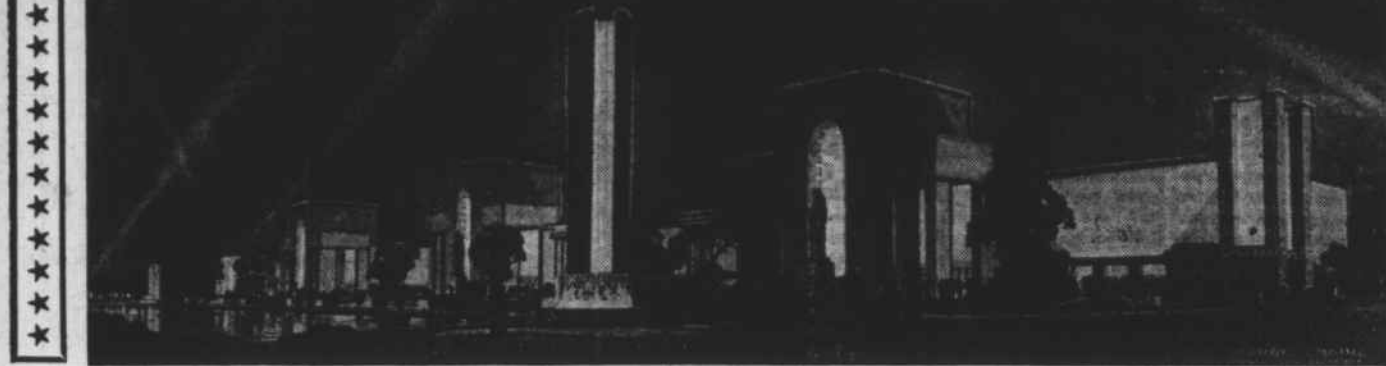


THE LONE STAR EMPIRE Holds a Birthday Party



The Esplanade of the Texas Centennial exposition at night. The buildings in the background are the Travel, Transportation and Petroleum group.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

SATURDAY morning, June 6. Parry avenue in Dallas, Texas, is jammed with people—hundreds of them, thousands of them! Men, women and children—Texans and residents of dozens of other states in the Union. They have been here for hours—waiting, waiting!

Some of them have been traveling by train for days to reach this city. Others have come in automobiles—driving all night to be here on time. Still others swooped down from the skies to the airport outside the city only this morning and hastily taxied out here.

But they are all here for the same purpose—to be on hand at the big birthday party which the state of Texas is giving.

The crowd is growing larger every minute. It begins to stir, to move forward. The moment for which they have been waiting is almost at hand.

At last—the signal! The gates of the main entrance are thrown open and the milling crowds stream through into the grounds of the Texas Centennial exposition, the \$25,000,000 world's fair of the Southwest.

The Lone Star empire which thus begins the celebration of its one hundredth birthday has had a career unique among those of the other states of the Union. The flags of six nations have flown over its broad expanse of more than 265,000 square miles and all of them—Spain, France, Mexico, the Republic of Texas, the Confederate States of America and the United States of America—have contributed thrilling chapters to its history.

For that reason one of the principal elements of the Centennial exposition is historical—the Texans of today honoring the memory of Texans of the past. The visitor becomes aware of that fact the moment he enters the grounds.

As he passes through the main entrance, the first building he sees on the left is the administration building which houses the offices of the extensive organization necessary to operate successfully a

and other men who had a hand in building the great commonwealth of today.

But if this treasure house of the past isn't enough for one who seeks to recapture the atmosphere of the old days, he can find it in the dramatic re-enactment of Lone Star state history presented under the title of the "Cavalcade of Texas." It is a great pageant produced on a stage 350 feet wide and 200 feet deep. There 300 actors and actresses, some of them descendants of the heroes and heroines whom they are impersonating, present each day a pageant depicting 400 years of Texas history, from the landing of the Conquistadores down to the present day.

