strategic materials or those commodities which are essential in war but which are lacking in domestic resources.

As regards the "strategic minerals," which make up over half of the war-time materials, Merrill explained that the United States has great resources but there are two schools of thought about building up stocks of them for war time emergencies.

Two Theories Conflict

One group contends that it is unwise to begin extensive development because it might lead to depletion. The other group insists development should be undertaken immediately on a large scale, not only to build up possible war time stocks, but because such development undertaken now may uncover newer and larger deposits of ores.

"The British and French empires and Russia are strong in these strategic materials and minerals," Merrill said, "but Japan, Italy and Germany are weak.

"However, Germany has added to its resources the coal and iron of Czecho-Slovakia and the Japanese are remedying their shortages by conquests in China. Italy is in a pathetic condition, as it lacks even coal, iron, petroleum and copper.

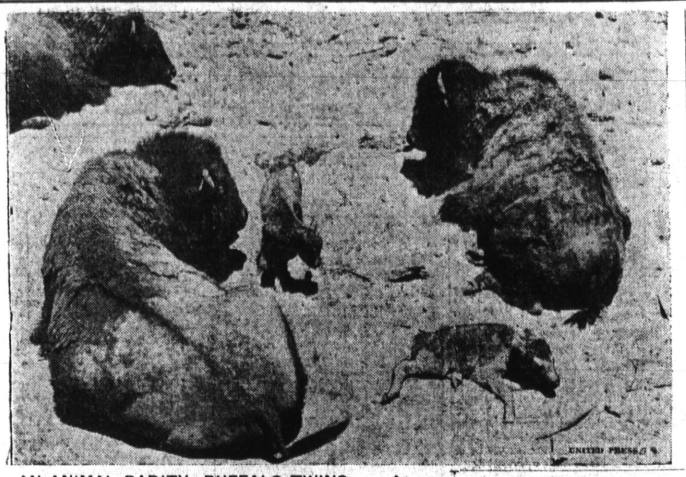
"The British Empire has virtually everything needed except quicksilver and sulphur. But it has long trade routes to protect to obtain some of them."

Merrill listed chromium, manganese, mica and tungsten as among the minerals of the greatest military importance. Of these, he said, the United States produces only approximately 1 percent of its present chromium needs; 2 percent of manganese needs; 1 percent of the nickle needed; 48 percent of bauxite ore for aluminum; 47 percent of its quicksilver needs; 1 percent of tin; 7 percent of antimony and 37 percent of tungsten.

European Map Changes Irk History Teacher

CLYDE, N. Y. (U.P.)—Miss Ruby Woolston, eighth grade instructor at Clyde high school, is peeved at Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

Their recent activities in Europe have caused her to get up earlier every morning for the past year. She explains the European map has been changed so much she finds it necessary to listen to the latest news broadcasts in the morning before she goes to school in order to be able to answer the questions her pupils ask her.



AN ANIMAL RARITY: BUFFALO TWINS . . . As rare in the animal world as the Dionne quins are to humans are these twin calves born to a mother buffalo in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park Theyr'e the first twins in 50 years the park has kept buffalos. Mother at right, father at left.

Oberlin, O., City of Phones

OBERLIN, O. (U.P.)—Oberlin, where the earliest experiments on the telephone were conducted, has more telephones now per hundred persons than Washington, which has the highest number in the Bell System. It has 39.4 telephones for each 100 population. Washington has 38 8.

"Trailer Vagabond" Visits Salt Lake City, Utah

By WARREN BAILEY

Naturally when one thinks or reads of Salt Lake City one's thoughts immediately turn to Mormonism as this is the focal point of that faith. Here is located their largest temple, from which instructions are sent to the various parishes that make up the state of Utah as well as the Church of Zion. Here, also the descendants of the first settlers carry on with the same unswerving faith that was such a part of their forefathers in their journey across the plains . . . a journey filled with hardships and crowned with the historic words of their leader, Brigham Young, when he was lifted from his sickbed to view the valley and said, "This is the place."

The Temple was started in 1853 and completed in 1893, being 40 years under construction. It is built of granite, mined in Utah, most of which was transported by ox team. It is a building especially erected for the performance of rites of the Mormon Church, to which none but the faithful are admitted. Visitors were allowed prior to its dedication on April 6, 1893. None have been permitted to enter since.

The Tabernacle and museum are also located on the Temple grounds. The Tabernacle is used for religious worship and is one of the largest auditoriums in the world, seating about 8,000 people. The roof is so constructed that no supports are used except the pillars of the outer wall. Organ recitals are held in this building daily. These are attended by many tourists as well as local people. The acoustics of the building are splendid owing to its unobstructed area, due to its roof construction.

Statue to a Bird

The museum is filled with the personal belongings of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and other leaders in their day. One of the most interesting relics is a "roadameter" which was used, on the journey across the plains, to measure the distance traveled each day. It is a series of gears, carved from wood, which was fastened to a waggon, serving much the same purpose as our modern speedometers.

On the grounds is also located the only known statue to a bird. During the early days when the settlers were hard pressed to keep alive, their fields became infested with insects. After hope had been abandoned for the crops, hundreds of thousands of sea-gulls flew in from the coast and cleaned out the pests. They departed as suddenly as they arrived and have never been back again. There is no record of sea-gulls ever being so far inland before. Small wonder that it is hailed as a modern "miracle."

Twenty miles to the west lies Great Salt Lake, the largest inland body of salt water in the world. It is 75 miles long, 50 miles wide, with an average depth of 20 feet and a salt content of 27 percent. Swimmers have such buoyancy that it is impossible to sink and many bathers have dinner in the lake, sitting around the table just as we do at home.

"Trailer Vagabond" is sponsored and appears in this newspaper thru the courtesy of HOWARD G. LOCKE, fire and automobile insurance agent, 1405 Marcelina, telephone 135-M.