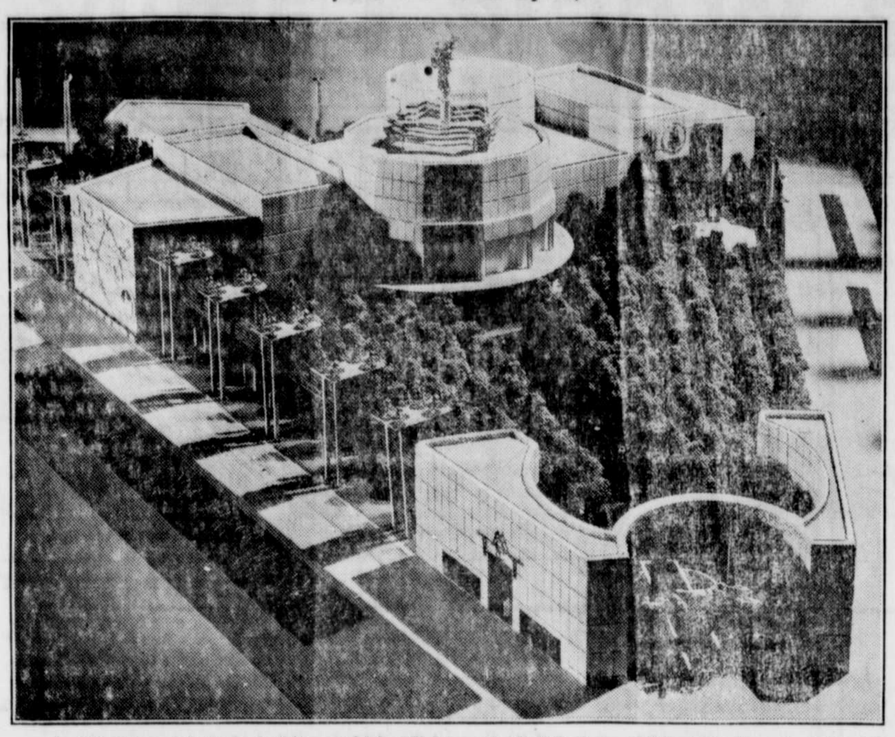
BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM EXHIBIT PLANNED AT NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

Unusually Attractive Display Being Arranged For 1939 Exposition By A. T. & T. Company



Architects' model of the buildings which will house the Bell System exhibit at the New York World's Fair. They were designed by Voorhees, Gmelin and Walker.

An unusually attractive group of buildings, set upon three beautifully landscaped acres, will contain the exhibit of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company at the 1939 World's Fair, to be held on Long Island next year, beginning February 18, 1939.

The exact nature of the exhibits has not as yet been announced, but it is known that they will demonstrate and display the latest in telephony as well as the part the telephone plays in the world's affairs. The buildings are conservatively modern, surrounded by groves of trees and are expected to be a mecca during the busy days of the fair.

would a
DOT
in any other
FACE
look the
SAME
?

The plaintive, agonized look . . . the sense of utter wrong . . . the mouth pursed up in hotly passionate query!

Only Gluyas Williams can draw such a face . . . and only through our paper can residents of this community follow his unparalleled skill!

Don't Miss
THE FUNNIES

CRUCIBLE

A story of circumstance and its near-disastrous consequences . . . by

BEN AMES WILLIAMS

Running serially in these columns, the story of a Boston merchant whose family was torn asunder by the lurid word, "Murder!" Ben Ames Williams takes John Sentry to the electric chair . . . and then comes a surprise.

DON'T MISS IT!

It's hard to beat a good politician now. You can expose his faults, as usual, but to his followers they seem virtues.

MOVING CLOCK FOUND TO RUN SLOWER THAN STATIONARY ONE

Bell Laboratories Scientist Confirms 40-Year Old Theory

A famous theory of science, announced forty years ago, has at last been confirmed by experiments in the Bell Telephone Laboratories, according to a paper presented by Dr. Herbert E. Ives before a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington recently. Dr. Ives has shown that a moving clock actually does run slower than one at rest. So slight is the slowing-down that no speeds available to experimenters

Dr. Herbert E. Ives of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, who has just confirmed a famous scientific theory which proves that a moving clock actually runs more slowly than one at rest.

when the theory was announced were adequate for a crucial test. But by using as a "clock" the light-giving oscillation of a hydrogen ion, which can be shot down a vacuum tube at a thousand miles a second, it is possible to measure a definite change in the color of the light. That, of course, means a change in the rate of vibration of the atom.

