A Honey OF A PRICE!

JUST THINK! THE NEW DODGE LUXURY LINER IS BIGGER AND FINER THAN LAST YEAR'S DODGE ...YET IT COSTS YOU EVEN LESS TO BUY!

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JUDGE FOR YOURSELF WHAT CAR GIVES YOU MOST FOR THE MONEY!

YOU don't pay a penny extra for all the wonderful new ideas Dodge offers this year!... New gearshift at the steering wheel!...New Individual-Action Front Wheel Springing with famous Amola Steel Springs!... New headlights in fenders for safer night driving!...plus the great Dodge "Scotch Dynamite" Engine, famous for sensational savings on gas and oil! See your Dodge dealer now!

TAKE A LOOK! Dodge "Scotch Dynamite" Engine—powerful, dependable—with all the proven Dodge economy features, plus new advances for even more efficient operation!

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THE H. M. DUYCKINCK CO.

Phone 47 Rising Sun, Md.

ALMANAC

"He that never climbed never fell."

MAY

14—The first Constitutional Convention was held, 1787.

15—The Panama Canal was officially opened, 1914.

16—Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, 1860.

17—Bank for International Settlements opened at Basel, Switzerland, 1930.

18—Napoleon Bonaparte was made Emperor of France, 1804.

19—Anne Boleyn, wife of Henry VIII, was beheaded, 1536.

20—Amelia Earhart took off on solo flight across Atlantic, 1932.

LUMP-SUM CLAIMS FOR OLD-AGE INSURANCE

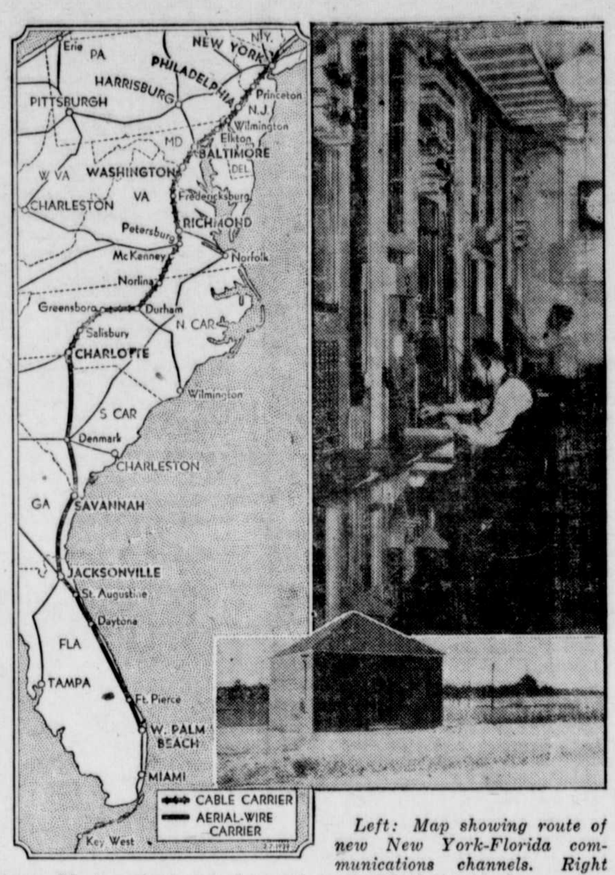
The average lump-sum payment of old-age insurance in Maryland during March was $59.81. The number of claims certified in Maryland in March totaled 404, and amounted to $24,161.94.

With 21,670 old-age insurance claims certified in March throughout the United States, lump-sum benefits for the month came to $1,541,818, or an average of $71.15. The claims now being paid are filed by insured wage earners who have already reached 65, and by the heirs or estates of those who have died. Claims certified for payment since the system was established January 1, 1937, total 324,813, representing $15,721,642.

Maybe it is smart, but we still wish our country could win friends without saying: "Would you like to have $50,000,000?"

