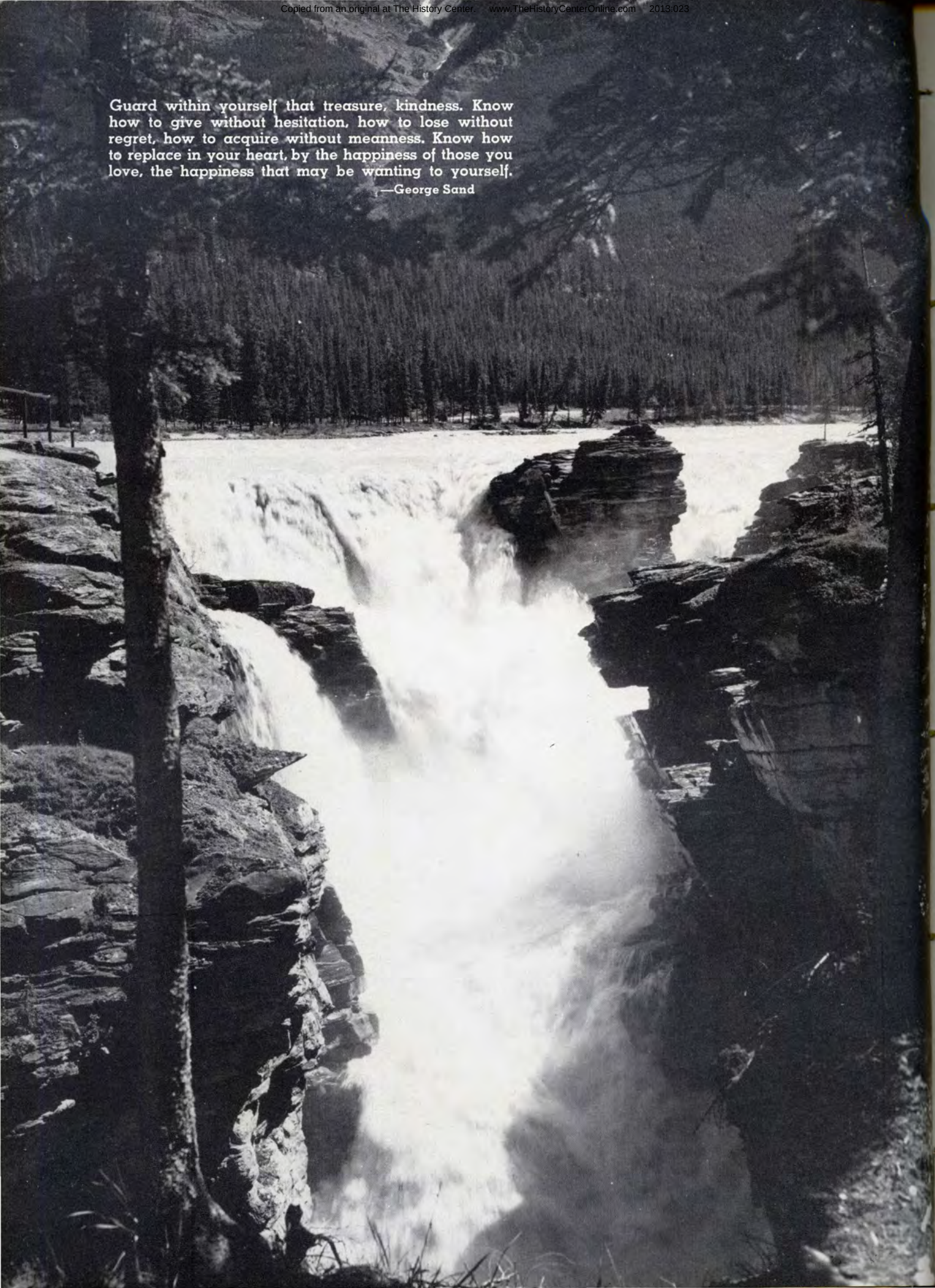
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The Luffkin Line

VOLUME XXVII . . . NUMBER 3

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Guard within yourself that treasure, kindness. Know how to give without hesitation, how to lose without regret, how to acquire without meanness. Know how to replace in your heart, by the happiness of those you love, the happiness that may be wanting to yourself.

—George Sand

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The Lufkin Line

Published to promote Friendship and Good Will with its customers and friends and to advance the interest of its products by the Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company, Lufkin, Texas.
VIRGINIA R. ALLEN, Editor

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☆

The light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus—seen when all around is dark.—**Crowell.**

Men have counters for nearly everything except that which they have the most of. Few bother to count their blessings.

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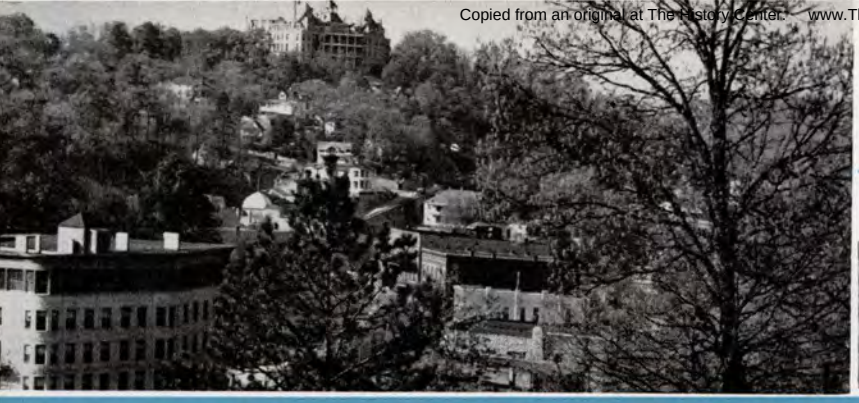
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Eureka Springs is a city that climbs a hill. In the upper center, famed Crescent Hotel.



SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA

By C. FAYE BENNETT

FEW CITIES in America can boast of as many descriptive slogans as Eureka Springs, Arkansas. The little resort town of 3,500 inhabitants has been called: The City of Wonders, The Most Unique City in America, The City That Water Built, The City That Climbs a Mountain, The Switzerland of America, Honeymoon Hill, and The City of Believe-it-or-not.

