

## He Tilted And Tilted For An Hour And The Final Score Was Pinball, \$1.40; Crabb, 0

By WILLIAM CRABB

I took a couple handfuls of the boss' nickels and went out to beat a pinball machine today.

I knew I couldn't win but I didn't think I'd take such a thumping.

For one solid hour I wiggled and waggled, and here's the bad news: Games played—40. Free games won—12. Net loss—\$1.40.

The average slot machine "pays off" around 60 per cent. Trusting that the pinball machine I chose at random was average, the p. b. pays around 30 per cent.

And in order to make sure I'll hit the seven or eight light, de-

hadn't chosen a sour machine, I put two nickels each in 16 different machines in various sections of town. The score there was 32 games played and six games won—not quite 20 per cent.

Now, the game in which I deposited \$1.40 of the boss' dough carried the usual notice: "For amusement only, a game of skill." There are four different ways to win:

1. Make 47,000 or over.
2. Put out all 10 lights.
3. Go through a gate at the side when a red light is on and then get two "free games" each time I hit the seven or eight light, de-

pending which side gate I had negotiated.

4. Go through a gate at the bottom "at any time."

Each of the "free games" I won was on scores of 47,000 once, 48,000 once, 49,000 twice, and 53,000 once.

Not once did I put out all 10 lights. The average number of lights per game was 7.3. Nine lights went out in four out of the 40 games and the fewest was five. Mostly seven or eight lights went out.

In one game I went through the side gate but failed to hit the seven light. Not one of the 200 balls came close to going through the bottom gate.

Despite apologies to the contrary

and with some exceptions, pinball go. The "replay games" began to pile up on the glass face of the machine. When he finished he had 20 "free games."

The lad called the restaurant manager who came over, saw the games on the board and then reached under the machine to trip a little lever. This "took" the games off the machine, in the same way a filling station attendant prepares his pump for the next customer.

The boy, if he hadn't wished to "cash in," could have played the games off by pushing in the coin slot for each game, no more nickels being necessary until he had exhausted his 20 free games.

But this particular lad had hit the jackpot and asked for his

money. The manager returned to his cash register and got the boy a dollar bill.

Meanwhile, another boy about the same age had seen the other's success and followed him to the machine. I watched him play three games.

I asked him if he ever did as well as the chap just ahead of him.

"I hit one like that once," he replied.

I then asked him how he came out in the long run.

The lad just grunted.

At another store a crowd of young men were around a companion playing the pinball game. They cheered him and jibed him. He

enjoyed the attention he was re-ceiving. Then he reached down in his left pocket and brought up nothing.

"Well, that's a buck," he sighed, and the other young men drifted to the soda fountain.

The erstwhile player dipped into his right pocket and pulled out some change.

"Well, I've still enough left for postage," he said. And from underneath the machine he pulled a laundry bag, the kind students use to mail their clothes home. He bought some stamps, put them on the bag and left the drug store.

He made some inquiries. The young man is employed here. He is single. And he puts at least 50 cents a day in pinball machines. He also

mails his laundry home to his mother.

And the possibility of making a "sure thing" out of a gamble has appealed to the baser natures of some of the players.

For example, one regular cus-tomer at a drugstore brought a little drill with which he bored a tiny hole in the wooden side of the machine. He rammed the drill against one of the lights and jiggled it, registering a thousand each time it contacted the bumper. He had \$4 coming on the machine when the druggist discovered the "racket" and ran him out of the store.

The fellow didn't realize that for amusement only" meant just what it said, because you can't win.

## Rotary Good Will Envoy After War Debated Here

(Continued on Page Four)

there would be strict supervision and policing of the conquered countries while they established new governments.

It would be during this time, he explained, that "our organization could be helpful."

"In practically all of them there are roots that can be brought to life," Mr. Head said.

Though there are no official activities of the Rotary in axis-subjugated countries now, nevertheless the spirit of the organization continues, he said. Such a spirit, he added, was revealed in letters which, by one means or another, have been sent out of the conquered lands.

Rotary ambassadors after the war would provide "someone they can talk to like a human being" without the atmosphere of hidden intentions, he said.

Mr. Head is a graduate of Columbia and Harvard universities and since 1925 has been headmaster of the Montclair (New Jersey) Academy for Boys.

## AMPUTATION OF ARM IS FORBIDDEN

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 9 (U.P.)

—A decision of the Washington supreme court today forbade amputation of an 11-year-old girl's enlarged arm in the face of her mother's opposition.

The girl, Patricia Hudson of Seattle, had wanted the arm removed so she might live a more normal life but her mother, Mrs. Hudson, objected because she feared the operation might cost the child's life.

