The world knows Chevrolet passenger cars and trucks are first in value, and that's why the world has placed them first in sales!

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

CHEVROLET A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Important to every motor car buyer is the fact that Chevrolet, first in passenger car sales, is also first in motor truck sales, because truck buyers select the trucks that pay the greatest returns.

The same qualities that distinguish Chevrolet trucks exist in equal degree in Chevrolet passenger cars. *You* may choose *your* Chevrolet solely for its beauty, comfort, or performance—but you will get *in addition* that all-important *extra value.*

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

Left, the new telephone cable linking the Western and Eastern Shores of Maryland being lowered into the Chesapeake Bay from the cable ship "Lidiv." Large barrel-like object on cable is loading coil. Below, general view of the cable-laying operations. The cable, looped in figure eights on the barge, can be seen paying off the stern, while the "Lidiv" follows closely.

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means good type, good presses, good workmen and good paper. We have the equipment and the workmen for you, and use Hammermill grades of bond, safety and cover papers. Let us show you.

Jenny Lind's Grave

Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, is buried in Malvern, England.

Used Cave for Glass Work

The first glass maker in Scotland was George Hay (1566-1625). He took advantage of a peculiarly formed cave at Wemyss, on the Fife coast, and set up his furnace therein.

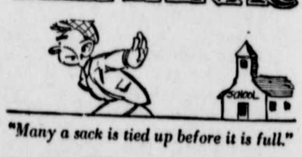
Wore Prince Alberts

In the "nifty nineties," most United States senators wore Prince Alberts. The frock coat was a symbol of statesmanship and a beard was the mark of a man of maturity and substance.

First Plows of Tree Branches

The first farm plows were made of crooked tree branches and worked by man power.

ALMANAC



"Many a sack is tied up before it is full."

JULY

9—The U. S. flag was first flown at San Francisco, 1846.

10—Bryan made his famous free silver speech, 1896.

11—Andree and two companions began arctic balloon trip, 1897.

12—Henry Hudson first sighted America, 1609.

13—Draft riots started in New York, 1863.

14—Howard Hughes completed round the world flight in 92 hours, 1938.

15—Huerta resigned as provisional president of Mexico, 1914.

The tax bill that passed the lower House of Congress furnished a few crumbs of comfort, by the repeal of the undistributed profits tax. This may have helped "business psychology" even though the levy of 18 per cent on large corporations is expected to keep the total tax structure up close to the old levels.

A congress that is pledged to economy and then votes to appropriate a record amount of the taxpayers money—which is the record of this Congress—hasn't a fiddlers chance to give the public real tax relief.

Banana Tree Dwarfed to Facilitate Harvesting

A banana "tree" will grow to a height of 30 feet, and with leaves 10 feet long, but on plantations it is kept much shorter to facilitate harvesting. Bananas are a commercial proposition to grow, for on the land required to grow a hundred pounds of potatoes you can grow as much as four thousand pounds of bananas, notes a writer in London Answers Magazine.

Apart from this, the plants need very little attention and little effort is necessary to cultivate further trunks.

The fruit we know can either be eaten fresh or in a dried state; beverages are also made from bananas, and the dried fruit can be ground into an excellent flour. In the tropical countries where the plant is cultivated, the ten-foot leaves are used for thatching roofs.

The common banana we eat grows on a tree which is only one of a family. In East Africa, one variety grows fruit to the tremendous size of two feet long and about nine or ten inches round, but it only grows one to every bunch of the other tree, and the fruit has to be cooked.

Another member of the same family gives us the famous Manila hemp, which is made from the fibers in the leaves.

After only a short history, the banana has become Britain's most popular fruit food, imports jumping about 70 per cent even in the last nine years. Unlike apples, lemons, and oranges, which are often consumed in cooked and liquid forms, the banana is mostly eaten in its natural state.

By the way, no banana trees have been grown from seed in living memory. It has been so scientifically cultivated that seeds aren't necessary.

Name Sylvester of Latin Origin, Authority Says

The name Sylvester, sometimes spelled with an i for the second letter, is of Latin origin and means "forest dweller," "of the woods," or, in a general sense, "country bred."

This name has been borne by two popes, in the Fourth and Tenth centuries, and by two anti-popes (elected in opposition to those regularly chosen) in the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries, according to Florence A. Cowles in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dr. Sylvester Gardiner (1707-86) helped to colonize a part of Maine and the city of Gardiner, Maine, is named for him. He was a loyalist during the Revolutionary war and removed to Halifax and later to England, being one of those who were proscribed in 1778. But he returned to America about a year before his death. To him goes credit for introducing inoculation for smallpox.