Florida Telephone Circuits Augmented By New Carrier System

VARYING FREQUENCIES MAKE NUMBER OF CONVERSATIONS POSSIBLE OVER SINGLE WIRE CHANNEL



Left: Map showing route of new New York-Florida communications channels. Right top: The important part of a carrier system is the terminal apparatus. Specially equipped testboards at Charlotte, N. C., enable technicians to see that the various voice channels function satisfactorily. Bottom: McKinney, Va. repeater station containing vacuum tube amplifiers which re-energize voice currents on new communications channels along Atlantic seaboard.

New equipment, considerably increasing the number of voice channels over the telephone wires between New York and Florida, has recently been put in service by the Long Lines Department of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company. This equipment represents the latest development of Bell Telephone Laboratories engineers in "carrier systems." Its use has increased the Bell System circuits into Florida by 12 per cent over those in service a year ago and is expected to take care of substantial growth in traffic along this route.

The new apparatus comprises two systems. One employs aerial wire lines between West Palm Beach and Charlotte, N. C., a distance of 725 miles, and the other uses wires in two cables over the 625 mile route between Charlotte and New York. Both systems operate on the same general principle—the use of high frequency currents to transmit a number of telephone conversations simultaneously over a single channel of wires. In the case of the aerial wire system, it superimposes 12 additional telephone channels on a pair of wires already in use; while in the cables it produces 12 such channels from two pairs of wires.

Transmission over these carrier systems may be thought of as being similar to wire-directed radio. The electrical currents produced by the voice of the speaker at West Palm Beach, for example, instead of traveling the full length of the circuit in the same form as they leave the transmitter, are raised to high frequency—just as they would be if they were to be put on the air.

Instead of being radiated from an antenna, they are fed onto the wire line. The same thing is done with eleven other voices at West Palm Beach, each being raised to a different frequency.

The currents produced by all twelve voices are fed onto a single pair of wires, and transmitted to the distant end, where they are separated by devices known as filters. The action of these several filters may be likened to that of a glass prism on a beam of light—the light being broken up into the rays of different color of which it is composed.

One of the problems in the use of this new type of carrier is the rapid loss of energy in transmission. This has necessitated the development of specially designed repeaters or vacuum tube amplifiers located at intervals along the route. Because of the rapid power-loss in the new carrier system, these amplifiers are installed at relatively short intervals—about 80 miles, instead of 150 or 200 as is the case on ordinary long distance open wire lines. Besides the equipment at the two terminals, there are repeater stations at Denmark, S. C. and at Jacksonville, Daytona, Eau Gallie and Stuart, Fla., and at three other points some distance from any towns.

The cable system operating northward from Charlotte uses the same principle, although the fact that the wires are thus packed closely together introduces additional problems. For one thing, the voices of north and south must travel by separate cables to avoid interference with each other. Again, the energy loss is even greater in this system, and repeater stations are installed about every 15 miles.

While these two systems have already added substantially to the facilities into Florida, the new project makes provision for further additions as traffic growth may make necessary. Service between Florida and the rest of the country requires special study on the part of telephone engineers because of its unusual characteristics.

Nothing New

There is nothing new under the sun. Eyebrow plucking was practiced 3,000 years ago and intermittently throughout the ages. A lip lotion is recommended in an old book published in Venice in 1510, "ashes of hairs plucked from a horse's tail mixed with an equal portion of honey." Far Eastern beauties at all times have found, and still find, a substitute for the much-maligned lipstick of the Twentieth century flapper in the scarlet juice of prepared betel nut, which they chew with the persistency of an American gum addict.

Gutenberg Did Not Imprint Name

Johann Gutenberg (1397-1468), the inventor of printing from movable metal types, never imprinted his name on any of his works, says Collier's Weekly. The first book to bear a complete imprint—name of the printer, place and date—was the celebrated Latin Psalter of 1457, which was published by a firm consisting of Gutenberg's son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer, and his former partner, Johann Fust.