Spanish galleons and pirate ships float on the artificial river which runs across this giant stage; Franciscan friars, French and Spanish explorers, patriots in the Texas War of Liberation, American frontiersmen, buffalo hunters, cattle trail drivers, cowboys, Texas Rangers, Confederate soldiers—in fact all of the characters who once stalked across the stage of Texas history—will appear upon this modern stage in colorful pageantry. A unique "curtain" marks the end of each scene in this spectacle. It is a sheet of fine water spray, 100 feet high, with colored lights playing upon it to produce the mood of the scene which follows.

Another of the chief elements of the Dallas fair is that it is an exposition of the many varied industries and businesses of a modern American state. Towering above all others are the "Big Three" of

where oil derricks point toward the sky, there flows constantly a stream of "black gold" to complete the trinity of Texas' chief sources of wealth.

At the exposition the story of these three giants is told in graphic exhibits, as is the story of all the other varied industries and occupations which have contributed to the greatness of Texas and which will continue to make it great.

Among the most important buildings on the grounds are the halls of transportation and varied industries and the buildings of the farm center, five in all. In the latter will be conducted live stock, agricultural, poultry and food shows and similar exhibits. In fact, the majority of the outstanding national live stock and poultry shows of America this year will be staged at the Dallas fair.

Live stock shows scheduled include National Dairy show, October 10 to 18; Texas Centennial Exposition Swine show, October 17 to 26; Texas Centennial Exposition Sheep and Goat show, October 29 to November 6; Texas Centennial Exposition Horse show, October 31 to November 8; National Mule show, November 14 to November 20.

The National Dairy show has never before been brought to the Southwest, and with the National Mule show ranks among the premier events of its kind internationally. Texas Hereford Cattle show; Texas 4-H Clubs Live Stock show and Texas Future Farmers of America Live Stock show are also scheduled.

In the poultry building of the exposition the following shows are scheduled: National Turkey Egg and Turkey Poultry show, June 6 to 25; National Baby Chick and Egg show, June 6 to 25; Advertising Brooders show, June 26 to August 27; National Young Bird Pigeon show, August 26 to September 3; Wild Bird show, September 4 to September 10; 4-H Club Poultry show, September 11 to September 17; Future Farmers of America Poultry show, September 18 to September 24; Young Bird Poultry show, September 25 to October 1; National Bantam show, October 2 to October 8; American Breed show, October 16 to October 22; Mediterranean Breed show, October 9 to 15; English and Asiatic Breed show, October 23 to October 29; United Orlington Club of America show, October 23 to October 29; Texas Cornish Club show, October 23 to October 29; All Turkey show, October 30 to November 5; Texas Pigeon Association show and Rabbit show, November 6 to November 13.

Hundreds of fine specimens of southwestern game and bird life are mounted in habitat groups in the hall of natural history. The aquarium of the exposition, one of the largest in the United States, is stocked with myriad varieties of salt and fresh water fish, in 66 different tanks and pools.

For the nature lover, the hall of horticulture is a near approach to heaven. It is surrounded by flower gardens where hundreds of varieties of roses, wild flowers and other floral gems are growing. Strolling in the gardens, the visitor hears the music from the symphony shell on the lagoon nearby, where outdoor programs are given daily during the exposition.

The people of Texas look upon their fair as "a tribute to the past, an exhibition of the present and a herald of tomorrow." In February, 1924, 2,000 Texans met in Austin determined to make sure of a centennial observance in 1936. For more than a decade the spirit of the founders of the Lone Star state has kept the centennial alive and active in the minds of the people of the state. To provide for it properly the state constitution had to be amended, elections held and money appropriated.

So the people voted for a centennial commemorating the heroic period of early Texas history and celebrating a century of our independence and progress. The bill authorizing the celebration provided for the selection of a city in which to hold the central exposition which would depict the growth and progress of the state. It also arranged for "other appropriate celebrations . . . of a historical character, to be held at San An-

tonio about March 2; at Houston about April 21, and on appropriate historic dates at Gollad, Brenham, Nacogdoches, Huntsville and other . . . places identified with Texas' history."

