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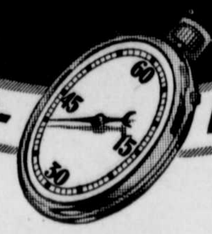

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Vacuum Booster Supplies 80% of the Shifting Effort

NEW AERO-STREAM STYLING
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CHEVROLET'S FAMOUS VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX

Every 40 seconds of every day, Somebody buys a new Chevrolet!

ALL CHEVROLET PRICES ARE MUCH LOWER!

...and the demand is increasing day after day

PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

PERFECTED KNEE-ACTION RIDING SYSTEM
(With Improved Shockproof Steering)
(On Master De Luxe models only)

NEW "OBSERVATION CAR" VISIBILITY

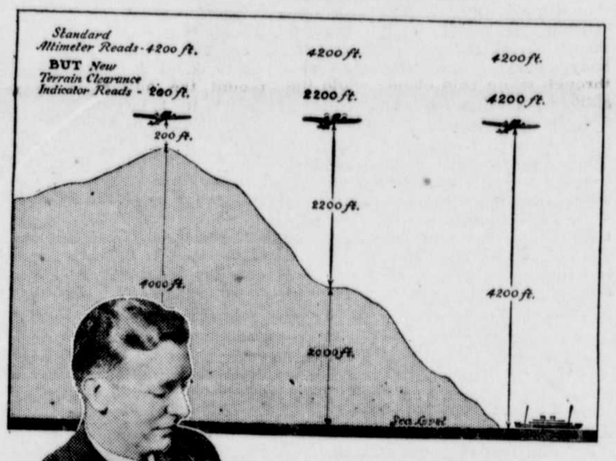
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

The *only* low-priced car combining "ALL THAT'S *BEST* AT LOWEST COST!"

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

SPERRY AWARD EARNED BY TELEPHONE SCIENTIST FOR PLANE SAFETY DEVICE

Bell Laboratories Technician Honored For Development of "Terrain Clearance Indicator"



The chart shows the difference in readings obtained by the standard altimeter and the new indicator. Left: Russell Conwell Newhouse, the inventor.

A device which indicates by a meter needle the height of an airplane over the terrain immediately below—whether water, land or buildings—at a distance of 20 feet to 5,000 feet, has recently been developed by Russell Conwell Newhouse of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. It has been hailed by the airlines as an outstanding contribution to safety.

Clearance of an airplane can be measured by "bouncing" a radio wave from the ship to the ground and back, and measuring the time of transit. This is obvious enough, but nobody had ever done it, because the time interval is too short for direct measurement. The new device accomplishes its purpose by earmarking each wave sent out, so that by comparison of outgoing and incoming waves the number sent out in the interval is known. Earmarking is by continuously changing the frequency of the transmitter; by the time a wave comes back the frequency is different, and this difference is converted into the reading of a meter. The greater the difference, the longer the transit time, and hence the greater the airplane's clearance over the terrain. So the meter is calibrated in feet, and the pilot can tell at a glance just how high he is.

For his development of the terrain clearance indicator Mr. Newhouse has been given the Lawrence Sperry Award, which is presented annually to the man who has made the greatest contribution to the advancement of aeronautics during the year.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Adam and Fallen Man" will be the subject of the lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, May 7.

The Golden Text will be from Cor. 15:22, "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Psa. 37:10: "For yet a little while, and the wicked shall not be; yea, thou shalt diligently consider his place, and it shall not be."

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 316. "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin, and lose sight of mortal selfhood, to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine Sonship."

RELIGION IN SCIENCE

A great English scientist tells why science and humanity must believe in God and a future life and explains why it is both possible and necessary for science and religion to agree. Read this absorbing story in the May 14th issue of The American Weekly, distributed with the Baltimore Sunday American. On sale by all newsdealers.

Smuggling goods into China to avoid duty continues on a large scale....Every 60 seconds, on an average, $200 worth of goods is sneaked into the city of Tientsin alone.

ALMANAC

"What children hear at home soon flies abroad."

MAY

7—Kentucky adopted a new state constitution, 1850.

8—The battle of Palo Alto began, 1846.

9—King George V of England visited the Pope, 1923.

10—The Centennial Exposition opened, 1876.

11—Columbus sailed on his last voyage, 1502.

