

SCHOOL GRID TEAMS FACE WAR SEASON FOR FIRST TIME

Bristol and Bensalem Are The First District Elevens To Start Practice

TWO SCHOOLS QUIT

Fallsington and Newtown Dis- band For the Duration; Langhorne to Try

By Jack Gill

War-time football strikes organized scholastic gridiron ranks for the first time this year and prospects of a usual season have already been swept into oblivion. Abnormal times have created burdensome transportation difficulties and many young coaches have disrupted established set-ups by enlisting in the armed forces.

Locally, the situation has been slightly upset. Bristol, first team to get underway, has hopes of seeing its schedule completely carried out. Although they still await final confirmation from two rivals, they believe they will hear from them before the season starts.

Bensalem started practice yesterday and Coach Woody Wetherell began formulating plans to attempt to continue wherever possible. Superintendent William A. Thomas late last summer indicated that they were sure of playing Bensalem, Morrisville, Bristol, and George School. Rather than surrender the sport the boys enjoy so much, the Redskins planned to use public buses to meet their traditional foes if necessary.

Fallsington and Newtown both cancelled the gridiron sport for the duration. The cause was their reason the lack of transportation facilities. Newtown won the "Little Four" conference last year and was coached by Walt Eaton, thence College alumnus Fallsington, tutored by veteran Mike DeRisi, will stress intra-mural gridiron activity to the limit.

Undecided Langhorne has the boys guessing. Up until last week they had formulated plans to attempt to continue wherever possible. Superintendent William A. Thomas late last summer indicated that they were sure of playing Bensalem, Morrisville, Bristol, and George School. Rather than surrender the sport the boys enjoy so much, the Redskins planned to use public buses to meet their traditional foes if necessary.

However, it was intimated yesterday that they had not notified Bensalem of their intention to carry out their obligations. So until they officially start practice, fans will await their announcement.

Morrisville is definitely planning to maintain its complete card. The presence of John Hoffman haven't started practice as yet, but intend to timber up next week when school starts.

Most of the smaller schools have curtailed competitive sports for the duration. Buckingham, Yardley, New Hope, Southampton and Richboro all tossed the towel on the field at the final meeting of the Lower Bucks County School Athletic Conference in Spring. None of them played football, however,

although several completed each Fall in soccer play.

The PIAA state governing body on school athletics, of which all local schools are members, recently made a plea to the effect that it was their hope that all teams could continue along active lines. In some remote instances they called upon community co-operation in assisting the teams by pooling private cars.

Due to the fact that most area institutions do not own their buses, but rather rent them from operators for the school semester, the use of such vehicles is prohibited. As long as finances permit them to do so, most of them plan to use rail and buses to continue.

An increase in gate receipts will be required to adopt such a policy. With college games moving into metropolitan centers and with the Old Grads perusal of his favorite alma mater's games somewhat out of the question, it is expected that more attention will be turned to home town high school games.



Pennsylvania was the birthplace of our country. It is also the state which has contributed the largest number of native born citizens to the rest of the nation. In the early years of our history, the great westward-flowing tide of American migration first spent itself in the agricultural areas of Bucks, Berks, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York and Lebanon Counties in the southeast of Pennsylvania. It then spread west throughout the heavily forested areas of the Alleghenies until the population of our State was as great as a pioneer economy could support. Then from Pittsburgh and Brownsville, whose early name was Redstone Old Fort, the great tide of westbound migration moved down the Ohio into Kentucky and the territory north of the Ohio.

In Pennsylvania was bred a large part of that rugged pioneer stock which settled once and for all, in the Battle of Point Pleasant, the question of whether all the territory east of the Mississippi should be American or European. In the middle of the last century, Pennsylvania contributed a large share of the great numbers who moved west toward the gold fields of California. Throughout its history Pennsylvania has always exported people to the less densely settled parts of our country, and it is safe to say that many of the qualities of enterprise and industry which have become typical of our country are marks of that same heritage which among those who remained at home has made the production of the Keystone State so vital to the national welfare.

Millions of Pennsylvanians have moved west, but many more millions have remained on their own native soil, so that the Keystone State is today the second in point of population in our country and the first in the number of its native white citizens of native parentage.