The metropolitan city of Dallas, ranked as the thirty-third city of the country, was selected as best suited to hold the great central exposition. Dallas is located in the heart of a fertile farming area. Geographically, it is the center of the great Southwest and consequently one of the largest distributing points in the nation. Also with-



J. Y. Austin
"The Father of Texas."

In a 400-mile radius of Dallas there live more than 12,000,000 people.

For that reason Texas is expected to entertain more than 10,000,000 people at her birthday party which runs from June 6 to November 27. To do that properly those who are having a hand in putting on the exposition at Dallas are expending more than \$16,000,000.

The exposition corporation is spending four millions of this, the city of Dallas three million and a half, the state of Texas nearly a million and a quarter, the federal government a like sum, concessionaires a million and a half and exhibitors five millions. These figures do not include land value, actual exhibits value, etc. When these are included they justify the characterization of "Texas' \$25,000,000 birthday party." Texas is giving this party not only for her own people but for the people of the rest of the United States and for the whole world as well.

Prominent among those whose memory will be honored during the centennial celebration is Stephen F. Austin, the "Father of Texas." A few years ago a Texas publication printed an editorial tribute to him which said:

"Austin was the father of Texas in a much truer sense than Washington may be said to have been the father of the United States. It was he who planted Anglo-American civilization west of the Sabine so deeply that it could never be uprooted. He was consciously and deliberately a builder. He went about his task systematically and patiently. And the Texas of today is his monument. We like to recall that Austin started the colonization of Texas because he had lost everything he had in the depression of 1819, and began his work burdened by an overwhelming load of debt. We like to recall also that the Republic of Texas was set up and established in the midst of the depression of 1837 and the lean years immediately following. Modern Texas is the result of the labors and sacrifices of the founders in the midst of two depressions. Is there not inspiration for us today in all this?"

There must have been inspiration for Texans in Austin's example. Caught in the midst of their preparations for their centennial celebration by the depression which began in 1929, they never wavered in their determination to follow the example of that other famous Texan, Davy Crockett. They proceeded to "go ahead." And the exposition which is now in progress in Dallas is a monument to their faith in the future of the Lone Star empire which is holding a big birthday party all the rest of this year.

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Keeping Up With Science By Science Service

Married People Are Healthier and Live Longer, Study Shows

Death Rate Is Highest Among Single Persons

NEW YORK.—If you want to live long and be healthy, get married.

Figures showing that the married state, whether blissful or not, is at least a healthy one are reported in the current issue of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company's Statistical Bulletin.

"Marriage, apparently, is conducive to long life and good health," the report states. "At any rate, married men and women live longer than do single persons, and married people register lower death rates from nearly all the important causes of death than do bachelors or spinsters.

Results of Study. "We would expect these findings to emerge from any statistical study of mortality according to conjugal condition, for married persons constitute a selected group. 'The lame, the halt, and the blind' do not marry, as a rule. Nevertheless, the differences between the respective death rates of wedded and single persons are so large that this factor of selection can be only a partial explanation of them.

"It would seem that the relatively staid and regular course of married life is more conducive to health than are the comparatively free and easy ways of the unmarried.

Bachelors' Death Rate. "Among males over fifteen years of age, the standardized death rate for bachelors is 1,218.2 per 100,000 as compared with 855.9 for married men.

"Among females the standardized death rate of spinsters is 1,039.1, as against 856.6 for the married of all ages."

The death rates for influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis, chronic heart disease, kidney disease, apoplexy, ulcer of the stomach, alcoholism and suicide are appreciably higher among the single than the married, showing that ways of life among the single are not so healthy.

