CHEVROLET

Out-Accelerates--Out-Climbs and OUTSELLS the Field!

No other car combines all these famous features

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ALL CHEVROLET PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER!

CHEVROLET A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

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Chevrolet is the fastest selling car in the nation today, solely and simply because it's the biggest value!

Take performance. *Chevrolet is best!* Because it out-accelerates, out-climbs and out-performs all other low-priced cars—bar none!

Take styling. *Chevrolet is best!* Because it alone of all low-priced cars brings you the enviable beauty and style leadership of Body by Fisher!

Take features. *Chevrolet is best!* Because it's the only low-priced car combining the outstanding quality features of high-priced cars, while saving you money on purchase price, operation and upkeep!

See it . . . drive it . . . *today!*

"ALL THAT'S BEST AT LOWEST COST!"

A. J. Dinsmore & Bro. Phone 108 **Rising Sun, Md.**

"MACHINE THAT TALKS LIKE A MAN" DEVELOPED BY THE BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES

"Pedro, the Voder" Is First Completely Mechanical Speaking Device; On Display at World's Fairs

Right: The keyboard of the "Voder" showing the ten keys and the arm switch controlled by the operator.

Left: An operator at the "Voder," the mechanism designed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, which creates speech. In the background is the loud speaker from which the words issue.

An electrical device which, under control of an operator at a keyboard, actually creates speech was demonstrated recently at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. Known as "Pedro, the Voder," it is a development of the Bell Telephone Laboratories as a scientific novelty to make an interesting educational exhibit for the Bell System's displays at the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco and at the World's Fair in New York.

The device is an electrical arrangement which corresponds to the mechanism of human speech in all the essentials of kinds of sounds and of the completeness of their control. Except for a keyboard it is built entirely of apparatus used in modern everyday telephone service. But it is not a telephone, nor does it talk with the aid of phonograph records or sound film, or any form of voice record. It is the first machine in the world to create speech.

The last part of the name "Pedro, the Voder," comes from the key letters of the words, "voice operation demonstrator," because it is a device which shows electrically the operation of the human voice. The first part is taken from the name of Dom Pedro, the Emperor of Brazil, who so promptly recognized the marvels of Alexander Graham Bell's "speaking telephone" when first exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

Seated at a keyboard which looks much like that of an old-fashioned parlor organ, a specially trained operator presses keys singly or in combination. These operations control the buzzing and hissing sounds produced by two vacuum tubes, and can be made to simulate the sounds of the human vocal cords almost perfectly. There are fourteen keys and a foot pedal, and under the deft manipulation of these, twenty-three different sounds can be produced and formed into words. With the foot pedal the operator can vary the accent or emphasis, giving the same word many different inflections. By turning a knob, she can make the "Voder" sound like either a man or a woman. The machine can also imitate animals and birds.

The young women who will operate the "Voder" at the San Francisco and New York World's Fairs were selected from more than three hundred telephone operators, and through long practice they have acquired a vocabulary sufficient to converse on ordinary subjects.

The earth is whirling around on its axis at the equator at a speed of 21 miles a minute!

It rained mud for a while in St. Louis the other day. Just like a political campaign.

'Cat Out of the Bag'

Many of the phrases we use in popular speech are similar in meaning and in origin. For instance, "letting the cat out of the bag" and "buying a pig in a poke" both came from the same source, though they have different meanings, says Pearson's London Weekly. To let the cat out of the bag is to disclose or give away some secret; to buy a pig in a poke is to clinch a presumed bargain without taking the necessary steps to make sure that the transaction is all it is claimed to be. Long, long ago, unscrupulous persons would take a cat tied up in a bag (or poke) to market and there try to sell it, saying that the bag contained a pig. Wise purchasers, however, would take the precaution of looking inside to verify the fact, an act that often "let the cat out of the bag." Those not so wise—well, they "bought a pig in a poke."