Patricia's four brothers and five sisters were aligned against their mother and appealed to Superior Judge William G. Long at Seattle to order the operation. Judge Long ordered the operation, conditional on supreme court approval.

OVERRULING Judge Long's order, the high court held in a 6 to 3 decision that unless custody of the child were awarded to another guardian "the child may not be subjected to a surgical operation without the mother's consent."

Doctors testified there was a "50-50" chance that the operation would kill the girl.

A balanced, nourishing diet is assured, but life-long eating habits may have to be changed. No danger of lack of staples or vital elements of diet.

COFFEE, TEA AND COCOA—These imported beverages are quite likely to be rationed on a choice or block system permitting the housewife to choose the beverage she wants.

## Food

Ample supplies on hand: housewives should use as many as possible to relieve demands for tin cans.

WHEAT—Large surpluses from previous years on hand.

CANNED GOODS—Civilian supplies being cut down in favor of orders for lend-lease and the armed forces.

## Clothing

RATIONING—Undoubtedly can be avoided this year; enough on hand to meet normal demands but not enough for "panic buying."

STYLE—Additional changes will be ordered for men, women and children; no more frills, because "dressing as usual" is out, but clothes will be warm and adequate.

COTTON—Will be used more and more for civilian garments. Ample stocks on hand.

WOOL—Demands of armed services will make less of this available for civilians, but transports from Australia are bringing back large amounts which had not been counted on originally.

SHOES—Plenty of shoes in retail stores now to meet immediate demands, but future developments may eventually affect civilian supply.

## Transportation and Heating

GASOLINE—Already being rationed on east coast. Discussions for nation-wide rationing as rubber conservation measure going forward.

TIRES—Present stocks will have to last until the end of 1943—maybe longer.

AUTOMOBILES—No more being manufactured, those in the stockpile being rationed to essential users.

FUEL OIL—Shortage exists because of transportation difficulties. Officials urge oil-burning heating apparatus be converted to coal-burning type.

COAL—Ample supplies but difficulties in moving it may cause shortage next winter. Consumers should buy coal now.

BUSES—Already restricted to essential uses. Sightseeing buses, for instance, are out. Additional pooling for necessary transportation is inevitable.

RAILROADS—Less deluxe service, even famous streamliners may be converted to carrying more local traffic.

AIRPLANES—Lines already taken over by government, many schedules reduced, and informal "rationing" of space in effect.

## Housing:

CONSTRUCTION—Virtually stopped except in war-boomed communities.

UNOCCUPIED HOUSES—Will not be commandeered, as in Britain now, unless situation becomes more serious.

## MARY MEYER DIES AFTER BRIEF ILLNESS

Mrs. Mary Meyer, a resident of Indianapolis since 1909, died here yesterday after a brief illness. She was 74 and lived at 526 E. Morris st.

Mrs. Meyer was the widow of Henry Meyer, and a native of Germany.

Surviving are three sons, Henry, Adolph and Ernest, all of Indianapolis, and nine grandchildren.

Services will be conducted by the Rev. William C. Nelson, pastor of the Emanuel Reformed church, at 1 p.m. Thursday at the G. H. Herrmann funeral home. Burial will be Crown Hill cemetery.

## Petit Challenges All Ballots In 5 Precincts of 7th Ward

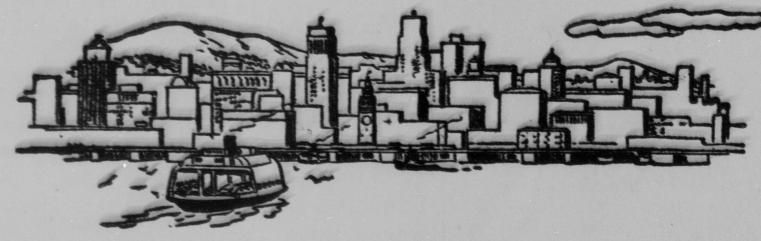
The validity of all ballots in precincts 1, 5, 6, 8 and 9 of the seventh ward were challenged today by Otto Petit in the recount contest brought by Jesse Hutsell for the Republican sheriff nomination.

Mr. Petit charged, in protesting the ballots, that initials on the back of the votes were not those of certified clerks in the precincts.

At the same time, Glenn B. Ralston challenged the validity of 79 ballots in the sixth precinct of the seventh ward in the recount contest brought against him by Toney Toney in 14 precincts.

## San Francisco

A story-book adventure



The times have telescoped the past, and people live with a hundred years of romance and adventure in San Francisco today. They see it all about them like the stories from a book.

