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Nothing on the table tempts you?

And you look back, with grown-up longing to those days when "a hunk of bread and a chunk of cheese" were the *piece de resistance* supreme?

Indigestion, too!

Well, don't try to prescribe for yourself. See your doctor, because chronic indigestion is sometimes a symptom of tuberculosis.

UNCOVER TUBERCULOSIS BY MODERN METHODS

Let the doctor be your guide

COLORED YOUTH ATTEMPS TO WRECK TRAIN

Charged with attempting to wreck a freight train on the Octararo branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Ireland Moore, Negro, 17 years old of near Liberty Grove, was given a hearing before Magistrate Howard Pugh of Port Deposit, and held with out bond for action of the September grand jury.

Officers say the boy admitted placing cross tie on the track with the idea of playing hero and "discovering a plot" in hopes of collecting a reward.

The engineer of the freight train noted an object in the center of the track as his train was approaching a sharp curve. The train was being operated at a slow speed and was stopped as it came up to the danger point. The crew investigated and found two cross ties between the rails.

Aaron Burr a Busy Man in War and in Politics

Aaron Burr, born in Newark, N. J., February 6, 1756, was educated at the college of New Jersey (later called Princeton university) and was prominent in the war of the Revolution. In 1778 he resigned his commission as colonel, partly on account of ill health and partly through disappointment at not being promoted more rapidly. In 1782 he was admitted to the bar in Albany.

His progress in politics was rapid. In 1784 he was elected to the state legislature; in 1789 became attorney-general of the state, and was United States senator from 1791 until 1797. His efficiency in the presidential canvass of 1800 caused the friends of Jefferson to bring him forward for the vice presidency. An equal number of votes having been thrown for Jefferson and Burr, the election went into the house of representatives. On the thirty-sixth ballot Jefferson was chosen President and, in accordance with the constitutional provision, Burr became Vice President, serving from 1801 to 1805.

His unethical conduct in trying to defeat the candidate of his party caused him to lose his political influence, observes a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. He ran for governor of New York and was defeated. The bitterness of that contest led to a duel, in 1804, between Burr and Alexander Hamilton, in which the latter was killed. Burr was later tried for treason on the charge of attempting to establish an empire which should embrace some of the southwestern states of the Union. He died September 14, 1836.

Small Tables for Homes Used in Ancient Times

In Queen Elizabeth's time, tables for the most part were of the board and hinged-board type supported on trestles. The Elizabethans had little need for small tables in their mode of living, but with the development of printing, the reading of books at night required a readjustment of lighting and the small table was the result. We can trace through these small pieces of furniture the influence of the age of Queen Anne, the early Georges, the various French Louis periods and on through the empire, writes an authority in the Los Angeles Times.

The small table as a distinct article of furniture came into popularity in England about the middle of the Eighteenth century when the general use of tea, coffee and chocolate required furniture of this type. We find at this time the dropleaf, octagonal, gateleg, triangular dropleaf and tripod base, tile-top, tiny candlestands, butterfly, lyre-motif and a great number of other forms. Many of them were designed with plain or cabriole legs, having spade or claw-and-ball feet, plain or carved knees. We can safely say the general type was the tripod.

The small table was an important adjunct in the furnishing of a room and the American craftsmen used considerable ingenuity in fashioning them. A few American cabinetmakers modified the styles of Chippendale. The designs of Hepplewhite and Sheraton were generally copied by our cabinetmakers. Sheraton's designs were very popular. Card tables, work tables and Pembrokes were common after 1800.

Wildlife Fears Scent of Man

Of all the scents, that of man is the most feared by wildlife, much more so than the sight of him, according to a writer in the Detroit News. And the reason for this is, of course, that throughout the ages all animals have been pursued by man and his smell, therefore, instantly brings to the surface the timeless dread of their greatest enemy. A deer, for instance, will often gaze upon a man in sheer curiosity, but will instantly flee upon getting wind of him. Since the beginning of time nature has showered her greatest gifts into the lap of man, but on the whole he has shown only base ingratitude, and heedlessly continues to destroy and dangerously deplete her magnificent creations. In the open all senses must be mighty keen, and so nature in her great wisdom has endowed her charges with faculties that will give them at least a fighting chance in a life that is always hard.