Windshield Filter May Be "Crutch" for Color-Blind Drivers

SEATTLE.—A simple and "infallible" help for the color-blind automobile driver who gets into difficulties because he cannot distinguish between green and red traffic lights is suggested by Thomas Ross of the University of Washington here. In a report to the current issue of Science Mr. Ross describes a contrivance that can be fitted to the windshield of the color-blind driver's car.

The device consists of small pieces of special glass which can filter out either red or green light. With the red filter placed above the green one, the driver will know that when he sees a light through the top piece of glass he is seeing a red light.

When he sees the light through the bottom piece in this arrangement it is a green light. The device is improved by placing a prism over each filter in such a way that the traffic signal will be visible through both filters at the same time.

Device Is Practical. This idea has worked in actual trials, Mr. Ross reports. It could be adapted to persons suffering from other types of color-blindness besides the red-green kind.

A variation of the red and green filters is also suggested. One of the color filters, says Mr. Ross, might be perforated and parts of the other set in it like polka dots.

"Thus, if the red filter were perforated and the openings were filled with the green material, a red traffic light or other red object viewed through the resulting filter would appear bright with dark spots. A green object, on the other hand, would appear dark with bright spots."

Hairpin Goes Traveling; Reaches Woman's Appendix

FLINT, MICH.—A hairpin here has really carved out a career for itself.

It wandered so far that it probably will be mentioned in the pages of a medical journal one of these days. Strange to the doctors is how the hairpin happened to end its travels in a woman's appendix. "That is an amazing thing," said Dr. J. C. MacGregor, who removed the appendix after it had ruptured. He has never seen a report of such a large object getting into an appendix. It is not unusual to find tiny objects of foreign matter in amputated appendices. The woman recovered.

Nordic Type Least Numerous in U. S. Scientist Reveals

Nine Different Kinds of Americans Studied

WHAT is an American? Not a "pure Nordic," typically, said Prof. E. A. Hooton, of Harvard university, answering his own question before the New Haven meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists. Of three good-sized samples of the American population, taken from diverse social and geographic backgrounds, the pure Nordic type averages out by long odds the least numerous—only 2.25 per cent of the total.

The largest groups, in the nine physical types into which Professor Hooton analyzed the American population, are Nordic mixed with something else—Nordic-Mediterranean and Nordic-Alpine. The first of these two types have long heads and darkish coloration; the second have round heads and medium coloration—never either pure blonds or pure brunettes.

Types Classified. Other physical types added by the Harvard anthropologist to the Nordic-Alpine-Mediterranean racial triad of popular conversation and writing are the Dinaric, a round-headed, medium-colored, narrow-nosed people, mostly Teutonic in modern distribution, and the East Baltic, also round-headed, but blond and wide-nosed. He also recognized as a definite physical racial type the long-headed, red-haired, blue or gray-eyed Kelts.

Professor Hooton took his population samples in three different ways: from a considerable number of prisons, from "ordinary citizen" groups in Boston and Nashville, and from a group of rather highly educated persons who visited the Century of Progress in Chicago.

No Racial Superiority. Especially interesting, in his estimation, is the fact that the racial percentage in each group, whether jail-bird, man-in-the-street or highbrow, was just about the same as the percentage in the whole population. That is, a really scientific analysis cannot discern any such thing as racial criminality or racial superiority.

This does not mean that there is no correlation between racial type and tendencies in activities, whether criminal or lawful. Thus, criminal Kelts tend to sex offenses and to crimes involving violence, while criminal Nordics are "experts," specializing in forgery and fraud, but not going in very much for murder.

Device Measures Amount of Glare Eyes Can Endure

WASHINGTON.—How much glare can a person's eyes stand? This is the question that a device described in a patent granted here to two Chicago inventors intends to answer accurately and quickly. The inventors are W. A. Mendelsohn and C. F. Shepard.

Called a glareometer (glare measurer), the device creates glares of various intensities, and on a scale tests just what intensity of glare blinds a person's eyes. The readings obtained, state the inventors, "furnish a means whereby colored glasses of proper color and tint may be readily prescribed to protect the eyes of the patient from injurious effects from sun or other too strong or glaring light."