If you know San Francisco and come here now—in uniform, or to visit someone in the service, or on business (we're not inviting merely pleasure seekers now because of the national dedication to the war)—you will find this the same lovely city as before, rising pastel-tinted on its hills in the sun. You will hear the same church bells on the morning air, scent the same flowers on the sidewalk stands, glide in the same cable cars over the hills, see the same attractive windows in the shopping streets....



But—San Francisco will be different; more thrilling... more inspiring. You may say, "This city has the feeling which it must have had in Gold Rush days."

There's a new vigor in the people, a new forthrightness and adventure in the way they live. And this, like the cool salt-laden breezes, will get into your blood, filling you with buoyant energy and confidence.

San Francisco is the same world-loved symbol that it always was, but with new notes in the score... swift planes occasionally roaring overhead, busy army trucks and jeeps in the streets, men and women in uniform everywhere, air-raid-shelter notices on the granite fronts of buildings...



Of course, the ships on the bay are all gray now. One may stand on Telegraph Hill and see it all, including the world's two greatest bridges... the islands... the all-enveloping hills...

Landward are the pagodas of Chinatown and the tall buildings of the business city. When this town was young, men signalled to it with a semaphore from this hill to tell the coming of each vessel through the Golden Gate. San Francisco has always been a port of adventure.

And just as men and women here have always loved good living, so they do today. If you come here, you will find your hotel service impeccable, the night clubs various and cosmopolitan, the world-famous food of this city served with accustomed care.

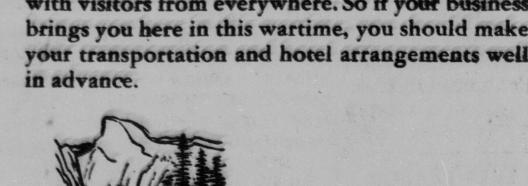
You may join with San Franciscans in their love of the theatre, of music and the arts, and of sports. Some morning you may play golf on the green fairways above the Golden Gate, or take a horse and ride with others through the fragrance of Golden Gate Park—out to the white sand beach and the waves that roll from China.



Little things will make pictures in your mind, to stay: the splendid bearing of the fighting men; the sailors in dungarees from the merchant ships; the cheerfulness and good manners of people everywhere; the rhythmic dance-crowds in hotels at night; little restaurants with the food and atmosphere of many lands; the gilded splendor of a Chinese temple; shops with rare books... with elegant things in silver, glass and pottery... with treasures from the Orient; the glittering jewelry palaces...



San Francisco is, of course, a busy place, thronged with visitors from everywhere. So if your business brings you here in this wartime, you should make your transportation and hotel arrangements well in advance.



Within a few hours of San Francisco are many delightful places that you should some time see: the famous wine country of little valleys and gently rolling hills; the forests of giant redwoods, biggest trees on earth; Yosemite National Park, with its soaring granite cliffs and silvery waterfalls; mile-high Lake Tahoe, Mark Twain's "Sea of the Sky"; the quaint mining towns of '49 along the Mother Lode; Monterey, once capital of all the Californias, and nearby Del Monte, Carmel and Santa Cruz.

We will be glad to send you a little booklet on the delightful region centered by this city, telling also what to see and where to dine and dance and shop in San Francisco. Please address:

Californians Inc.  
703 Market Street, San Francisco, California

Buy War Bonds and Stamps Now • See California after the War

## The Civilian Outlook

Lifelong Eating Habits May Be Changed;  
Clothing to Be Adequate but Without Frills.

WASHINGTON, June 9 (U.P.)—What's ahead for civilians in the next few months?

Government officials gave the public a preview today of changes it may expect in food, clothing and social habits.

General suggestions to consumers made by Joseph L. Weiner, deputy

supervisor of the war production board:

BANANAS—Not as freely available as they used to be.

PORK—Increased demands by other United Nations may decrease the amount available for civilians.

FISH—Some shortages because some waters are no longer safe for fishermen. Salmon becoming scarce.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Ample supplies on hand; housewives should use as many as possible to relieve demands for tin cans.

WHEAT—Large surpluses from previous years on hand.

CANNED GOODS—Civilian supplies being cut down in favor of orders for lend-lease and the armed forces.

COTTON—Will be used more and more for civilian garments. Ample stocks on hand.

WOOL—Demands of armed services will make less of this available for civilians, but transports from Australia are bringing back large amounts which had not been counted on originally.

SHOES—Plenty of shoes in retail stores now to meet immediate demands, but future developments may eventually affect civilian supply.

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AUTOMOBILES—No more being manufactured, those in the stockpile being rationed to essential users.

FUEL OIL—Short