Azerbaijan Largely Moslem

Azerbaijan is a country, largely Moslem, consisting of most of the former Russian provinces of Baku and Yelisavetpol. It has neighbors which do not agree to its territorial claims, but its boundaries are the Caspian sea on the east; Daghestan, Northern Caucasia and Georgia on the north; Georgia and Armenia on the west and Persia on the south. The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku, a city of 452,000, the center of the great oil district of the Caucasus. In 1917 Azerbaijan united with Armenia, Georgia and Transcaucasia in a federal republic. Disagreements arose and the federation broke up, Azerbaijan declaring itself independent in 1918.

Meaning of Name Gratia

The name Gratia is a contraction of the Latin Gratiana, meaning "of exceeding grace." The Latin root of the word may mean not only "grace" but "divine favor," "esteem," "kindness" or "thankfulness." The Italian forms Graziosa, "gracious," and Graziella, "thankful," come from the same root, and Gracienne means "little graceful one." It will be observed that "grace" may have both a physical and spiritual interpretation. St. Gratia was an early virgin martyr.

From an Indian's point of view it's America for everybody but the Americans.

APRIL CHEVROLET SALES

Chevrolet dealers' retail sales of new cars an dtrucks reached 21,743 units in the first 10 days of April, 24 per cent above the total for the same period last year, it was announced here today.

This brings Chevrolet's year-to-date sale total to 213,427 units, a gain of 22.6 per cent over the 159,697 sold through April 10, 1938.

Used car sales in the same period totaled 41,482 units, a gain of 4,856 over the sales one month ago, making an aggregate new and used car total of 63,225 for the period, the announcement said.

Streams Flow Inland in One Part of Australia

Australia is a land of paradoxes, of scentless flowers and songless birds, and one of its oddities is rivers which flow almost from the coastline into the heart of the continent, relates Quentin Pope in the Chicago Tribune.

Notable among these is the Goulburn, which winds through Victoria to the north, turning its back on the waters of Bass strait and flowing on to join the Murray, Australia's Father of Waters, which for much of its 2,000 miles is the border between Victoria and New South Wales.

The Goulburn has made possible one of the richest developments in the country. Victoria spent millions on the work of irrigating the Goulburn valley, creating thousands of acres of fertile land through a system of more than 3,000 miles of channeling.

The Eildon weir, shadowed by softly-rounded hills, and the Waranga basin together hold and distribute nearly 1,000,000 acre feet of the Goulburn river that once flowed into the Murray. The Goulburn irrigates more areas than any three other rivers in the country could supply.

Early explorers reported the country south of the parallel of 34 degrees as "uninhabitable and useless for the purpose of civilized man." They could find no trace of any river falling into the sea between Cape Otway and Spencer's gulf, and thus wrote off the territory as waterless. The odd trick of the Goulburn of flowing away from the sea to join the Murray had fooled them. It was only the determination of a governor who sent off another expedition to the unknown country to exhaust all possibilities of water existing, that started this region on the way to prosperity.

Minted Gold Privately, But He Died Penniless

Bechtler, only man ever to mint gold privately for the United States government, died penniless. During the period when North Carolina was producing more gold than any other state in the Union, August Bechtler and his father, goldsmiths of Rutherfordton, N. C., were commissioned to mint one, two and one-half, and five-dollar goldpieces for the government.

For five years, from 1830 until the establishment of the official mint in Charlotte in 1835, the Bechtlers manufactured money legally, and perhaps as a tribute to their honesty, they died in poverty.

The coins are odd in their design bearing the name of their manufacturer August Bechtler. Also on the coins is the legend "North Carolina gold" or in some cases merely "Carolina gold." The ore for the coins was mined within a few miles of the private mint and its quality was indicated on the coin.

The Marathon Races

On the plains of Marathon, about 20 miles northeast of Athens, in ancient Greece, Miltiades, the Athenian general, defeated the Persians in 490 B. C. The Persian forces were led by Darius, a gallant commander. For a time the Athenians were hard pressed and greatly needed reinforcements to drive out the invading army. Phidippides, a courier or runner, was dispatched to Sparta to solicit aid against the enemy. He accomplished a notable "cross-country run," arriving in Sparta on the second day after leaving Athens. Help was secured and the Athenians were victorious. The name "marathon race" has been given to long-distance runs in athletic meets of modern times, thus perpetuating the feat of Phidippides, the messenger of long ago.