The Federal Government distributes 16,000 fish and fish eggs every minute of culturing.

The war debts and cripples are with us yet, but where are the orators of yesteryears.

SHORT AND SNAPPY

The kaleidoscope is frequently used by designers.

Calendar reform has been advocated for nearly 100 years.

A European vulture has been in the Bronx (N. Y.) zoo 35 years.

The Nazi swastika was an Indian sun worship symbol 4,500 years ago.

Most of the hats known as "Panamas" are produced not in Panama but in Ecuador.

Cost of firing the 2,100-pound projectile of 16-inch United States coast defense guns is about $2,000.

Figures based on the latest available census show that the United States and Argentina lead in aliens.

The last great wave of immigration to the United States, 1880 to 1914, brought some 22,000,000 to our shores.

In the time it takes to read this column, U. S. cotton cloth mills are weaving another 14,000 square yards!

It seems to be a rule. Find a wife who helps and sacrifices herself and loyally shares adversity, and her husband isn't worth killing.

Cock of the Rock Clever Dancer in Native Haunts

In the dense forests of South America through which flow the Amazon river and its tributaries, lives the cock of the rock, according to naturalists who have described him, the most beautiful bird in the world. He is a glorious creature, in a coat of bright orange, black-tipped wings and tail, and a marvelous double crest which runs backward from the tip of his bill, over the top of his head, like the ridge of a helmet.

To see them dance, relates a writer in the Michigan Farmer, you must peep through the underbrush in the dense shadows. If you are fortunate, you may see a score of birds in a natural amphitheater, the spectators gathered on bushes surrounding an open space in the center—the stage.

Here this radiant, feathered actor takes his place, and his solo dance begins. With lowered wings, and outspread, pumping tail, he walks round and round the stage, scratching the ground and springing into the air—the spectators in the bushes, meanwhile, giving every evidence of keen enjoyment of his act.

When he is tired, he joins the spectators, while another male takes his place on the stage. Nobody knows how long the dancing continues—probably until every young brave has done his stunt.

The show is all put on for the benefit of the shy little females, demure and brown, with small crests, only suggestions of the gorgeous ones of their mates.

The nest of the cock of the rock is like a robin's nest, but clings to the face of a boulder, hence the name—cock of the rock.

Name Timothy Is Traced To Greeks, Writer Says

The name Timothy, of Greek origin, means literally "fearing God" but we interpret it as "honoring God," says Florence A. Cowles in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Timotheus, court musician to Alexander the Great, is the earliest noted bearer of this name. The Biblical Timothy was a disciple of St. Paul.

Timothy Bright (d. 1615) was the English inventor of shorthand (in 1588) but his system was only partly alphabetical and therefore inferior to later ones.

Timothy Dwight (d. 1817) was president of Yale college and his grandson of the same name (d. 1916) was president of Yale university. Both were clergymen and authors.

Timothy Pitkin (d. 1847) legislator and historian, was an authority on political history. Timothy O. Howe (d. 1883) was postmaster general in the early eighties, during which time postal notes were first issued.

Sir Timothy A. Coghlan (d. 1926) Australian statistician, wrote "The History of Labour and Industry in Australia," in four volumes.

Timothy Cole (d. 1931) won many honors as a wood engraver. Timothy M. Healy (d. 1931) was the first governor general of the Irish Free State and a notable leader.

How Lynch Law Got Name

Lynch law is the infliction of punishment on persons charged with heinous offenses by people not legally authorized to arrest persons and inflict penalties. It is said to have derived this name from John Lynch, a farmer of North Carolina, who, early in the Eighteenth century, exercised summary punishment — lashes, torture and even death, as he saw fit—upon fugitive slaves and criminals, either white or black, who at one time infested the Dismal swamp and sallied forth from time to time to prey upon the neighboring plantations. The colonial authorities of those days failing to pursue and recapture these desperadoes, John Lynch and his neighbors took the law into their own hands. There is a term of the same significance in England.