Dr. Ives' apparatus uses a vacuum tube in which there is a small amount of hydrogen. An electric arc breaks down the hydrogen molecules into charged ions. These are picked up by a high-voltage electric field and brought up to speeds of the order of a thousand miles a second. Looking into the end of the tube, the observer sees these ions approaching him, and by means of a mirror he also sees them apparently receding from him.

If his eyes were sufficiently sensitive to color, he would notice that the receding ones were redder than the approaching ones; this is the Doppler effect, which also makes the horn of an approaching car sound higher pitched than that of a receding car. But as compared with the color of stationary ions, those moving in either direction are redder; that is, they vibrate more slowly. And that is what Fitzgerald, Larmor and Lorentz proposed nearly 40 years ago—atomic "clocks" oscillating more slowly as they move through a stationary medium called "the ether."

Man likes to fool himself. By wearing his belt six inches lower, he can make himself think his 40-inch paunch is a 34.

Development of Electricity

In the days of Benjamin Franklin almost the only known manifestations of electrical forces were those associated with the very tiny quantity of electricity at a rather high voltage. For the most precise quantitative measurements of such voltages Sir William Snow Harris devised 100 years ago an electrometer in which the attraction between two oppositely charged metal disks was weighed by a chemist's balance. But almost simultaneously with his invention the researches of Michael Faraday on the manifestations of electricity when circulated in much larger quantity at a very much lower voltage by dynamos swung the trend of thought in a new direction and led to the development of the electric power industry.

Naming Canadian Passenger Cars

Canadian National railways use this plan for naming their passenger cars: Sleeping cars are named after stations, sleeping room cars, or chambrettes, take their names from seaports. Parlor and parlor-buffet cars are named for Canadian lakes, cafe-parlor coaches for Canadian rivers. Capes are the source of names for compartment-observation-library cars, while another type of this car, equipped with a buffet, draws its name from famous forts.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"God" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 3.

The Golden Text will be from Psa. 20:5: "We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Psa. 40:8: "Wilt thou also disannul thy judgement? wilt thou condemn me, that thou mayst be righteous?"

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 255: "Mortal man has made a covenant with his eyes to belittle Deity with human conceptions. In league with material sense, mortals take limited views of all things."

MARYLAND CCC QUOTA

J. Milton Patterson, executive secretary of the Board of State Aid and Charities, has announced that Maryland must fill a quota of 787 vacancies in the July Civilian Conservation Corps enrollment.

Assignments for 549 white enrollees and 238 Negroes will be available, Patterson said. Of the total the State must fill, 508 will be filled from the counties and 279 from Baltimore city. Allegany county, with a quota of 141, ranks next to Baltimore.

Other county quotas are: Anne Arundel, 20; Baltimore, 30; Calvert, 2; Caroline, 9; Carroll, 10; Cecil, 20; Charles, 11; Dorchester, 25; Frederick, 23; Garrett, 45; Harford, 16; Howard, 19; Kent, 4; Monagomery, 14; Prince George's, 61; Queen Anne's, 5; St. Mary's 9; Somerset, 8; Talbot, 2; Washington, 24; Wicomcio, 2; Worcester, 8.

Explorers who trade glass beads for gold didn't cheat the natives. Natives wanted the beads, and that is what makes diamonds valuable.

There's More to Sponge Than Just Mass of Cells

As you see it, a sponge is just a mass of little cells. When it is alive and breathing, if not exactly kicking, in its ocean bed, these cells are filled with jelly. It lives on the water it absorbs through its small pores, the waste water passing out through the large holes at the top.

During its infancy the sponge propels itself by the lashing of innumerable tiny hairs, but when it grows to maturity it settles down to be a real "stick-in-the-mud," says a writer in London Answers Magazine.