White Woman of the Genesee

Mary Jemison (1743-1843) was captured by Indians from her western Pennsylvania home when she was fifteen years old and lived with them the rest of her life. She married first a young Delaware warrior, and, after his death, an old chief, Hiokatoo. After the American Revolution she was given a large tract of land on the Genesee. She leased much of it to white settlers and became noted for her kindness and philanthropy.

Top of Submerged Range

Like the other smaller islands of the West Indies, Jamaica is the very top of a submerged range of mountains, which rise out of the sea as the last vestiges of a remote age. The contour of the land was quite aptly described nearly 400 years ago by its discoverer, Columbus, who, in telling his queen, Isabella, about it, crumpled a piece of paper in his hand to make an impromptu relief-map.

Henry Clay Was Known as the "Great Pacificator"

With Webster and Calhoun, Henry Clay formed the great triumvirate of what has been called the golden age of American oratory. His gift for public speaking and debate, combined with his personal magnetism, helped to make him more popular with the people as a whole than any of his contemporaries during his lifetime.

Though born in Virginia, on April 12, 1777, Clay moved to Kentucky when he was twenty-one, and his point of view during his political career was that of the West. An active supporter of protection of home manufactures, writes Leslie Hartley in the Washington Star, his name is inseparably linked with what he made known as the "American system."

Clay entered public life early, was secretary of state under Adams and served for many years in congress. His long service as speaker of the house is a conspicuous part in his career; he was the first to develop the possibilities of that position.

On the question of slavery Clay took the middle ground, pleasing neither side. While he regarded slavery as grievously wrong in principle, he disliked and distrusted the abolitionists and their propaganda. His position between the two extremes, however, enabled him to play a part as mediator and he became known as the "great pacificator."

Though he sought the presidency of his country many times, Clay is remembered not so much for his long and unsuccessful struggle as for his important services in congress. When he died in 1852 his body lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol building.

Word Eisteddfod Means "Sitting" or "Session"

The eisteddfod, an annual Welsh national festival, is accompanied by competitions in the musical arts most associated with the history of the Welsh people.

The Welsh word means literally "sitting" or "session," notes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It was applied of old to Welsh assemblies of bards, whose meetings traditionally go back to the Fifth and Sixth centuries. The eisteddfods of definite record, however, begin much later than that. The earliest actual account of one of these festivals is of the one held in 1170 by Lord Rhys at his castle in Aberteifi.

In that century the eisteddfod appears also to have been a regularly constituted court of a sort, its function being to license bards and regulate their privileges. In the time of the Tudors it was still recognized as a tribunal of authority and Queen Elizabeth issued a commission for holding one in 1658.

During the next century the custom seems to have lapsed entirely, but it was revived in the Nineteenth century, and restored to its importance in Welsh life. The eisteddfod is held every year, in North and South Wales alternately.

Music competitions of a similar nature as the eisteddfod and under the same name are also held chiefly among people of Welsh origin or descent, in the United States and some of the British dominions.

Dog-Owned Island

Juan de Nova is in the Mozambique channel, nearly a hundred miles from the coast. Four hundred years ago it was an Isle of Birds at which Portuguese ships called for water, turtles and fruit. Many a brave ship was wrecked on its lonely shores, and marooned cats and rats found a happy hunting-ground. Then the dogs came, in the same way, and from that time Juan de Nova has been a kingdom of dogs, says London Tit-Bits Magazine. Large and dangerous packs of them roam the island, hunt in the thick bush, and prey along the beaches. Well-nigh every known breed is represented. It is stated that the different packs claim their own territory, and woe betide a dog which dares pass the unseen borders. The dogs, whose tails droop like those of wolves, resent the presence of men; and often a ship's watering company will be attacked.