12—The first marriage in the Plymouth colony was performed, 1621.

13—United States declared war on Mexico, 1846.

Effect of Dust on Sunsets

Sunset colors are caused by the excess of rays of long wave length, red and orange chiefly, which pass more readily over the long path through the dense lower strata of the atmosphere, which must be traversed at sunset, than the short wave length, blue and violet, rays which are obstructed not only by the atmosphere, but also by dust particles and impurities suspended in it. The finest sunset colors are produced when there is the greatest amount of dust and impurities in the air through which the sunlight passes.

When Your Ears Burn

The popular superstition that when your ears burn somebody is talking about you was first mentioned by the ancient Roman writer, Pliny, who remarked on it as being universally believed by the people. The superstition today says that if the right ear tingles someone is speaking well of you, but if the left ear evil, says London Tit-Bits magazine. In everyday life it is quite usual for a person when rebuked to blush. So if you are being criticized in your absence you will know it by the burning of your ears.

Ignorance Was Bliss

An Indian once, unacquainted with the white man's tools, found a watch and for a day listened with surprise and pleasure to its ticking. But when the ticking stopped, the Indian looking on the toy no longer with any satisfaction, sold it to the first person who offered him a trifle in exchange. As the bargain was sealed, the Indian exultingly exclaimed, "Ha! She already died!"

The earth is gradually falling into the water....This minute 6,000 tons of matter are going into the world's rivers.

Mirth is a paying investment—because its stock is never watered with tears of regret.

Early Bridal Furniture Was Daintily Decorated

Many of the household furnishings of the early days of settlement of this country furnish a charming expression of the decorative art of craftsmen who were called upon to supply the needful household articles in a new land.

This is true of the folk art of the early settlers who played so prominent a part in the colonizing of Pennsylvania, relates Alice R. Rollins in the Los Angeles Times. Their bride-boxes, dower chests, cupboards, tinware, pottery, fabrics, birth certificates, wagons, in fact, everything they made, furnish an expression of folk art in decorative painting that is peculiarly their own. Most of this painting belongs to the Eighteenth century, although a piece may now and then be found belonging to the Seventeenth and again to the early part of the Nineteenth.

This art may be seen at its best in their bride-boxes, which were made to hold the linen and other small finery dear to the heart of the prospective bride, for her personal use. They were gifts of the bridegroom-to-be and were given at the time of the wedding or shortly before.

The boxes were either round or oval in shape and were made of thin pieces of white pine. They were left unpainted on the inside, though sometimes lined with decorated paper pasted over the entire surface. Outside they were generally covered with a solid ground color—red, yellow, blue, green, brown, straw color, according to the inclination of the painter. On this ground color the various decorative designs were painted in bright colors. As a rule the painting was crude and unconventional, but the general effect has a freshness and vigor that gives it a special charm.

Gossamer, Filmy Cobweb, Is Produced by Spiders

Gossamers are filmy cobwebs floating in the air or clinging to plants and other objects. Spiders eject them like other webs, in the form of viscid fluid. Sometimes several threads are produced simultaneously.

It is supposed that the gossamers are spun when the spider is on an elevated point and that some of the webs are wafted by the wind as they are ejected. Not infrequently the spider itself is carried away with a tangle of webs. Often the single strands of the web are so fine that they can not be seen readily except when the sun is shining on them.

"Gossamer" is supposed to be derived from "gos," goose, and "somer," summer. It is generally assumed, states a writer in the Indianapolis News, that "goose" in this connection refers to the "downy" appearance of the gossamer; but the theory has been advanced that the word may have alluded originally to the clear warm weather which frequently occurs in the fall when geese are supposed to be in season and to have been extended to the chief characteristic of this period in some sections, namely, the appearance of these webs.

Far-fetched as the theory may seem, the fact that "summer-goose" is a localism in England for "gossamer" is pointed out in confirmation. Gossamers are in fact seen chiefly during warm weather in the fall, and this has led some naturalists to the conclusion that these cobwebs are produced only by young spiders. Chaucer refers to the gossamer as an unsolved riddle, and it was once widely believed that this phenomenon was somehow produced by dew.