Few cities, if any, of proportionate size, can match the record of Eureka Sprinks for playing annual host to so many people. Eureka Springs, as a health resort, attracts thousands of people who flock to the 63 springs of crystal pure water which are widely known for their healing qualities. More than 3,000 honeymooners find the scenic mountain settings, the tumbling waterfalls, lakes, rivers, and more than 200 points of special interest, romantic and fascinating. The thousands of tourists who spend from one day to three weeks find pleasure and relaxation in the uniquely pictorial setting.

If you allow yourself to follow the gravel roads and the mysterious tree-lined paths which pitch down the mountainside of this quaint Ozark region, you will come to a spot where White River winds through 59 miles of tumbled mountains, or to a shaded dell with waterfalls pouring into it, or to a cave which started to form a million years before Columbus discovered America, or to a gorge with lakes of water so clear that you can count the pebbles fifteen feet down.

Eureka Springs (meaning, I have found it) is mounted Swisslike, on the side of a hill, so that the houses appear to stand stiltlike on top of one another. There is but one intersecting cross street among the 230 streets and avenues which wind around the hill in continuous V's and U's from the basin in the valley to the top of the piney ridges. The narrow streets and the quaint old buildings are literally held together with hundreds of steps and miles of stone walls.

The climbing, curling streets add a zestful, Alpine atmosphere and the flavor of the frontier



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Literally held together by miles of stone walls and hundreds of steps, every street in Eureka Springs climbs an imposing hill.

exists in the quaint shops with their abundance of antiques and old books. Quiet prevails soon after sundown and the noise of the streets gives way to chirping crickets and cow bells tinkling in the adjacent valleys. There are no night clubs and no jails in this sequestered little mountain hamlet.

Indians living in the region long before the white man settled in Eureka Springs, knew of the curative power of the various springs. Carvings on the rocky bluffs of White River refer to: Magic Eye Water, Cure-Pain-in-the-Bones, Heap Good Water, and Cure all the Ills the Great Spirit Intends to be Cured.

Many interesting legendary tales are woven around the 63 springs within the city limits and the 1,200 springs within a few miles of the place.

Eureka Springs was founded in 1879 when 20 white families, attracted by the healing waters, camped in the area. The camp grew. People came in ox carts, linchpin wagons, hacks, carriages and on horseback. It is said that in just fifteen months after its beginning, thousands of people had settled in Eureka Springs.

There was a decided boom in the gay nineties and in the early 20th century. A tallyho drawn by six horses and an electric street car system transported thousands of visitors over the scenic hills. Among the prominent hotels were The Crescent, a castle-like stone edifice on top of the hill, and The Basin Park Hotel, an eight story stone building with every floor a ground floor touching the side of the hill. The Basin Park Hotel is widely known as a Ripley "Believe-it-or-not" feature today.

In the days "when horse-drawn carriages swept dapper dandies and their glitteringly bedecked women over the hills of Northwest Arkansas, Eureka Springs was one of the most famous watering places in the mid-west."

At the summit of one Ozarkian peak stands St. Elizabeth Catholic church, memorial to Jack Kerns' mother.



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This cascading waterfall sends hundreds of gallons of water down into colorful and unique Hog Scald Hollow.



These kettle-like holes in the sandstone bed of the river were used by Confederate soldiers to scald hogs.



A folk festival is held yearly at Eureka Springs with performers coming from near and far in the Ozark region to enter the fiddle and square dancing contests.

After the rise and decline of its boom days, Eureka Springs again settled to a steadier growth as a health and pleasure resort. With all its original attractions as a health and resort center intact today, and many new ones added, Eureka Springs continues to lure thousands of motorists away from the cities through the winding hills and mountains to its quaintly sequestered beauty spot. The setting, in the very heart of the Ozark region, is a vast array of topographical splendor. In April, the hills are covered with flaming redbud trees and millions of blossoming dogwood. In October the stately maple, oak and sweet gum break out in a flaming review of color.

Facilities for recreation and pleasure are widely varied. Nearby at Lake Leatherwood, with its deep, clear, well-stocked water, a handsome stone lodge, and various cabins, fishing, swimming and boating are pleasures to be enjoyed. White River, Kings River, Beaver and Moody Camps offer float trips from one to five days duration. Lake Lucerne, which is two miles South of Eureka Springs, has a modern lodge, dining room and cabins for the convenience of swimming, boating, fishing and golf enthusiasts.

The famous Blue Springs, approximately 10 miles West of Eureka Springs, is reached by an inspiring route of horseshoe curves. Blue Springs, the largest spring in the county, flows 34,800,000 gallons of pure water daily. The blue water bubbles up from the unmeasured depth of a 70 foot wide hole, and runs away in a small river.

The 200 or more points of interest in the environs of Eureka Springs are rich in legendary lore, tales of witches, spirits, ghosts and goblins. Lost Cave Spring, Wild Dog Cave, Wildcat Hollow, Rattlesnake Ridge, Deer Cave, Petrified Baby Burial, Old State Road, Old Witches Spring, Wild Hog Chute, Hog Scald Hollow, and many others add their lore and logic to this Ozark Mountain region that has been called, "The Last Seedbed of Anglo-Saxon Culture."

Hog Scald Hollow, which lies in a hidden valley ten miles South of Eureka Springs, is said to have been a Confederate Camp during the Civil War. The huge 4 to 5 feet wide kettle-like holes in the sand rocks in the creek bed were used by the army for scalding wild hogs. As the story goes, the wild hogs were driven into the narrow canyon and slaughtered. The hogs were then scalded in the water in the kettle-like holes, which had been heated with hot stones.

Eureka Springs seems to have created a little world of its own in this strictly pastoral region. If you love excessive luxury (though every modern convenience is available) Eureka Springs may not be the place for you. Numerous cottages, apartment houses, cabins, sleeping rooms and more elaborate hotels are available at prevailingly modest rates. All the excessive externals of civilization appear to be buried in the prevailing flavor of the frontier.

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One of the many points of interest to the visitor is Pivot Rock, high in the beautifully timbered Ozarks.