Origin of the National Grange

On January 13, 1866, Oliver H. Kelley started on a trip through the South during which he conceived the idea of a fraternity of farmers to restore agriculture and unite North and South. The first meeting of the founders was held on November 15, 1867, for the purpose of organizing an order of agriculture in the United States. On December 4, 1867, a formal session was held at Washington and the National Grange was organized and officers elected.

Profitable World War Deal

A most profitable transaction in the World war was the purchase of a German register by the British Secret Service in Belgium in 1917. It contained far more information about the German military forces than had been secured in the previous three years from an army of spies. The seller, says Collier's Weekly, accepted $500 for it when he could have successfully demanded several hundred times as much money.

BACK TO THE FARM MOVEMENT CONTINUES

The back-to-the-farm movement continues undiminished according to indications of a special 1938 survey just released. In describing the results, William L. Austin, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, say that one in every nine of the 3,000 farms enumerated reported persons who had not resided upon a farm five years previously. Farms in selected counties in 40 States were included in the project, the field work of which was done by the statisticians of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Bureau of the Census.

The proportion of this migration is about the same as for the selected counties shown by the regular Farm Census three years earlier. The average number of person for each enumeration year was 3.0. In nearly half of the farms involved three or more persons were recorded in the farm migration and their total represented nearly three-fourths of the entire farmward trek. The same general situation prevailed in the selected counties in 1935. This and other internal evidence indicate that the sample, although very small, is representative to a fair degree.

The 1938 survey covered the movement during the period 1930 to 1935. Thus, as the two years 1933 and 1934 were common to each period covered the more recent, but very limited, survey shows that the farmward movement of city people to the wide open spaces during 1935, 1936, and 1937 was probably of about the same magnitude as that during 1930, 1931, and 1932.

LEGAL TO PASS POLICE CARS

It's "perfectly legal and proper" for motorists to pass police cars or motorcycles traveling at less than the maximum speed, the Keystone Automobile Club declares in a bulletin prepared in answer to numerous requests for advice on this subject.

"Of course," says the bulletin, "drivers must exercise good judgment in passing. Road and traffic conditions may not warrant the maximum speed, and under such conditions motorists should remain in line, regardless of whether the lead car is a police vehicle or just another motorist, operating in accordance with safe driving principles.

"Since the beginning of the 50-mile-per-hour enforcement campaign in Pennsylvania motorists have from time to time complained that the white cars of the State Motor Police have interfered with free movement of traffic by proceeding at less than the maximum speed. Drivers have hesitated to pass the white cars, even on three-lane highways, with resulting long lines of slow- moving traffic.

"It should be obvious that highway patrolmen of this or any other State cannot be expected to operate all day at maximum speed. The very nature of their duties precludes it. So long as motorists observe the rules of common-sense driving, they have every right to pass vehicles operated by policemen."

The Name Maurice

The name Maurice, from the Latin, means "Moorish," which by implication is "dark-skinned." It is therefore suited to brunette men, writes Florence A. Cowles in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Maurice, prince of Orange (1567-1625), one of the most skillful generals of his age, led the Dutch in driving the Spaniards out of the Netherlands. Maurice, elector of Saxony (1521-53), was a German general of great ability. Among other past bearers of this name who have achieved fame in various ways are: Abbot, Sir (d. 1642), English merchant, one of the council for settling the colony of Virginia; Marshal Saxe (d. 1750), great French soldier; De Haas (d. 1895), Dutch marine painter who emigrated to this country and won a high reputation with his "Farragut Passing the Forts," and others.

German Raider "Norwegian"

In 1916 a German raiding ship passed the inspection of the British blockade in the North sea and, in the next seven months, sunk ten of the Allies' vessels. It was disguised as a Norwegian sailing ship, says Collier's Weekly, and every detail was Norwegian, including its cargo, language, and clothing of the crew, furniture, photographs, ship's papers, logbook and flag. It even carried the name of a real Norwegian ship that was due to arrive at the blockade in a few hours.