Large Opal Mining Center

That Kenya colony, in East Africa, was once a large opal mining center was disclosed by discoveries made in a cave near Nakuru. Excavations revealed that the cave was used by prehistoric man as a place of burial, the method being to dig a hole, place a body in it and then light a fire on top. Eventually, when the dead had to be buried, excavations were made through the charred remains of those interred years before. Among the objects found were beautifully carved opal, jade and rock crystal beads. The excavators believe that traders about 4000 B. C. went there from the Mediterranean to buy opals from East African mines.

Jeweler's Rouge

Jeweler's rouge is a mineral substance. In its preparation crystals of sulphate of iron, commonly known as copperas, are heated in iron pots, by which the sulphuric acid is expelled and the oxide of iron remains. Those portions least calcined, when ground, are used for polishing gold and silver. These are of a bright crimson color. The darker and more calcined portions are known as crocus, and are used in polishing glass, metal or gems. Jeweler's rouge is a fine, gently calcined variety.

Wild Hare, Squirrel, Pests

In the Eighteenth century wild hare and squirrels were not highly regarded by sportsmen because they were so plentiful that they became pests, with bounties on their heads, says the American Wildlife Institute. In one year—1749—800 pounds were paid out for the heads of gray and black squirrels at three pence a head in Pennsylvania alone. This means that 600,000 were killed for the price on their heads.

SOCIAL SECURITY PLAN

Luther Becker, Manager of the Social Security Board's field office at Baltimore, has prepared for the information of commerical and industrial workers the following statements concerning account cards and wage records:

1. All commerical and industrical workers must have a social security account card. If you do not possess one, file an application at once. In the event a field office is not located in your town, inquire at your post office.

2. If you have lost your social security account card, a duplicate will be issued to you without charge.

3. Only one social security account card is necessary. If you have more than one, call immediately at the local Social Security Board office.

4. Make certain your employer has your correct name and account number on his records.

5. If you desire to know the amount of wages credited to your social security account, call at your field office. If you believe the amount credited is incorrect, give the facts to the field office.

6. A woman employee, whose job is covered by old-age insurance provisions and who changes her name through marriage, should advise Social Security Board of her new name, whether or not she continues to work.

To facilitate changes in the records, the Board has distributed to all field offices a form for applicants to fill out, showin the name already appearing on the records and the change desired.

Attention is called to the fact that the address of each local Social Security Board office is listed in city and telephone directories.

The Baltimoer office is located at 506 Park Avenue.

MOLES BUILD SUBWAYS FOR BULB-EATING MICE

The ground mole, so often accused by the gardener of eating valuable bulbs and underground parts of plants, is not so much the criminal, as an "accessory before the fact," reports the Federal Bureau of Biological Survey. With the exception of the Townsend mole found along the Pacific Coast, these burrowing animals live largely on underground insects, grubs, and larvae.

The myriad tunnels dug by the mole, however, often become runways for the small, short-tailed pine mice, or in some instances, the field, or meadow, mice. These rodents are the real offenders. They are vegetarians and eat roots and bulbs of garden plants.

Because of their eating habits, pine mice and meadow mice may be destroyed by poison bait. Such repellents placed in the runways merely cause the mole to dig a new tunnel around it. If they ruin the appearence of a lawn, and it becomes necessary to destroy them, the Bureau advises trapping. Details of trapping methods for moles are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1716. Mouse control in field and orchard is discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1397. Copies of these may be obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PLENTY OF EGGS NEEDED IN DIET

Eggs are richer than most foods in some of the minerals and vitamins the body needs, Miss Margaret McPheeters, nurtrition specialist for the University of Maryland Extension Service, points out. Since much of the mineral and vitamin content is concentrated in the yolk this part is especially valuable. That is why it is one of the first foods added to the baby's milk diet.

Eggs are practicularly needed for their iron, vitamin A and protein content. They are also rich in phosphorus and are a good source of calcium. Besides vitamin A, eggs are an excellent sources of vitamins G and E, and the yolk are one of the relatively few good natural sources of vitamin D.

Nutrition workers consider eggs one of the best foods to help promote growth in children. They recommend that every child have 4 or 5 eggs every week, or better still, one every day. Adults also need to eat at least 3 or 4 a week or one a day if that is possible on the budget.