For centuries the true nature of the sponge baffled the scientific mind. It was once thought to be a vegetable and at one period was confidently accepted as a nest created by the worms which not unnaturally are often found in it. Not until a hundred years ago did the truth dawn on the scientist Robert Grant.

There are over 2,000 known varieties of sponges, of beautiful and fantastic shapes. One resembles a wineglass of enormous size, and others are commonly found in the form of cups, balls, fans, and discs. But the most fascinating of all are the "glass sponges" found in eastern waters.

Some have their skeletons of transparent flint covered with a delicate network of the finest lace, which in perfection of design rivals the efforts of the skilled lace-maker. Others again are made up of almost transparent gauze. All these are, of course, "show-pieces" which cannot be used in the bath.

Swallows Quicker Than Pigeons to Find Homes

According to experiments of zoologists, wild birds, especially swallows, have more of a sense of orientation and are thus better able to find their homes than even the long-heralded carrier pigeon. Swallows, starlings, and wrynecks could find their homes from distances as far as 1,200 miles.

The question of the homing of birds is really an ancient one, mention of the use of homing pigeons having been made in the writing of Anacreon about 550 B. C. During the reign of the caliphs, in the year A. D. 1200, the pigeon post received its highest development.

The use of the homing instinct of pigeons was not confined to post-office activities, states a writer in the Chicago Tribune. The development of the carrier pigeon for war purposes was put on a grandiose scale by the French just prior to the Franco-Prussian war.

When a bird properly trained is released in an unknown region it first circulates about the place and then proceeds in the arc of a large circle until it strikes a landmark that it recognizes, and from then on it takes the short path home. This accounts for the fact, so often observed, that pigeons taken to great distances, if they return, do so only after taking an unusually long time. The fact that pigeons get about with difficulty at night also is explained, for landmarks are obscured.

Round Head—Optimistic

If your head tends to roundness both front and back, you are optimistic, resourceful, and speculative, according to a psychologist in Pearson's London Weekly. Your weak points are impulsiveness, recklessness, and a tendency to gamble. Work which entails risk and adventure, and an element of chance, will have a special appeal for you. You might make an excellent journalist. Many first-class athletes come from the "round head" class. In order to get the best out of yourself, you should curb your extreme speculative instinct. Investigate before you gamble, and do not take so many "long shots." Associate with people who are more cautious than yourself, but avoid the extremely cautious type.

Map Shows Paradise

Paradise was once situated deep in the jungles of South Africa, according to a copy of the famous 500-year-old Catalan world map, exhibited in London. It places the mythical spot at the source of the Nile. The original of the map is preserved at Modena, Italy. Ireland is described on the map as a Hibernian island "where people can never die. When they are so old that they wish to die, they have to be taken away to the mainland."

Nutria Native of South Africa

The nutria is a native of South Africa, although it is specially bred on "farms" in many parts of the world. It measures between one and two feet long, not counting a long scaly tail. In color, it may be anything between brown and yellow. In habits it is really of an aquatic nature, but will easily drop this and wander anywhere in search of food. Before preparing, the fur is rather harsh and stiff.

Nighthawk Protected by Nature

The nighthawk, which is frequently observed at dusk, is well endowed by nature in protective coloration. When it is incubating it can hardly be distinguished from its surroundings. It usually picks a site on a gravel roof or the ground and makes no nest for its eggs. While flying it is constantly gobbling up insects which form the bulk of its diet.

COURT VERDICT IN BANK CASE

Sum of $75,701.24 Involved In Action Against Oxford Resident

Chester County Court entered a direct verdict, the second within a week, in the sum of $75,701.24 against John H. Ware, Jr., of Oxford, Pa., defendant in an action instituted by the Farmers' Bank and Trust Company, of Lancaster, trustees, to recover $75,000 on a note given by Ware in 1931.

Ware, in 1931, purchased 500 shares of stock of the now defunct Farmers' Trust Company, Lancaster, relying, he testified, on the representations of William J. Newhauser, then president of the bank. He borrowed money from the bank on notes and made the stock purchase, but upon learning of alleged misrepresentations concerning the ownership of the stock he ceased payments.