Deer Guided by Sense of Smell

The deer, like most wild animals, lives in a world where he is guided largely by a sense of smell. It is not a special sense, but highly developed, according to the American Wildlife institute. Deer blaze their trails through scent - secreting glands, above the hocks on his hind legs. When these glands are removed, the deer thus handicapped is easily lost. The mule deer, which has a high bounding gait in running and consequently covers great stretches of ground in one leap, has scent-secreting glands about six times as large and potent as the Virginia deer. The Virginia deer is on the ground more, so does not need to leave so powerful a scent each time he touches the ground.

Patrick Henry's Famous Speech

The second revolutionary convention of Virginia was held in St. John's Episcopal church at Richmond in 1775. Proposals for a peaceful settlement had been strongly advocated. On the third day, March 23, 1775, Patrick Henry, realizing that war was inevitable, overwhelmed the opposition to resolutions for arming the Virginia militia in a speech which has since become famous. He ended: "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"

JUUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

A campaign to promote increased consumption of milk and dairy products, which is expected to be one of the most extensive drives ever carried on by the industry, will center on a June DAIRY MONTH to spotlight milk, butter, cheese and ice cream.

This promotional event will be somewhat similar in operation to National Milk Month held a year ago except that emphasis will be placed this year on all dairy products. Dairy industry leaders agree that the nation-wide sales drive is sorely needed because of the serious condition of the dairy industry from the position of prevailing surplus storage stocks and increasing milk production.

DAIRY MONTH is sponsored by the following organizations: National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, National Dairy Council, Milk Industry Foundation, American Butter Institute, National Cheese Institute, International Associtaion of Milk Dealers and International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

Food, drug and variety stores, both chain and independent, restaurants, railroads, bus and airplane lines will join hands with the dairy industry in this nation-wide push to merchandise dairy products. All have signified their willingness to make this June a month of aggressive dairy products promotion.

A national committee representing the dairy groups sponsoring DAIRY MONTH is expediting plans. Widely known organizations aiding the dairy industry program include the Institute of Distribution, Nation Association of Chain Drug Stores, National Association of Food Chains, Independent Food Distributors' Council and National Association of Retail Druggists. All of these store groups have rendered valuable service before to the dairy industry and will put on even more aggressive programs during June drive.

Nation-wide radio hook-ups are expected to feature the drive, colorful community showmanship, front page news, united point-of-sale displays and advertising tie-ins of all kinds will be used to make the nation conscious of the advantages of using more dairy products.

A wide assortment of display material is being prepared under the supervision of the National Dairy Council to enable fountains, restaurants and food stores to effectively tie in with the campaign. This material printed in the national colors red, white and blue, will make it possible for every outlet to create a national atmosphere in and outside the store in every community.

Three advertising kits will be available : one on milk for fountains and restaurants, one on ice cream for fountains and restaurants and one on butter, cheese and milk for retail stores outlets. Each kit will include merchandising and advertising promotion of posters, streamers, back bar displays, badges and other sales helps.

Many other materials will be made available by the National Dairy Council to supplement the basic campaign materials that will be included in the Kits. Window action displays, cut-outs, pamphlets, vehicle cards and booklets will be ready to separately aid in the nation-wide promotion. Special materials are being prepared for use on retail milk routes and by local DAIRY MONTH committees.

GAIN IN CHEVROLET SALES

Continuing the steady upward sales trend that has marked public acceptance of the 1939 Chevrolet, a rise of 15.9 per cent in the sales graph was reported here today by the motor firm for the period ending April 20. The gain over the previous period, which closed April 10, is represented by 3,453 more units sold at retail, according to the figures released. A total of 25,196 passenger cars and trucks were sold by the industry's repeating leader during the ten day period.