How It Works. The glareometer, with its bulb and lens, looks like a lantern for projecting picture slides. In front of the lens slide translucent glass screens of frosted or ground glass. They may be colored or tinted. In the center of each screen is a mark.

By turning a knob the light emanating from the bulb can be made as bright as desired or dimmed. As the knob is turned it moves a pointer across a scale which indirectly indicates the glare of the bulb at any moment.

The person whose eyes are being tested looks at the mark on the screen with one or both eyes. The knob is turned to increase the light until the glare from the bulb is so strong that it temporarily blinds the person and causes him to lose sight of the central mark.

Dog, Research Hero, Honored by Monument

LENINGRAD.—In honor of the dog, so often the hero and invaluable aid of medical research, a bronze monument will be erected on the territory of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine here.

The monument to the Dog, as it is to be called, will be erected at the suggestion of Academician I. Pavlov, whose famous discoveries in physiology were made by means of studies with dogs.

The monument is to be a bronze image of a sitting dog on a pedestal. Bas-reliefs on all four sides of the pedestal will depict separate moments from the life of the dog at Pavlov's laboratory.

STAR DUST Movie • Radio

THAT new series of comedies that Patsy Kelly and Lyda Roberti are making promises to be very funny. Lyda was teamed with Patsy to replace Thelma Todd, you know. And the little Polish girl can be very, very amusing.

There's one drawback to the current picture, so far as the girls are concerned, and that's the presence of a lion in the cast. (Good old Keystone comedy stuff!) Not that the girls are afraid of him, despite Charles Bickford's experience with a lion some months ago. But lions—well, as a former comedy star explained, "You have to get so close to them. And practically all lions have halitosis!"

Don't be surprised if it rains and rains in your town when "One Rainy Afternoon" is shown in your town. That's the first picture made by Mary Pickford and Jesse Lasky, you remember. Mr. Lasky bet that it would rain when the picture was first shown in Hollywood. It did. So he traveled East for the first showing in New York, and again he bet that it would rain that day. And after days and days of bright sunshine, New York had four Grade A thunderstorms that day!

This week's bad news is that Freddie Bartholomew will probably be the hero when "Kim" is finally screened. If you've read the famous Kipling story you'll recall that Kim was a red haired, freckle faced youngster, a scrappy young brat—the last role in the world for the talented English kid!

If you like horror pictures you'll be crazy about "Dracula's Daughter," with Gloria Holden looking very beautiful in the title role, and Marguerite Churchill looking equally beautiful as the lovely victim. It begins to look as if the children who go to this one will some day be taking their own grandchild to see "Dracula's Great-great-granddaughter."

The news about Dick Powell isn't too good; it's said that he will not be able to sing till two or three months from now. Which probably means that Rudy Vallee will take his place in "Stage Struck."

Marion Nixon has just had her tonsils out, which seems funny, because she's been in Hollywood for years and years. Usually having your tonsils out is one of the first things you do when you settle down in Hollywood. Your appendix is likely to be the next thing that leaves. And sinus trouble sometimes haunts you.

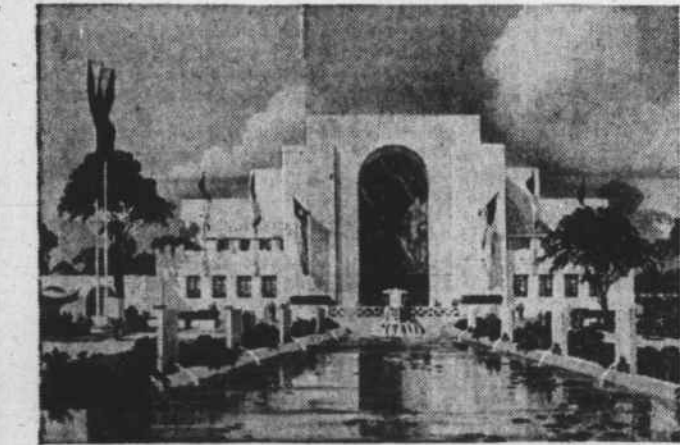
Joan Crawford seems to be taking her music pretty seriously. They do say that she's given up coffee, for the good of her voice. And she and Franchot Tone have been giving musicals and making quite a name for themselves in musical affairs on the Coast. Singing in the movies has experienced a steady progression from the days of the pioneer crooners to the opera prima donnas. Now a good voice is an asset like good looks and historic ability.