This 14-room boarding house was once operated by the famous crusading, hatchet-wielding Carrie A. Nation.

The last of October, which is Festival time, draws talent from more than a dozen counties in the Ozark Region for the old time fiddlers' contests, square dances, Indian dances, ballad singers and folklore players. Natives and guests alike participate in the realistic setting of sunbonnets, gingham dresses, sorghum molasses, corn pones and hound dogs.

From its toplofty position on the peak of the hill, the Crescent Hotel, built in 1886, presides over the town like a huge Mediaeval stone castle. Through the turn of the century the famous old hotel became an exclusive girls' school, and later a sanitarium. The Crescent has been reconditioned and is today one of the favorite hotels of the region.

The eight-story Basin Park hotel had its beginning in the boom days of Eureka Springs. Baths for health and healing as well as the proximity to one of the favorite springs continue to make this reconditioned old hotel a favorite of the public.

Typifying the "Little Switzerland" hillside mounting of Eureka Springs is St. Elizabeth's Catholic Church built by Jack Kerens as a memorial to his mother. The church, located across the road from the Crescent Hotel, is entered through the belfry. A circling path leads down the slope and into the church. St. Elizabeth's is a long time favorite of artists and photographers.

The 14-room boarding house known as Hatchet Hall is the home of Carrie A. Nation. Here for a small fee you may see, among other interesting mementos of her life, some of the small, mother-of-pearl hatchets the dramatic crusader against liquor sold to help defray her expenses.

For those who love simplicity and pictorial beauty, there is a feeling of timelessness and peace in Eureka Springs. Here in a "world that is dying of machinery," there is relaxation, a genial climate, and good health.



Above, these Indian dancers are participating in the Folklore Festival held each October in Eureka Springs.

Below, Lake Lucerne is a favorite spot with tourists when they vacation in the beautiful Ozark Mountains.



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The front-quarter of the modern, orderly, well-organized general office is seen from the reception room.



This is another view of the Howard Van Lines general offices that reveals a cheerful, pleasant atmosphere.

THE HOW

"OUR Business Is Making Friends." This slogan of Howard Van Lines, Inc. of Dallas, Texas, has unquestionably paid off. Practical application of the Golden Rule has built Howard Van Lines into the eighth largest coast-to-coast household goods mover in the United States in ten short years.

George T. Howard, president, started in the moving business with two trucks in July of 1942. Prior to that time, Mr. Howard had been in the retail furniture business, and entrance into the moving field came about as a by-product of this earlier business. When deliveries of furniture were made, some purchasers requested Howard to also pick up and deliver other household belongings, when moving into a different house.

When you ask George Howard what accounts for the phenomenal growth of his organization, which incidentally, is the only nation-wide household goods carrier with headquarters below the Mason-Dixon Line, he very modestly gives a major share of the credit to a hard-working, loyal family of employees; to his wife who has worked side-by-side with him throughout the years; and to Lady



Howard rolling stock is kept in first-class condit ion by Maintenance Supervisor Harry Anderson.

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ARD STORY

Luck. However, it is obvious to the knowing observer that such devoted service by employees is stimulated by sympathetic and enlightened leadership. R. O. "Pat" Flood, who was Mr. Howard's first driver, is still with him and going strong.

Today, the responsibility of running Howard Van Lines is shared by George T. Howard, president; Mrs. George T. Howard, secretary; L. E. Wilson, treasurer; J. L. Stromme, vice-president; Mrs. Henrietta Johnson, vice-president; J. K. Manley, controller; H. O. Potter, auditor; R. L. Rork, traffic manager; John Gabriel, adjustment manager; and Jerry Matchett, cashier.

Howard's first big break came in 1943, when he was employed to move Baylor Medical College from Dallas to Houston. This move comprised 58 vanloads of office furniture, books, and valuable and delicate laboratory equipment. Insurance amounting to $325,000 was taken out by Baylor. Claims for damage totaled only $200, and this did not occur during transportation.

The Howard Company's first entrance into the interstate moving field came in January, 1946. One of the first interstate moves was the transfer

Continued on Page 18



Members of the Howard executive staff look on as Mr. and Mrs. Howard (seated) view expansion progress and discuss further developmental plans for the business.

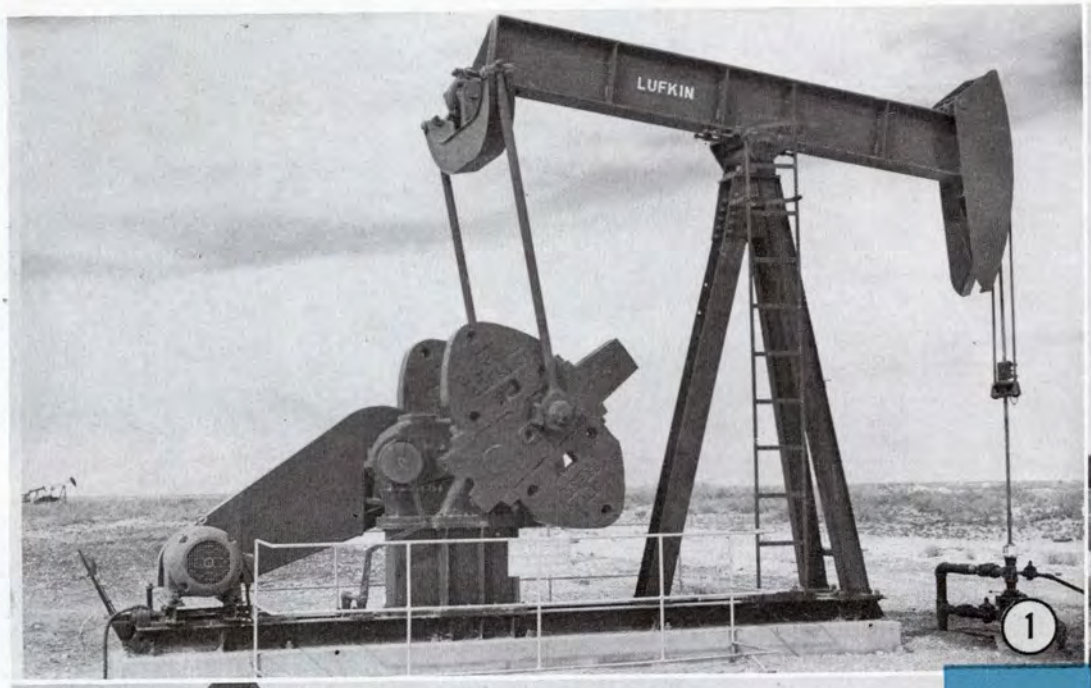


Mr. and Mrs. Howard relax in their home with son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wilson, and the grandchildren, George Howard and Patricia Gay Wilson.