Although March was hailed by William E. Holler, general sales manager, as "one of the company's greatest sales months," the April 20 period eclipses the records established last month by 4.1 per cent, indicated that increased public approval is being expressed for the 1939 models.

A gain of 91.1 per cent is shown over the same period in 1939, when Chevrolet had retailed 21,164 passenger and commercial units from April 1, to April 20.

Total sales for the first 20 days of April were 46,939 units, the report revealed, as against 38,633 sales in the same period of 1938. This represents a business gain of 21.5 per cent.

Truck sales for the period totaled 5,291 units, an increase of 25.6 per cent over the figure reported April 10, and 24.1 per cent over the April 20 figure for 1938. A total of 9,503 commercial jobs have been sold during the month to date, which is 20.7 per cent above the 7,872 sales made during the same period last year.

When a man doesn't feel well he always says he has been working too hard.

When you see a man holding up a post, the post is either loose or the man tight.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Q. My sister, who is secretary to the manager of a large firm, is going on a month's vacation next month. While she is away, I am going to substitute for her in the office, and draw the same pay she gets regularly. Should I get my own social security account number, or should I use her's since it is only substitute work?

A. You should have your own social security account number and report it to your employer. A social security account will be set up for you, under the number you receive in your own name, and the wages you draw while employed in your sister's regular job, as well as wages you receive from any other employment in commerce or industry, will be recorded on your social security account. When the time comes for you to receive old-age insurance benefits, a total of all such wages you have received will be made and your benefit payments will be based on that amount. Such temporary employment is not excepted from coverage under old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

Q. I live on a small farm and do some gardening work there, but am going to take a job for half days in the city as an assistant to a plumber. Should I have a social security account number when I go to work for the plumber, or do I need one since I live on a farm, and will only work part-time for a business establishment?

A. You should get a social security account number, and report it to your part-time employer. Agricultural labor is exempted from provisions of the Social Security Act, but the man who lives on a farm but works in the city for a commercial establishment is covered the same as any other worker in industry.

Q. I have been out of work for a week. The firm I worked for went out of business, and at the time it closed, the firm owed me, as well as ten other employees, six weeks back salary. I do not think I will ever be able to collect it, and I am wondering if I could get unemployment compensation to tide me over until I can find something else.

A. It is very likely that you could get unemployment compensation. you should go immtdiately in person to your nearest State Employment Service office and register for another job and at the same time make application for unemployment compensation benefits. An initial waiting period of about two or three weeks is required by most States after the worker has made application for benefits. After this waiting period has been served, if no job has been found, benefits are made to the worker, based on the wages he received and on the length of employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BOARD

In the fifteen months ending March 31 last, the Maryland Compensation Board received a total of 216,605 original claims for unemployed persons asking benefits under the unemployment insurance act. Of these, 190,082 were determined as cases covered by the law but not all were entitled to payment.

Some filed claims without following them up by serving the required waiting period during which renewed claims are required. In some cases there were other causes for failure to collect. In more than 28,000 cases the necessary wage records were lacking. These records must be in the office of the Board for they are used as basis for unemployment compensation. And in such instances where employers have failed to file, action is anticipated by the Board.

In the twelve months of 1938 more than 26,000 claims were at first turned down because of lack of wage records, but in the first quarter of this year—1939—there were less than 2,000 of such cases, indicating that employers are now giving more attention to the requirements of the law and making it easier for discharged or furloughed workers to get what the law contemplates in the form of benefits.

In the fifteen months period mentioned, of more than 39,000 claims originally rejected, more than 14,000, on reexamination, were classed as compensable.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Mortals and Immortals" will be the subject of the lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, May 14.

The Golden Text will be from II Cor. 5:4, "We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened; not that we would be unclothed, but clothed upon, that mortality might be swallowed up of life."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Psa. 37:5; "Trust in the Lord, and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed."

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 235, "In league with material sense, mortals take limited views of all things."