Farmers First Meat Packers

The first meat packers in the United States were farmers, according to a correspondent in the Wisconsin Agriculturist. More than 300 years ago these farmer packers began to salt down pork, beef, venison and bear meat. It wasn't long before the New Englanders began to take a share of the English trade in meats with the West Indies. Later, thousands of meat animals were driven in on foot to Boston, New York, Baltimore and other sea port towns, from the outlying farms and from adjoining colonies or states.

Entering Strange Caves

None but the bravest people care to enter strange caves. They may get hopelessly lost, drop into a pit, slide over a dangerous precipice, or drown in a rushing, hidden river. Land caves usually occur in limestone, a porous rock, notes a writer in the Washington Post. Rain trickles into cracks, "eats" away part of the lime, and eventually carves out huge underground holes. Tiny raindrops made Kentucky's famed Mammoth cave this way. It sprawls 8,000 square miles under the earth's surface.

The Law of Lek

The Law of Lek is a strange code that governs the blood feuds of the mountaineers of Albania. Respecting it, says Collier's Weekly, one never shoots his enemy when the man has arranged for a period of truce so he can go to town, hold a party or gather his harvest. These feuds, therefore, may be "turned on or off" at will so they will not interfere with one's business or pleasure.

TELLING THE WORLD

Montreal . . . Telephone service is now available to Newfoundland, the service having been opened recently with appropriate ceremony at Montreal, Canada, by conversations between the Governor-General of Canada and the Governor of Newfoundland. Newfoundland has thus become the seventy-eighth country or territory to which Bell System subscribers may be connected. The circuit will be maintained by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the Avalon Telephone Company of Newfoundland and the Canadian Marconi Company. Calls between Newfoundland, Canada, and all world points will be routed through Montreal.

* * *

Copenhagen . . . The Jutland Telephone Company will install the first dial telephone exchange in Denmark. The cost of the project will be $1,407,000. The work is to commence in the spring of 1939 and it will take three years to complete the project.

* * *

New York . . . Nowhere else in the world are public telephones or pay stations as widely used as in the United States. New York state itself has about 115,000 public telephones, more than a sixth of the nearly 600,000 in the nation-wide Bell System. In the C. and P. area there are about 11,900, 5,000 of which are in Washington, 3,500 in Maryland, 2,450 in Virginia and 950 in West Virginia. The number of public telephones in this country is greater than the number of all kinds of telephones in the whole of Italy, or in the entire continent of Australia.

* * *

Stockholm . . . A rapid advance in the number of telephone subscribers during the last three years has been reported in Sweden. During this period approximately 160,000 new telephones have been installed, representing an increase of 25 per cent since the end of 1935. There are now in operation about 780,000 telephones, or roughly 125 per 1,000 inhabitants, against 118 per 1,000 inhabitants at the end of 1937. The major portion of the increase is represented by subscriptions from private individuals, such as farmers, workmen, small business men, etc., rather than by large enterprises.

* * *

Baltimore . . . A telephone call from an unidentified neighbor saved the home of Eli J. Hackerman, Baltimore, Md., from destruction by fire, according to the Baltimore Evening Sun. Firemen were able to confine the blaze to one room.

Hearing the telephone bell ring, Hackerman picked up the receiver and heard a voice say "This is a neighbor. Your house is on fire. Shall I call the fire department?" Hackerman waited at the telephone long enough to tell his neighbor to summon firemen and then dashed upstairs to arouse his wife and son.

The first telephone exchange in the state of West Virginia was opened fifty-nine years ago in Wheeling, on May 15, 1880.

Next time you blow a fuse, remember tht every minute, in America, 200 electric fuses are manufactured.

Japanese silk is world-famous... This minute the Land of the Rising Sun is producing over 1,250 pounds of it.

LAUNDERING BLANKETS

Hang up laundered woolen blankets while they're dripping, and fasten them with many clothes pins, placed close together. This will help them to dry straight. When they are nearly dry, brush the nap up with a stiff brush. Fluffy blankets give more warmth than those with a flat nap.