Typical of Howard's fine equipment, this Lufkin trailer transfers household goods coast to coast.

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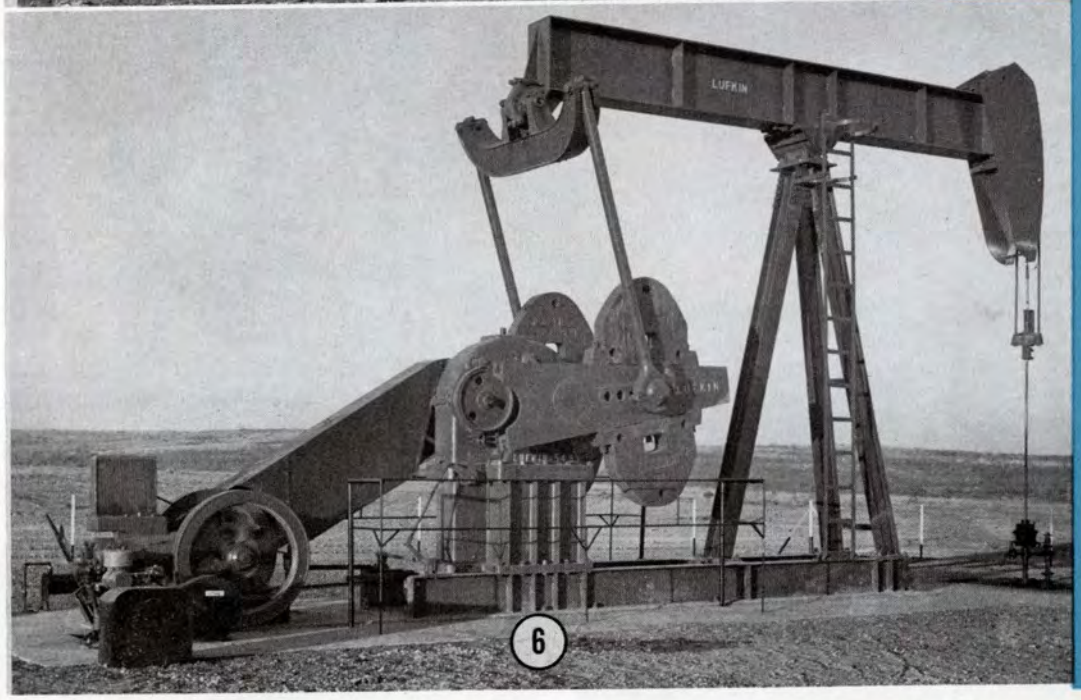
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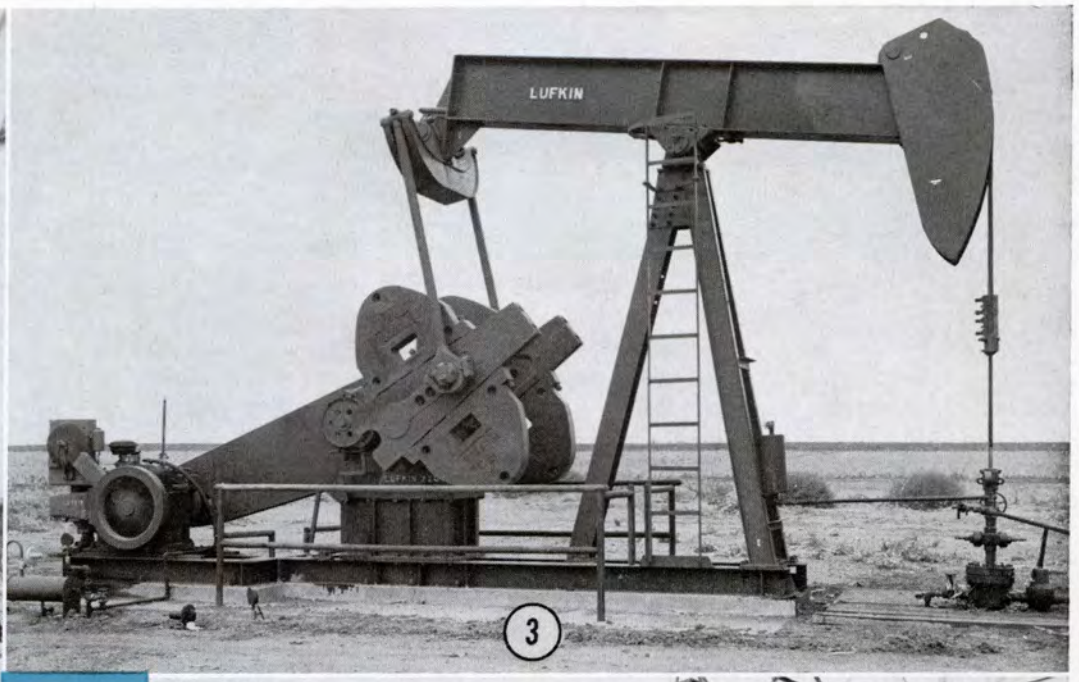
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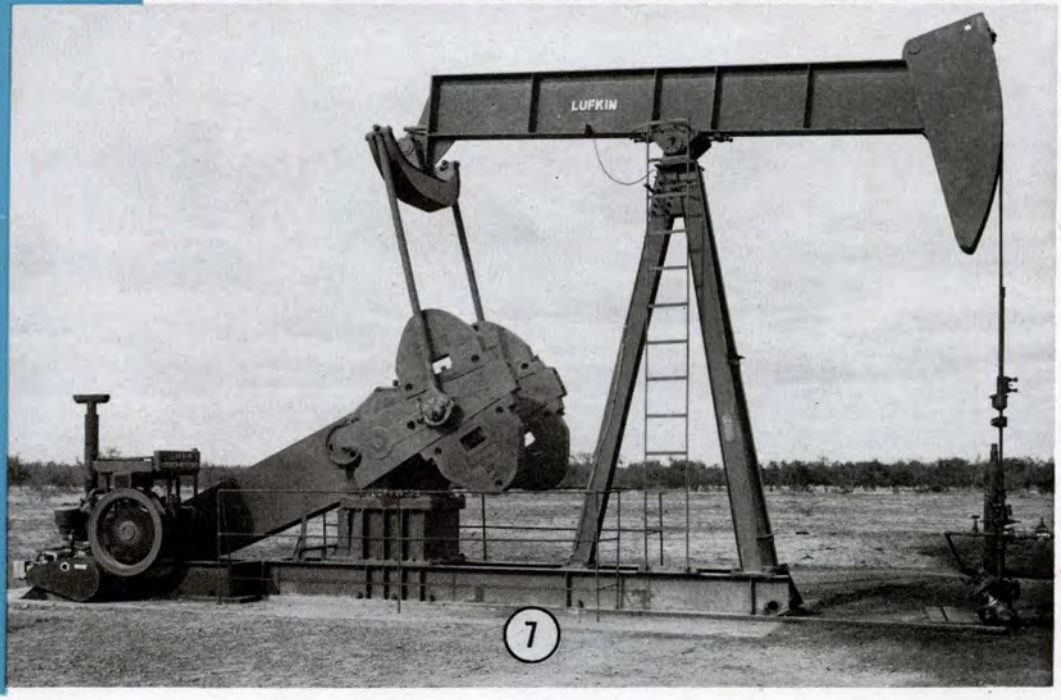
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LAST OF TEXAS' REDMEN