Invented Surf Riding

What Polynesian first stood erect on a slab of light wood and sped beachward on the forecrest of a Pacific wave is not known. Whoever he was, he invented Hawaii's sport of kings—and queens—surf riding. Legend has it that King Kamehameha I, ancient island conqueror, rode the waves when he was very old. Capt. James Cook, great English explorer, found surf riders in Hawaii when he discovered the islands in the middle Eighteenth century.

Why isn't a decree of divorce a perting injunction?

STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Section meetings on tuberculosis, vocational education and rehabilitation, trends in recreational programs, community adjustment of the mentally deficient, community problems in the care of children discharged from institutions, housing problems rural and urban, and on problems of special significance in the care of dependent children and in the administration of relief, were included in the program for the annual meeting of the Maryland State Conference of Social Welfare, held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 9, 10 and 11.

The symposium on tuberculosis was held Friday morning, and was presided over by Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health. The discussion covered the following: Surgery in tuberculosis control; sanatorium care in Maryland; Clinic activities of the Maryland Tuberculosis Association; the control program of the City of Baltimore; modern methods of treatment; the extent to which tuberculosis is responsible for incapacitation in public assistance cases; the work of the United States Public Health Service in the schools; the epidemiology of tuberculosis; and the importance of nutrition in a tuberculosis program: The speakers included:

Dr. T. B. Aycock, University Hospital.

Dr. H. Warren Buckler, Baltimore City Health Department.

Mr. W. B. Matthews, Maryland Tuberculosis Association.

Dr. Huntington Williams, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore.

Dr. W. A. Bridges, Superintendent, Eudowood Sanatorium.

Miss Pauline Bushey, Board of State Aid and Charities.

Dr. W. Ross Cameron, Deputy State Health Officer, Hagerstown.

Dr. C. H. Halliday, Epidemiologist, State Department of Health.

Mrs. Jean Loosli, Nutritionist, State Department of Health.

The conference was opened Thursday afternoon. There was a general session at night which will be addressed by Mr. Thurman W. Arnold, United States Assistant Attorney General who spoke on the "Social Philosophy of Tomorrow". On Friday there were section meetings in the morning and afternoon. The annual business meeting with the adress of the president, took place at a luncheon meeting; and there was a dinner session at night which was addressed by Howard W. Odum of the Univesity of North Carolina. Dr. Odum's subject was "The New Realism of Social Work".

The section meetings continued on Saturday morning. The speaker at the closing general session was Mrs. Elizabeth McCord de Schweinitz of the Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic.

The officers of the conference are Mrs. Adolf Guttmacher, President; Mrs. J. Milton Patterson and Miss Estella Everett, Vice-President; Mr. Howard C. Hill, Treasurer. Detailed information regarding the program may be obtained from the conference secretary, Mrs. Pauline C. Nowell, 16 West Saratoga Street, Baltimore.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, June 19.

The Golden Text will be from Psa. 134:8 "Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible Psa. 65:2: "O thou that hearest prayer, unto thee shall all flesh come."

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the following, page 134: "Jesus said, "I knew that thou hearest me always," and he raised Lazareth from the dead, stilled the tempest, healed the sick, walked on the water. There is divine authority for believing in the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance."

CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Basic plans for the International Convention of Christian Education, representing the Protestant forces of the United States and Canada, to be held in Columbus, Ohio, June 28 to July 3, 1938, are practically completed. Reports already indicate that as many as 5,000 persons will assemble in the capital city of Ohio to consider the many questions affecting Protestant Christianity in the United States and Canada. As the importance of the questions to be considered at the convention dawns upon the Protestant forces, it is expected that this number will be somewhat increased.

Full information regarding the convention program and registration may be obtained from the International Council of Regligious Education, 203 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

If you want a wedding cake dream, eat it before retiring.