Defendant Ware contended he owed only $36,000

On June 13, a direct verdict was entered against Ware in the sum of $55,290.57, as the result of an action in assumpsit instituted by John S. Cochran and others acting as liquidating trustees of certain assets of the Lancaster Trust Company.

TIGHT SEAL MAKES PAPER PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS

Paper garmentbags and wrappings, and cardboard closets and boxes protect against clothes moths only if they are sealed tightly at every opening and if the clothes or other contents were entirely free of moths when the container was sealed. Once moths get inside paper or cardboard containers, damage will result, even though the paper has been treated with cedar, tar, or pine oil. Scented paper or cardboard is no more effective against moths than plain paper. Printers' ink in newspaper has no protective value.

According to Miss Helen Shelby, Clothing Specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, clothing which has just been dry cleaned or washed before wrapping in unbroken paper with the edges carefully sealed will remain safe from moths indefinitely. Unbroken hat boxes or other cardboard containers will also exclude moths if carefully sealed. To destroy any that may have found its way in with the clothing, add enough flake napthalene to the package.

The many cardboard closets and garment bags for sale nowadays are of value only if every opening is sealed against moths and if the clothing or other material going into them contains no moths.

Miss Shelby points out that more information on clothes moths may be found in a new leaflet of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The title of the publication is "Clothes Moths", the number is 145, and copies may be obtained free of charge by writing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SUCCESSFUL BASEBALL SEASON

The most successful sports year in West Nottingham Academy's history was climaxed this spring by a baseball team which won seven out of eight games with other schools. This team, coached by H. G. Hanna and trained by Russell Faber, was a hard-hitting, smart-fielding bunch.

Severely shaken by a serious knee-injury to the varsity catcher, Alan Skinner, in the first game in the season, the team ran into Mt. Saint Joseph's in Baltimore before it could be properly re-organized, and after a hard battle, suffered its only defeat of the year by a score of 5 to 3. This was on April 16, and the team was unbeaten after that date.

James Yerkes, of Calvert, took Skinner's place back of the bat, and the two pichers, Lovell Chase of Oxford, and Gustave Juskey of High Bridge, New Jersey, coasted through the next six games without difficulty. The Nottingham starting pitcher went the route every game. While the only enemy pitcher to last the distance against the Maroon sluggers were: Neville of Mt. Saint Joe, and Warrington of Tome. The latter gave up 12 hits and 12 runs before his mates scored.

The season's record is as follows:

W. N. A.	5	Avon-Grove H. S.	3
W. N. A.	3	Mt. St. Joe	5
W. N. A.	18	Newark H. S.	4
W. N. A.	6	A. I. DuPont H. S.	3
W. N. A.	7	Beacon College	2
W. N. A.	12	Tome School	2
W. N. A.	7	Harrisburg A.	1
W. N. A.	5	Goldey College	1
Totals	63		31

During the school year 1937-1938 West Nottingham varsity teams, coached by H. G. Hanna, and Russell Faber won 25 contest, lost 7, and tied 1, for an average of .781 for the year.

ORPHANS' COURT

The Orphan's Court of Cecil county met in regular session approved the bond of Katherine F. Cobourn, executrix of Harold E. Cobourn; bond of M. Etta Ewing, administratrix of Sarah L. McCray; bond of Bertha Murphy, executrix of Charles Henry Murphy; bond of Ida B. Seth, administratrix of Edmund Harvey Seth; bond of E. Kirk Brown, administrator of Mary E. Walls; first and final account of Sara P. Wilson, executrix of Harry S. Wilson; first and final account of G. Reynolds Ash, ancillary administrator of Myra S. Urban.

CECIL COUNTY DAIRY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

High herd for the month of May was owned by Guy McGrady, whose herd of 15 Registered Jerseys averaged 41.0 pounds of butterfat.

Mr. R. E. Bower's herd of 18 Registered Guernseys averaged 34.6 pounds of butterfat to place second.

Third highest was owned by Ennis McGrady, whose herd of 20 Registered Jerseys averaged 33.1 pounds of butterfat.