By ELMA HEARD

THE SUN was gliding down among the pine trees and my companion was still complaining of a severe headache when we approached the Indian reservation in East Texas. I turned to her, trying to sympathize with a pain I had never felt.

"I'll get that headache fixed up in a jiffy," I assured her, "if my friend, the medicine man, still lives."

We turned off the highway and continued through an avenue cut through Texas' Big Thicket to the old council grounds of the Alabama Indians in the eastern part of Polk County near the Tyler line. Although thousands of Indians once roamed the fertile lands of Texas, now only a handful remain.

A sort of nostalgia pervaded me at the thought of seeing my friends, the Indians, after all these years. Then we came upon the new community center, and my surprise was not at first an entirely happy one.



One of the oldest Indians on the reservation is Charlie Boatman, who says he celebrates his 100th

Chief Ti-ca-i-che, whose American name is Cooper Sylestine, donned his Indian regalia for a photographer.

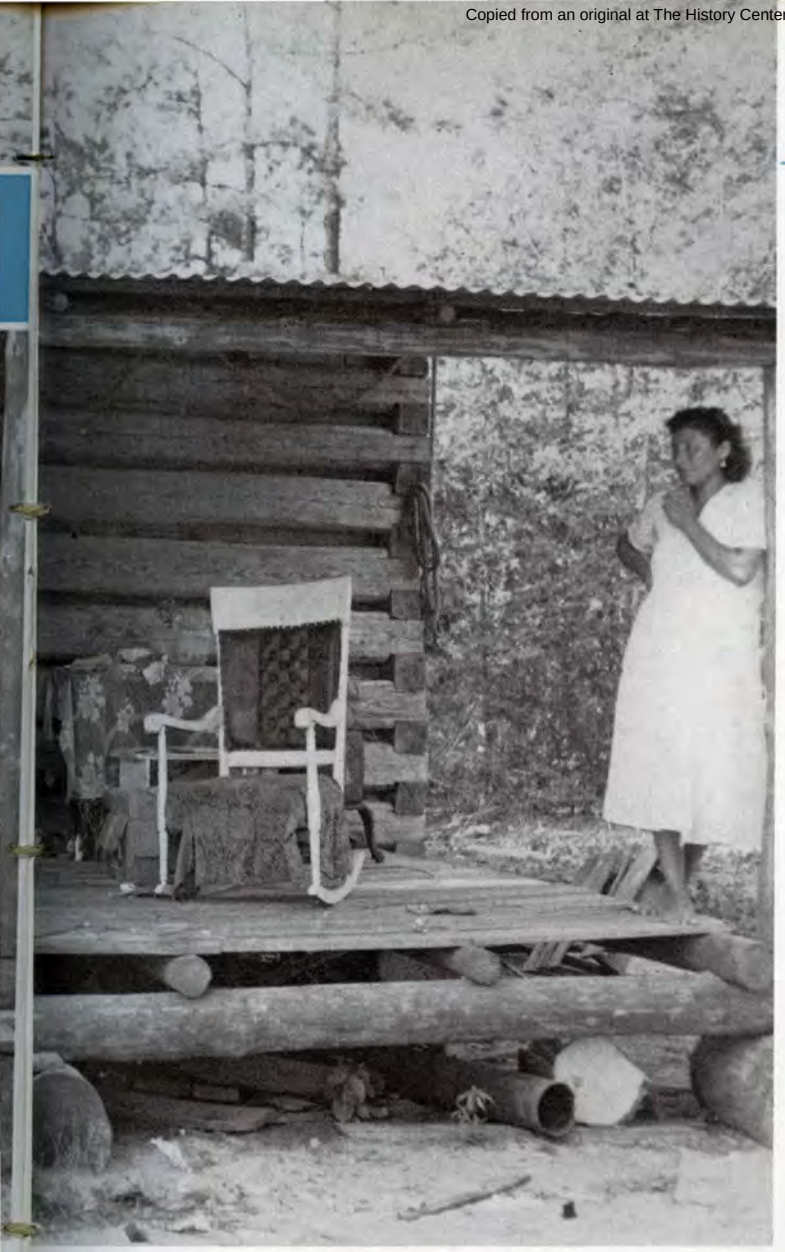


The old council grounds was an open place in the forest where we used to sit peacefully and languidly around a huge campfire and listen to Indian tales, told chiefly by the old Chief Sun-Kee. But now, new houses gave a strange and disquieting appearance.