SCHOOL SURVEY

School officials of the State last week made a survey of the Elkton schools, under direction of Dr. Matthews, of the University of Pennsylvania and field representative of the Cooperative Study of Secondary Education. Members of the committee were Dr. Fountaine, High school Supervisor; Miss Elizabeth Amery, supervisor of Home Economics; Mr. Isanogle, Western Maryland College; Mr.G. D. Brown, University of Maryland; Mr. Bard and Miss Roche, high school supervisors of Baltimore, and the following high school principals: Miss Motley, Glenburnie; Mr. Cahall, Federalsburg; Mr. Baughan, Prince Anne; Mr. Stevens, Stevensville; Mr. Carroll, Bel Air, and Mr. Walter H. Davis, Harve de Grace.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Q. Who is entitled to receive unemployment benefits?

A. Benefits are paid to unemployed workers who are able and willing to work but cannot find jobs, provided that during the year or two before they became unemployed, they had a certain amount of work in jobs which came under their State unemployment compensation laws.

Q. What kinds of jobs are covered by unemployment compensation?

A. Most of the jobs in factories, mines, mills, shops, offices, stores, and almost all other places of industry, business, or commerce are protected by the State unemployment compensation laws.

Q. Does unemployment compensation cover workers in small concerns as well as large ones?

Most of the State laws apply only to concerns where eight or more workers are employed, for at least 20 weeks a year, on jobs that are covered by the laws. Such is the case in North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. In the District of Columbia the law applies to commercial companies and industrial plants having one or more employees; in Maryland, to concerns having four or more employees.

Q. Do I lose my employment compensation benefit rights in a State if I leave it in order to take a job in some other State?

A. Most States are cooperating in an interstate benefit-payment plan so that the worker who has benefit rights may register for work and file his claim at an employment office in another state. His benefits will then be forwarded to him from the State where he has benefit credits. You can find out at your employment office whether or not your State is among those taking part in the interstate benefit-payment plan. There are of course, a certain number of workers who move from State to State so often that they do not qualify for benefits under any State law even though all their work together, if it had been done in one State, would be enough to qualify them.

PLANT FOREST TREES IN THE SPRING

Many forest plantations fail because the trees are planted at the wrong time in the year, according to C. F. Winslow, specialist in Forestry for the University of Maryland Extension Service. He says that for most species of forest trees the best time for planting is in the spring, just before the buds start to burst. This usually runs from March 1, on the Eastern Shore to April 1, for the Western part of the State, although this year, because of the colder weather, planting may take place a little later. The planting season for the State usually lasts about one month.

In addition to observing the proper date, Mr. Winslow emphasizes that it is equally important to select correct planting stock and use good planting technique.

For example, trees vary considerably in their moisture requirements and such trees as white ash and black Walnut require a great deal of water, which pitch and shortleaf pine need little water. On the other hand, tulip popular and white pine like a moist soil but require adequate drainage at the same time.

Care should be taken to see that the roots of the tree do not die before it is planted. To insure that they do not die the young trees should be "heeled" in as soon as they are received from the nursery. This consists of digging a shallow trench and spreading the trees on the ground with their roots in the trench. Loose, moist earth is then thrown over the roots.

Mr. Winslow points out that this method of protecting the trees will keep them fresh for about ten days during the planting season. Its greatest advantage lies in the fact that it will keep the roots moist while the other trees are being planted. Only a few trees at a time should be removed from the "heeled in" trench while the trees are being planted and even then they should be kept in a bucket filled with mud and water. This bucket can be carried to each hole before the tree is planted.

Trees should be planted in a natural position, erect, and with roots spread out naturally in the ground. The top-most roots should not be covered with more than one-half inch of soil.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Everlasting Punishment" will be the subject of the lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, April 30.

The Golden Text will be from Gen. 18:25, "Shall not the Judge of all the Earth do right?"

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Isa. 40:1: "Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith your God."

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 329, "The pardon of divine mercy is the destruction of errors."