Sylvester Graham (1794-1851) was a New England Presbyterian minister, a temperance lecturer and an advocate of vegetarianism. His theory was that a diet of vegetables prevented a craving for liquor, and he recommended using an unbolted wheat flour for bread. Graham flour and bread perpetuate his name.

Use of the 'Chile Wheel'

The only "Chile Wheel" south of Sonora is on the Nelson mining claim in the Greenhorn mountains, 36 miles east of Bakersfield and two miles east of the Oak Flat ranger station, says the Los Angeles Times. It was used to crush gold-bearing quartz and was introduced into California by Chilean miners, hence the name. An upright was fitted into a square hole and atop this was a beam with a wheel on one end. To the other end was hitched a horse or mule, which moved the wheel around in a rock-lined circular trench with a sort of rocker movement. This "wheel" is of granite and is six feet in diameter, nine inches in thickness at the rim and 14 inches in thickness at the hub. It weighs approximately 3,500 pounds.

The Lurcher Dog

According to Webster, a lurcher is a poacher. Consequently any dog that aids his master in bagging game on land where hunting is forbidden is called a lurcher. Lurchers are frequently found near estates in England where game is plentiful and hunting forbidden except for the owner and his guests. The favorite dog with the poacher is usually a cross between a collie and a greyhound because a speedy and silent retrieve of the game is essential to the poacher if he is to stay out of jail. Lurchers work in peril since, while they are faithful to lawbreaking masters, they are apt to be shot on sight by gamekeepers of the estates they poach on.

Jitterbug Bees

If you see a honeybee doing the hula-hula, prick up your ears and maybe you'll hear some gossip hot from the hive, says Country Home Magazine. Scientists have discovered that bees don't talk with the buzz of their wings, but with the movements of their bodies. According to Dr. J. E. Eckert, bee specialist at the University of California, there's a word for every wiggle. Most of the bees' undulations, performed in the air, tell other bees where to locate a new supply of food.

AMERICA'S OLDEST BAND

Older than our National Capital, the United States Marine Band will celebrate its birthday on July 11, completing 141 years in the service of the nation.

Established in 1798, the band was already two years old when it set out from Philadelphia to the new capital at Washington, traveling most of the way afoot, while its instruments and supplies were hauled over deeply-rutted roads and dusty trails. The journey took two weeks.

Arriving in the capital in July, 1800, it gave its first concert a few weeks later. At that time the tiny group of musicians could muster no more than two obes, two clarinets, two French horns, a bassoon and a drum. Today the band's authorized strength is sixty-seven members.

Their first and subsequent concerts did much to chase the gloom from the Capital City, which at that time was a little more than a spawling group of log cabins in a wilderness. But as the city grew, the band grew with it until today Washington is one of the show cities of America, while the band is the equal of any musical organization of its kind in the country.

Thomas Jefferson, often called the godfather of the band, heard and appreciated its music. It has played so often at offical functions that it is sometimes referred to as "The President's Own."

Beaus and belles of a bygone era danced to its stately minuets. White House weddings were enlivened by its presence. On more solemn occasions it played a final requiem for Presidents Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Harding.

During the seven score years of its existance, it has written its own harmonious page in the musical history of our country.

INTEVENTED JAPANESE TAXI

Thousands of coolies trot between the shafts of jinrikishas on the streets of Japan, China and Singapore to earn a few cents a day. Yet, strange as it may seem, these two-wheeled taxis are the invention of a U. S. Marine.

It came about in this fashion. Private Jonahan Goble was a member of the U. S. Marine detachment on the U. S. S. Susquehanna, one of the ships with Commodore Perry's fleet which visited Japan in 1854. A native of New York State, Goble had followed the occupation of farmer before he entered the Marine Corps in 1851 at the age of twenty-four, remaining in the service about four years.

Perhaps Goble conceived his idea of the ricksha when he was abroad with Perry, but it was some years later, after he had returned to Japan as a missionary, that he suggested to the Japanese his idea of making these enlarged go-carts a means of conveyance.

Goble was deeply religious, and his return to Nippon was prompted by a desire to instruct the Japanese in Christian beliefs. The first ricksha made its appearance in Japan about 1867, and subsequently its use spread rapidly to other Oriental countries.

Inazo Nitobe, a Japanese historian. credited the ex-marine with the invention of the ricksha, an opinion which has been confirmed by other historians. "His thought," wrote Nitobe, "resulted in the so-called man-power carriage."