With a touch of rebellion at finding the new and unfamiliar where I had expected the friendly familiar, I got out of the car and went from house to house, at first just peering at close range. Finally I chose a long, low white building with full-length veranda on which were placed deck chairs (the whole appearance being that of a charming small resort hotel) and went to the door and knocked.

A trim, blond person in a crisp white uniform smiled a pleasant welcome. I learned that this was the new hospital and was told that there were still about three practicing medicine women in the

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birthday this year. One of the old-timers, he refuses to leave his old log house for a modern one.

tribe, but so far as was known the men had quit practicing. The women usually acted as mid-wives, since some of the Indian women still were not willing to risk childbirth in the hospital. The nurse explained that the other buildings in the new community center were a church, school building, the agent's home, the missionary's home, and an office and a cemetery.

The Alabamas have a colorful and dramatic background. When first recorded in history, they were in northern Mississippi, where in the year 1541, the army of Hernando de Soto had a memorable encounter with them. The Alabamas represented something unusual in Indian warfare, a deliberate challenge to military emulation.

The Indians built a strong stockade directly across the road, about three hundred of their tribesmen standing behind it with their bodies, legs, and arms painted an orchid red, black, yellow, white, and vermillion in stripes, so that they appeared to have on stockings and doublet.

Some wore headdresses of feathers and others wore horns on their heads. Their faces were blackened and their eyes encircled with vermillion to increase their fierce aspect. It was written that "when the Christians drew near, the Indians beat drums and with loud yells and in great fury came to meet them." Certainly naked Indians, regardless of how valiant, were no match for veteran, iron-age soldiers, but they did put up a stiff and courageous resistance.

The Alabamas are not mentioned again for more than a hundred and fifty years. At the beginning of the eighteenth century they reappear in reports and letters of the French colonists in Louisiana. From a report by Iberville in 1702, it seems they had already obtained firearms from the English, and in alliance with the Creeks, they were making use of these to carry on war against the tribes of Mobile Bay, probably for the purpose of obtaining slaves for their English friends. For the next few years they were at war with the French settlers. In 1715, that great uprising known as the Yamasee War shook the power of England over

The older women of the tribes still spend their days weaving colorful baskets and other items for tourists.



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Left, the late Chief Sun-Kee in full dress sits with a friend of the tribe.

Above, this group of Indian children stand with former Senator Clem Fain.

the interior tribes. French ascendancy in the Alabama country was insured two years later by the establishment of Ft. Toulouse at the juncture of the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers.

The "great split" occurred in the tribe about 1766 and has persisted down to the present day. Those who remained in their old home, later settled in Oklahoma south of the North fork of the Canadian River near a small station on the Frisco Railroad which bears their name.

Those Alabamas who had settled in the Opelousas district of Louisiana, afterward moved to the Sabine and most of the tribe subsequently passed on into Texas. They occupied a number of towns in succession, finally settling in Polk County.

Sam Houston was able to get the Texas State Legislature to set aside 1,250 acres of land for the Alabamas in 1854, but it was not until 1881 that the tract was formally deeded to the tribe. Likewise the Coushattis (properly Koasati) petitioned for land and it was granted in 1856 but the land was never actually located. In 1858 the tribe was moved to share the land with the Alabamas.

Throughout the years the Indians were harrassed and robbed by the white men, against whose ruthlessness the Indians were helpless. Their condition steadily grew from bad to worse because the white men would take their crops and drive away their livestock. Barnet Hardin tried to help them recover their stolen properties, but the poverty of the Indians increased.

Through the help of former Senator Clem Fain of Livingston, the Indians received aid from the Federal Government. The first Federal allotment of $7,000 was for educational purposes, $5,000 of which was used for a school building. Later, there were additional appropriations and further acreage was granted them, until they now have about 4,440 acres.

The Indians have been taught new farm methods in an effort to make them self-sustaining, but the land is so poor it has to be revitalized constantly; consequently, most of the Indians find employment in the industries nearby.

Two young Indian braves perform a tribal dance to the beat of the tom-tom and song of Grandfather Boatman.



New cottages, painted a fresh gray with white trim, are gradually replacing the deteriorating log houses.



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Above, Indians worship in this church provided for them by the government.



Right, a pestle and mortar were used daily by the tribesmen to grind meal.

New homes were built for them, but the older Indians declined to live in them, preferring the old log houses. However, although they themselves would not move into the new cottages, they gave them to the first child in the family to marry so that now the old log shacks have almost entirely disappeared and the reservation is composed of new homes painted white with colorful trim.

Contrary to most Indian tribes, the Alabamas and the Coushattis have kept their race pure by not intermarrying with either the whites or the negroes. It is only recently that two of the girls have married outside their tribes.

They cling to their clan system and have an active chief. Their present chief is a nephew of the late Chief Sun-Kee and a grandson of the old Chief Co-la-be. Cooper Sylestine, his Indian name Ti-ca-i-che, was made chief of the tribe in 1936 on New Year's Day in authentic ceremonies before 4,000 spectators.

Their conversion to white civilization has been almost complete in dress and habits, but a few still cling to their native superstitions in private, and all speak only their native tongue in the homes and among themselves.

Although the Indians are reticent, it is possible to know them and to draw out their beautiful legends and rich lore. Visitors seldom get to know their wit and humor, which is somewhat Rabelaisian in type, but most persons think of the Indians as being solemn, serious, and sedate. A great many of their stories relate to animals, especially the tricky rabbit. Others can be classified as creation myths and are as beautiful as those of any other land.

The Alabamas have a tradition that they ascended out of the earth. They tell that the Alabama and the Koasati came up out of the earth on opposite sides of a large tree, and settled there in two groups. They explain that this is the reason they differ somewhat in speech, though they always keep near each other.

Many of the Indians find employment in the fall picking cotton, while some work in the lumber

Continued on Page 18

In a picturesque setting on the old council grounds, a modern hospital stands—a new type "medicine man."



The Indian burial grounds, complete with high mounds and various trinkets, remain the same as yesteryear.



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...SNAPSHOTS...