Slow cooking at a low, even heat is the secret of success for all egg dishes. When you cook an omelet, use a thick pan over a low flame. If the dish is to be a soft custard, use simmering rather than boiling water in the lower part of the double boiler. Set custards for baking in a pan of hot water and do not allow the oven temperature to go above moderate (350 degrees F.) heat. Fruit whips and meringues made with egg whites only require an even lower, more steady heat than the whole egg mixture. Poach eggs in plenty of water below the boiling point; fry them in fat that is not too hot. When you cook eggs in the shell, start the cooking in cold water and then bring it to a simmering temperature (185 degrees F).

The British Broadcasting Company spends $30 a minute supplying Englishmen with their Government-controlled and financed radio entertainment.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Q. I worked for a man for ten years. Last fall he notified me that I was discharged. He said he didn't want me around the plant any longer; but in consideration of my length of service, he would continue to pay me my salary of $150 per month for six months.

I haven't worked since October 1, 1938. Two weeks ago I reached the age of 65, and now I would like to file claim for my old-age insurance. I understand that my benefit payment will be 3½ percent of the sum of my wages since January 1, 1937. What I want to know is whether or not I may include in my wage earnings the $900 he paid me after I left his employ.

A. Yes. This dismissal pay constitutes wages within the meaning of the Social Security Act, and the fact that such payments were made in monthly installments as distinguished from one large payment, is immaterial. In calculating your benefits, you will add up all the wages you received since the old-age insurance system went into operation (January 1, 1937). That makes $3,600; and 3½ percent of $3,600 is $126.00—the amount of your lump-sum payment of old-age insurance.

Q. My husband was recently convicted and sent to prison for life. Prior to that time, he had a job that was covered by old-age insurance. He was 65 years old last month, and I would like to know if I could get the benefits due under his social security account.

A. No one, execpt your husband, may claim payment of his old-age insurance, while he is living. He could file claim for benefits and after the claim is approved, he should receive a check in payment of his old-age insurance. You might secure the proper claims form from a field office of the Social Security Board, which you can transmit to your husband; or, he could arrange to get the form. After he has filled out the application for benefits it can be filed with the nearest field office, with the cooperation of prison authorities. The fact that he is in prison does not affect his right to payment of his old-age insurance benefits.

Q. My sister, who has always made her home with me, is now 68 years of age. I am 65 years old, and am no longer able to hold my job in the mill, where I have worked for twenty years. Now we are both without any means of support. I was told that one of us could get "old-age insurance" and the other "old-age assistance," but I don't know which of us should get the assistance and which should get the insurance, and I don't konw where to apply for either. Please give me this information.

A. If you worked in a mill at any time since the old-age insurance program went into operation (January 1, 1937) and have reached the age of 65, you should apply for old-age insurance benefits. Call or write to the local office of the Social Securiay Board. Telling the manager where you were employed, give him your social securiay account number, and the name of your employer. He will furnish you with an application blank and if you desire, he will assist you in filing a claim for old-age insurance.

Old-age insurance is very much like the annuity which an insurance company pays to a person who participates in this insurance plan. Old-age assistance is a form of relief which the government provides for teh needy aged.

If you find that you cannot go back to work, it may be possible for you to obtain monthly payments of old-age assistance. In order to obtain old-age assistance, your sister should make application to your local welfare department.

BENCHES FOR 50,000 TO INSURE REST FOR N. Y. FAIR PATRONS

New York—To insure rest for patrons of the New York World's Fair 1939, benches seating a total of more than 50,000 persons at a time will be distributed over the 1216½ acre site of the forthcoming Exposition. According to a recent statement by Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Exposition, these benches will be shaded by many of the 10,000 fully mature trees which, in one of the most arduous of all the Exposition's projects, were transplanted by a veritable army of workmen. These benches will be easily accessible to the 300,000 visitors expected to pass through Fair turnstiles every "average" day. As sanctuaries for tired, if enthusiatic, patrons, most will provide vistas of fountains, cascades, floral patterns and other soothing elements of an elaborate landscaping program.

To obviate weariness still further, three different forms of moderate-priced transportation over the site will be provided—tourist buses, trackless trains, and electric chairs. Parents, too, will be able to leave their little-ones in the safety of "Children's World" before proceeding, unworried and free, to adult attractions.

Fairs are opening by pressing a button. Isn't it nice to have something we can open without tearing off cellophane.

A coincidence is the antiquated plea of the plagiarist.