Regardless of this odd vehicle's comparative convenience and comfort, the lot of a ricksha puller is not a happy on[illegible] thousand ricksha coolies earn [illegible] precarious livelihood in Shanghai alone, their incomes sometimes averaging less than $4.00 a month, while the death rate among them is high.

Watches Once Small Clocks

Watches originally were small clocks and were worn hung from the girdle because they were too large for the pocket.

Wouldn't it be awful

—if there were no comics to lighten the cares of a troubled world?

Especially, such laugh-provoking comics as

S'MATTER POP?

Here is good clean American humor, the kind that appeals to every member of the family.

"S'Matter Pop?" is a regular feature of this paper. Watch for it.

OLD AGE INSURANCE

The defeat of the Townsend plan seems to have strengthened the determination of Congress to increase the benefits of Government Social Security legislation so that people over 65 years of age will be able to retire by the aid of public benefits ranging from $40 to $60 a month.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Q. I am going to accept a position with a United States firm in their Branch office in Central America. Will I need a social security account number while working for this firm in their branch office in a foreign country?

A. No. if the work you do is done entirely outside the United States you would not be covered by old-age provisions of the Social Security Act.

Q. I heard two men arguing the other day about the number of employees a firm must have before it is subject to the old-age insurnce provisions of the Social Security Act. One of the men said he had been offered two jobs and he thought he should take the job that would enabled him to have a social security account. He seemed to think that a company having less than eight employees is not covered by the Social Security Act at all. The other man said that the law applies to any industrial plant or business firm even though it has only one employee. Which one was right?

A. There has been considerable misunderstanding in regard to the number of employees. A business having less than eight employees is exempt from taxation under most State unemployment compensation laws. But under the taxing provisions of Title VIII of the Social Security Act, which relate to old-age insurance, it makes no difference whether a covered employer has one, ten, or a hundred employees, he is required to pay tax on the wages of every worker in his establishment under the age of 65.

Q. My husband worked for two years after the Social Secuurity Act became effective, and one percent of his salary was deducted every week from his wages for old-age insurance. However, he was unemployed for two months before he died. I am wondering whether or not it will be possible to collect his old-age insurance benefits now, since he was unemployed before he died?

A. You should go to the nearest Field Office of the Social Security Board and file claim for the old-age insurance lump-sum benefits due under your husband's social security account. The fact that he was unemployed for two months before his death does not affect the lump-sum payment due, expect that if he had worked two more months, the amount of the payment due, would be a little larger. When filing claim for benefits due under your husband's social security account, you should give his social security account number and the name of the firm, or firms, for whom he worked during the time he was covered by old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

VACUUM GEARSHIFT

Rarely has a new automobile feature scored such a hit with the public as has the new vacuum gearshift with steering column control, introduced by Chevrolet on its 1939 models.

Car buyers everywhere have shown overwhelming preference for it, as against the conventional shift. Approximately 90 per cent of the 1939 Chevrolets sold have been equipped with the vacuum shift, according to sales figures released by Central Office statisticians.

Simplicity characterizes the new gearshift, according to Ed Hedner, national director of service for Chevrolet. The vacuum principle is not new, since trucks for years have had vacuum-powered brakes, but its application to the gearshift is a distinct advance in engineering. The new shift is relatively fool proof, and trouble-free mechanically.

Because the vacuum shift enables the motorists to drive without removing either hand from the wheel, increased safety of operation is one of the advantages directable to the new device. The vacuum booster supplies 80 per cent of the effort in shifting gears. The driver may flick the lever into proper position with the fingers, using only about 20 per cent of the effort once required. This also tends to reduce driver fatigue, making for another increase in safety.

Actually, of course, the gearshift could have been so designed as to have done all the work, engineers point ouut. However, the shift was purposely designed to leave a small amount of the work up to the driver, simply so he would still have the "feel" of the shift. This gives him better control at all times.

GOV. O'CONOR COMMENDED FOR APPOINTMENT

Annapolis, June 30—Governor Herbert R. O'Conor was notified today by the Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association that a resolution had been adopted by its Executive Committee, commending him on his selection for the newly created Maryland State Game and Inland Fish Commission.

The notification, signed by Secretary Harold Smith Komer, congratulated Governor O'Conor on the high standard of his appointments, and offered him the support of the Association in his plans for the reorganization of conservation throughout the State. The new commission members are Garner W. Denmead, chairman, William H. Labrot, S. Scott Beck, Jr., James H. Gambrill and Fulcher P. Smith.