JOHN W. SWANSON, Lufkin Odessa representative, and H. FLOYD COPLAND, Standard Oil of Texas, Royalty, Texas.



Personnel of Shell Oil Company, left to right, W. B. BANKS, Hobbs, New Mexico; C. R. PATTERSON, Eunice, New Mexico; and J. A. WANAMAKER, Hobbs.



Left to right, D. I. SETTLES, J. J. PEDERSON, H. G. WATSON, and D. B. CLUTTERBUCK, Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Odessa.



JAMES B. CRAWLEY, left, Blackwood & Nichols; T. C. GIBSON, center, and ROY GOULD, both of Sohio Oil Company, all of Midland.



GEORGE MONCRIEF of Premont and C. A. COLVILLE of Midland, both of Sun Oil Company.



R. M. CARTER and W. T. WELLER, Shell Oil Company, Midland.



Left to right, M. M. RODGERS, B. K. BELVILLE, J. L. ROBINSON, and G. W. DABNEY, JR., all of Humble Oil and Refining Company, Stanton, Texas.



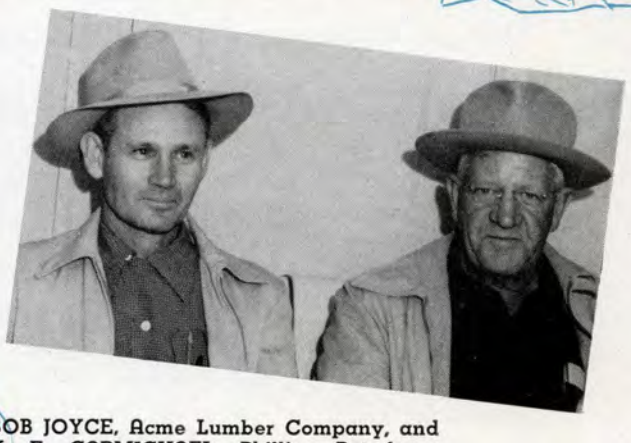
J. W. FURQUERON, Phillips Petroleum Company, Odessa.

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with the Lufkin Cameraman



Stanolind Oil & Gas Company personnel at Midland, Texas. Left to right, T. R. WRIGHT, C. O. BASENBURG, W. G. JEWELL.



BOB JOYCE, Acme Lumber Company, and H. F. CARMICHAEL, Phillips Petroleum Company, both of Odessa, Texas.



Left to right, FLOYD WHITEHORN, TED KANE and ED PORTER, all of Phillips Petroleum Company, Odessa.



Front row, left to right, L. F. SUDDUTH and R. F. LEMON; back row, Z. F. MITCHELL and NED SHELTON, all of Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Midland.



FRED GIPSON and RALPH WALLACE, Continental Oil Company, Midland.

ALBERT JOHNSON of Odessa and H. E. ARMER of Big Spring, both of Phillips Petroleum Company.





JACK RICHARDSON, Richardson Drilling Company, and JACK GARBER, Standard Oil of Texas, South Ward Field, West Texas.



Left to right, W. A. KEELER, R. W. JOHNSON, and J. R. ROTENBERRY, all of Atlantic Refining Company, Midland.

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LAST OF TEXAS REDMEN

Continued from Page 15

mills. During the war, the Indian women as their gallant contribution to the defense effort, went to work in the sawmills, doing the work regularly done by men. The Indians are intensely patriotic and religious. It is noteworthy that there has never been a divorce in the tribe.

Basketry was once an important art of the Alabamas. The baskets were woven of narrow strips of cane, the part forming the pattern being dyed with native dyes. Black dye was made by boiling sumac bark and red dye from the bark of the wild peach tree. Many styles of baskets were woven and these same patterns are now being reproduced by the Indians and can be obtained at the Village or in Livingston. They also produce excellent bows and arrows and some beautiful bead work.

In common with most Indians, too, the Alabamas are a musical people. A drum, a rattle, and a flute were formerly used by the Alabamas, and are still used in their ceremonies. Of more than a hundred and fifty of their songs, sixty-two have been recorded by workers from Smithsonian Institute.

Indian dances have been discontinued for the most part, but there are still those who treat the sick by the old method, songs being sung and the herbal medicine being made effective by blowing into it with a cane tube. Indian songs differ substantially from other folk songs, such the cowboy ballads and the negro spirituals, in that often no words are pronounced. Some of the songs do use words throughout the melody but these words have been learned by rote and in handing them down by word of mouth, the original word has become so garbled that not even the Indians themselves know the meaning. Some of the songs have no words at all, the tones being separated by a peculiar sound made by the throat and tongue. This vocalization is impossible to express in the English language and is called by the Indians "just singing."

Ceremonial dances have not been used for a long time, but some attempt to revive them has been made by those who appreciate their cultural value. Dances are the Green Corn Dance, Corn Dance, Duck Dance, Rabbit Dance, Terrapin Dance, Horse Dance, Nateka Dance, Woman's Dance, and others.

We made our way to Chief Sylestine's to sit in the yard and chat idly with him and his charming wife Monsenne. There in the tranquil breeze of a shaded yard and in company with those whose voices were musical and resonant, my companion's headache miraculously disappeared. And even I became reconciled to the changes wrought by civilization, fully cognizant of the fact that "Time Marches On," albeit the Indian nature remains the same: calm, free, and easy-going.

THE HOWARD STORY

Continued from Page 9

of headquarters of the Army Air Force Training Command from Fort Worth, Texas, to Barksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana. One million pounds of office furniture and equipment were moved. Howard was granted eight days to make the move, but finished in six. No damage claims were entered.

One of the largest moves Howard ever made was a 78-load transfer of residential furniture from Wichita, Kansas, to Austin, Texas, for use by married students attending The University of Texas.

The most famous move in which Howard participated was the recent mass-exodus of the Annapolis Post-Graduate School from Annapolis, Maryland, to Monterey, California. Howard transferred approximately 225 families.

This should not be construed into thinking that Howard handles only mass moves. Actually the bulk of their business comes from moving the Joe Doakes family from Waco, Texas, to Oklahoma City, and the John Smiths from Poughkeepsie, New York, to Omaha, Nebraska.