In 1799, when the area of the United

Mrs. Edward Martin A Good Soldier, Too

When General Edward Martin, Republican candidate, is elected Governor of Pennsylvania this November, that forbidding brick pile on North Front St., Harrisburg, known as the Executive Mansion is assured the skilful ministrations of a competent and kindly First Lady.

The comings and goings of great political figures for many years have been an everyday occurrence to Charity Scott Martin as washing the dinner dishes in her Washington, Pennsylvania, house, or tending her vegetable and flower gardens.

Four calls to a nation's armed service have disturbed the tranquility of the Martin home. The ups and downs of a generation of business and politics have rippled its placid surface from time to time over the years. The quiet, understanding wife of Edward Martin has taken all those things calmly and evenly. So will she shoulder the burdensome duties and heavy responsibilities of being Pennsylvania's First Lady.

Charity Martin, whom a young lawyer wed in 1908 after returning from Spanish-American war service in the Philippines, and to whom his troth was plighted when he quit Waynesburg College to enter the service as a boy in 1898, is a wife rather than a public figure.

In all the years her husband has served as a leader of his party, as Auditor General and State Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and as the Commander of Pennsylvania's 25th Division, Mrs. Martin has made but one public address—and she says it was such a terrifying experience she never wants to do it again.

"It looked so easy, too," she recalls ruefully.

Yet the wife of Edward Martin is gifted with no small measure of political wisdom. It could not be

otherwise with her four decades of close familiarity with the shifting political pictures of her native State, and her husband's closeness to the inner workings of the governmental scene.

More often than anyone knows General Martin seeks her advice in the evening quiet of their Washington County home—and more often even than he realizes, perhaps, the common sense and sound wisdom of the housewife solves a knotty tangle of intricate State affairs. But always, unobtrusively, Mrs. Martin holds her advice until it is sought.

Her multiple hobbies are her home, her flower and kitchen gardens, and her collection of pitchers. The latter would arouse the envy of any antiquarian or collector, and her gardens are the envy of her Washington neighbors.

Both she and the General hasten proudly to show visitors their collection of domestic glassware, which lines spacious china closets in the well-doried Martin household.

All the talk of the tribulations that beset a housewife in the old-fashioned inconveniences of the Executive Mansion at Harrisburg do not dismay Charity Martin.

"A home is a home," is her philosophy. "It doesn't matter much whether it is big or little, modern or old-fashioned, convenient or inconvenient. If you live there, it is home—and home is always a lovely place."

The small, ever-ready-to-smile, motherly and attractive wife of Pennsylvania's great General is a soldier, too.

States was 892,000 square miles, Pennsylvania occupied 5 per cent of the national territory and contained more than 11 per cent of the American people. Since that year of the first census, the territory of continental United States has expanded until it now occupies 3,927,750 square miles. Pennsylvania's 45,126 square miles are today only 1.49 per cent of the national area, and yet Pennsylvania's population is more than 7½ per cent of the nation's total, despite the fact that since 1790 the whole area from the Appalachian Mountains to the Pacific Ocean has been peopled with a native stock to which Pennsylvania has contributed a very large share.

One of the questions which frequently arises in the public mind is that of the size of our population ten years from now or at some longer period in the future. This is a very difficult question to answer because of the constant migration of American people from one part of our nation to another, depending on the ebb and flow of industrial and agricultural opportunity. There is little sound basis for the ex-

act prediction of the future population of any single state, though for the nation as a whole, a close estimate may be made. By constructing a table of life expectancy, the State Planning Board or the Department of Commerce has, however, been able to arrive at an estimate of what Pennsylvania's population would be in 1950 if the factor of migration were eliminated.

If no one came into the State and no one moved out of it, with health conditions remaining substantially what they were in 1940 and if the birth rate does not vary substantially from that of 1940, Pennsylvania's population would be 10,493,460 by 1950. The population of the Commonwealth would also be definitely older. In 1940 the median age group is that between ages 25 and 29. In 1950 the median age group will be that between 30 and 35. The number of persons over 45 would be greater than the number under age 20.

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