Mr. L. Wick Davis herd, which is composed of 19 Registered and Grade Holsteins, ran a very close fourth by making 33.4 pounds of butterfat.

Fifth highest herd was owned by Everett England. His herd composed mostly of Jerseys, averaged 33.1 pounds of butterfat.

Mr. H. B. Crowgey owned the three highest cows for the month of May. His Registered Jerseys, No. 12C, 7C, and 1A, made 67.0, 66.5, and 66.3 pounds of butterfat to top the association.

Mr. Norris Reynolds owned the fourth and fifth highest cows, his Holsteins No. 1 and 7. made 63.7 and 63.5 pounds of butterfat.

Sycamore Toinada, a Registered Ayrshire owned by S. W. Blakslee, made 62.8 pounds of butterfat to place sixth.

Lena, a Jersey owned by Dr. J. Norman Henry, placed seventh by making 61.1 pounds of butterfat.

Mr. R. E. Bowers, Rosemond, a Registered Guernsey, made 59.6 pounds of butterfat to place eighth.

Carole Lambard, a Guernsey owned T. Harold Brown, made 58.6 lbs. of butterfat to place nineth.

Tenth highest cow was a Holstein cow named Peggy, making 58.6 lbs. of butterfat, and was owned by Wallace Williams.

The above two cows were tie for nineth place each making 58.6 pounds of butterfat.

NINTH DISTDICT FARMER'S CLUB

The Ninth District Farmers Club met on June 1, with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene England. In the absence of the president, Mr. Wm. R. Little, Mr. G. W. England called the meeting to order. The meeting was opened with singing "Flow Gently Sweet Afton". Roll was called and most of the members were present. Minutes of the May meeting were read and approved. Mr. Ralph Wilson read an article on taxes, which was followed by quite a discussion. It was decided to have a picnic on August 3, Dr. C. F. Miller and Mr. Charles Morris to make final arrangements. Miss Gertrude Denning, the Home Demonstration Agent, was presented with sterling silver spoons in token of good wishes of the club. Mr. T. K. McDowell, J. E. Crothers and C. H. Morris were appointed on the inspection committee. Mr. Morris asked the blessing.

Theafternoon meeting was opened with singing "Long, Long Ago". Mr. T. K. McDowell gave a very complete report. Mrs. Ralph England favored us with a piano solo, after which Mrs. Russell Kincaid, of Elkton, was introduced and told of some experiences she had in Japan, showing some pictures. She had enjoyed her stay in Japan very much. The meeting was turned over to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wilson. Mr. Wilson read an article on milk laws. Poems were read by the members which had been passed to them by Mrs. Ralph Wilson. Mrs. Ralph England again played very beautifully. After a very pleasant day together the club adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. England on September 7.

D. A. R. MEET

The June meeting of Head of Elk Chapter, D. A. R., met at the home of Mrs. Harry Alexander, Tuesday, June 14, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Charles Day being hostesses.

Mrs. Arthur Cantwell, chairman, reported on the essay contest, recently held at Calvert High School. There were seven essays. The subject was 'Maryland Signers of the Constitution.' The Judges were Mrs. John D. Fassitt, Mrs. Stanley Evans and Mr. Reynolds Ash. Miss Hazel Taylor was judged the winner and the medal was presented by Mrs. Cantwell, at the Commencement exercises held Tuesday morning. Miss Virginia Smith received honorable mention.

It being the 161st anniversity of the American Flag, appropriate poems were read.

A copy of the oldest Will in world was displayed. It was in Herbrew and is 500 years older than Father Abrahams.

Two prize winning guests were present, Mrs. David Frazer, of Elkton, and Miss Betty Simpers, of North East.

Miss Betty Simpers read her prize winning essay "The Flag" and Mrs. David Frazer read her poem "The Ballad of Margaret Brent", which was awarded prize in M. F. W. C. poetry contest.

WHO WAS THE FIRST WOMAN IN AMERICA?

Intensely interesting article describing some of the fantastic movie animals and landscapes that America's first woman saw 20,000 years ago. One of many features in the July 3rd issue of The American Weekly, the big magazine distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale at all newsstands.