Today, Howard has eight regional offices located in New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Oakland, Washington, D. C., Morehead City, North Carolina; San Antonio, and El Paso. They also have some 200 agents throughout the United States.

The Howard network operates some 200 modern truck-tractors and trailers. The most recent acquisitions are Lufkin trailers without tail-gates, the most modern vans available.

George Howard is a devoted family man whose main hobbies (and he regrets the fact that he has so little time to enjoy them) are gardening and fishing. He is justifiably proud of his business family, too, and the fine enterprise they have cooperatively built.

During 1951, the Howard organization moved 11,000 families, placing Howard in high-ranking position of eighth largest nation-wide mover.

Of all the famous personalities they have moved, Mr. Howard personally is most proud of having moved the General Alfred Wedemeyer family from San Francisco to New York City.

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Preacher: "My friends, I am certain that there is not one woman in this congregation who hasn't at some time in her life resorted to a lie."

Old Maid (in the back): "I haven't!"

Preacher: "But, madam, perhaps you don't understand what is meant by lies."

Old Maid: "Lies? Oh, dear me, I thought you said 'guys.'"

During rehearsals of one of the operas, one of the stars called at the theatre and asked for his wife. The man at the office said, "She's round behind." To which he answered, "I know that, but where is she?"

Reporter to visiting Frenchman: "Why are you visiting in the country, Duke?"

Duke: "I wish to visit the famous Mrs. Beach, who had so many sons in France during the last war."

An old gentleman past 60 was telling his son about his desire to marry a certain beautiful young woman in her middle 20's who had accepted his proposal.

"But, dad, are you sure you can meet the requirements of marriage to a young woman?"

His father assured him that he could, but just to ease his son's concern, he agreed to see a physician for a checkup.

He returned to his son's house walking very proud and straight, with a wide smile on his face.

"You have nothing to worry about, my boy. The doctor said I was in tip-top shape," he announced happily. "By the way, son, how many times a week is semi-annually?"

Who cares how empty her head is, so long as her sweater fits?

Old Maid Steno: "Oh, Myrtle, I'm going out tonight with a used truck salesman."

Second Ditto: "What's the difference so long as he's healthy?"

In the Personal Column:

"Lonely single lady, 40 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches tall. Have nine children. My pet hobby is taking tramps in woods. Please write."

Duncan Hines, traveling gourmet, is credited with this after dinner plum: "If the soup had been as warm as the wine; if the wine had been as old as the turkey; and if the turkey had had a breast like the maid, it would have been a swell dinner."

The church service was proceeding successfully when an attractive young widow who was seated in the balcony, became so excited that she leaned out too far and fell over the railing. Her dress caught in the chandelier and she was suspended in mid-air.

The minister noticed her undignified position and thundered to his congregation, "Any person who turns to look will be stricken stone blind."

The man at the end of the first row turned to his companion, "I'm going to risk one eye, Ed."

Gob: "I can't marry you. We have nothing in common. You don't even know the difference between port and starboard."

Blonde: "Couldn't I look at the label on the bottle?"

Then there's the girl who ruined her health because she misunderstood the doctor's orders. She thought he recommended three hearty males a day.

Bob says he must be getting old; can't take "yes" for an answer anymore.

Collector: "What do you say to paying the installment on this sofa of yours?"

Dumb Lula: "Oh, goody! I was afraid that you had come for money."

Eight-year-old neighbor boys Johnny and Tommy were discussing Johnny's new little brother.

"Say," Tommy said, "I don't know much about these things, but hasn't your father been over in Germany for two years?"

"Yes, he has, but he writes Mother every week."

Tommy weakly commented, "Golly, what a pencil."

Two charming but rather buxom ladies were taking a sun bath in the nude in a secluded spot. Suddenly one of them cried out, "Oh, heavens, here comes a man!"

Her companion said excitedly, "Oh, dear! I must put my teeth in at once!"

A girl standing on the street corner and wearing a low cut V-neck sweater was approached by a "wolf."

He asked: "Is that V for Victory?"

"No, that's for Virtue," she answered, "But it's an old sweater."

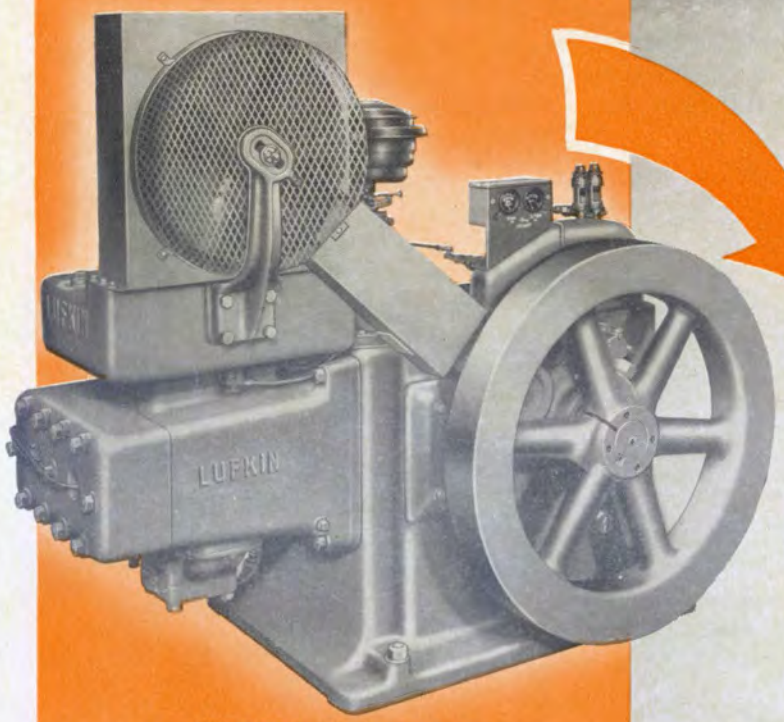


Lovely Jan Sterling of Paramount Pictures makes photography easy.

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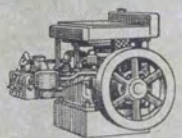
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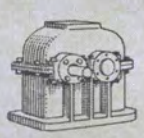
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