Those pictures made in Technicolor are causing not a little trouble for companies indulging in them. They're worth it, of course—but just listen to this!

Pioneer Pictures was ready to shoot the works on "Dancing Pirate." No effort was spared. Little things like special make-up, specially supervised, were just details. But—for two solid weeks they tried to get a group of full-color portraits of Steffi Duna, the feminine star, and couldn't, because she had a cold and a red nose, and color photography is so realistic that the nose couldn't be camouflaged with make-up because that would show, too.

ODDS AND ENDS . . . You'll hear Hoot Gibson crooning in "The Last Outlaw" . . . Along with Harry Carey and Henry B. Walthall . . . The Governor of New Mexico will appear in "The Texas Rangers" . . . Better see "The Case Against Mrs. Ames" and figure out for yourself which two sensational news stories figure in the story . . . Remember Leatrice Joy? She had a voice test the other day; may return to pictures . . . Herbert Marshall will be co-starred with Katherine Hepburn in "Portrait of a Rebel" . . . Anne Shirley says she won't marry till she's established a \$50,000 annuity for her mother—and all because when Herbert Brenon wanted to adopt Anne and keep her out of pictures, her mother refused and kept her in Hollywood, trying to get in . . . Now Anne's starring in "Miss" and saving for that annuity!

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The Administration Building, the first structure which the visitor to the Texas Centennial exposition sees when he enters the grounds. Above its doorways is a huge mural painting symbolic of the history of Texas. On the left hangs the historic Lone Star banner of the Republic of Texas and on the right the Stars and Stripes of the United States of America.

modern world's fair. Set in the gleaming white face of the building, above the entrance doors, is a brilliantly-colored mural painting on a theme symbolic of the history of the state.

Swaying in the breeze at the left is a banner composed of two broad stripes, one red and one white, and a blue field upon which shines a single huge white star. It is the flag of the Republic of Texas, born just a hundred years ago and an independent nation for nine years. Then it became the state of Texas and that huge white star became a star in the blue field of the American flag which hangs at the right of the mural painting.

Walking past this building and continuing along the beautiful Esplanade, 300 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, with its huge reflecting basin in the center, the visitor sees rising before him the largest of all the exposition buildings—the million-dollar Texas Hall of State. Built of native white limestone, one wing houses exhibits illustrative of the historical events which made the state of Texas, and another is devoted to displays of the social and industrial life of the state. Here, also, is the Hall of Heroes, where a tribute is paid to the pioneers

cattle, cotton and oil which in less than 100 years have placed Texas in the forefront of economic importance.

Since the birth of the republic, cattle have been a vitally important factor in the prosperity of the Lone Star state. Her broad plains were ideal "cow country" and she gave to the world that romantic figure, the cowboy, with his wide-brimmed, high-crowned hat, his leather chaps to protect his legs from the sharp thorns as he chased those gaunt longhorn steers through the mesquite, his high-heeled boots with their jingling spurs and his daring and endurance, necessary for the job of trailing the vast herds north over the cattle trails that led out of Texas. Although the day of the open range is virtually a thing of the past, Texas still has some of the largest cattle ranches and the greatest herds of cattle in the world today, and the cattle business is still one of the keystones in her prosperity.

In contrast to the grassy plains of "Cattland" are the lush river bottoms where "King Cotton" rules. For Texas also holds an outstanding position in the cotton-producing world. And in East Texas,