BRITISH KING SIGNS "ROYAL BOOK" AT N. Y. FAIR

NEW YORK *(Special)*—The King of England is pictured as he inscribes the royal autograph, "George VI R.I," in the guest book reserved for the names of visiting rulers in Perylon Hall at the New York World's Fair. His Queen, who a moment later signed the guest book, "Elizabeth R," is pictured seated beside him.

At the King's right stands Grover Whalen, president of the Fair corporation and official host to their majesties during their visit to the exposition. Standing at the Queen's left are Mrs. Grover Whalen and Governor Herbert Lehman. Mayor LaGuardia is seen at the extreme right of the picture.

Danger Lurks In

"THREE SHUTTERED HOUSES"

BY BEN AMES WILLIAMS

STANDING by themselves on Kenesaw Hill, three dilapidated mansions cast an evil shadow of gloom over the surrounding countryside. Sprawling old houses, they were sinister and darkly foreboding.

Inside one of them lived pretty June Leaford, surrounded by taciturn, close-mouthed relatives, one of whom was a maniacal murderer, cleverly striking at those who stood in the way.

The ultimate solving of the mystery by two of fiction's best known characters, Inspector Tope and Miss Moss, is one of Ben Ames Williams' most thrilling stories. How they are helped in the solution of the crime by Clint Jervies, in love with June, is one of the heart-warming features of the detective tale.

You'll be completely engrossed by "Three Shuttered Houses."

SERIALLY IN THIS PAPER

"I saw it in the

NEWS ANALYSIS"

is a common expression among those who keep well informed on current events. They know that in the "Weekly News Analysis," which appears regularly in this paper, they obtain a comprehensive interpretation of timely events, ably prepared by Joseph W. LaBine, student of world affairs and one of the nation's most widely-known news analysts.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

pictures history in the making. It interprets the significance of national and world developments and is invaluable to the person who wants to know the trend of the times.

● Read it thoroughly each week. In condensed form you will find it both interesting and helpful in discussing world events with your friends and business associates.

Short-Sight Aids Aiming

Short-sighted riflemen usually are more successful shots than those who are far-sighted, observes the Better Vision institute. This is because of the difficulty of the far-sighted person to focus correctly on the front sight, leading to inaccuracy in aiming. While they can see their target clearly, far-sighted marksmen sometimes make errors in sighting of at least a tenth of an inch, because of the inability of their eyes to focus exactly on the front and rear sights. At 100 yards away, this would mean an error of 10 inches; at 200 yards, one of 20 inches. On the other hand, the short-sighted person can line up his sights accurately and can, through practice, train them on the exact center of his target, although the outlines themselves are not sharply defined.

Another good way to hurt your husband's dignity is to get him in a crowd and tease him about his old love letters.

If a bachelor is the acme of selfishness, then happy is the woman that fails to get him.

ALMANAC

"Many can shuffle the cards that cannot play well."

JULY

23—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant died, 1885.

24—The city of Detroit was settled by Cadillac, 1701.

25—Bleriot flew across the English channel, 1909.

26—George Bernard, English writer, born, 1856.

27—Jane McCrea was slain by Indians, 1777.

28—The first official mail car was in operation, 1862.

29—The first almanac was printed, 1472.

AQUACADE STAR

NEW YORK *(Special)* — Aquabelle Eleanor Holm, star of Billy Rose's Aquacade at the New York World's Fair, pictured as she awaits her cue in the huge marine amphitheatre where the water spectacle is staged.

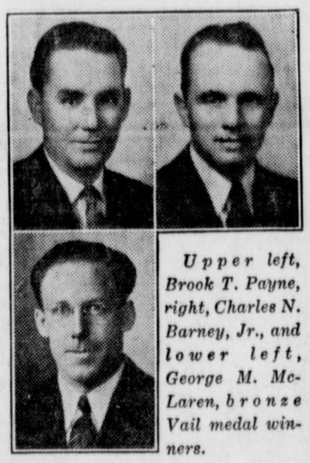
Wore Prince Alberts

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.

Very few men who find themselves between his satanical majesty and the deep blue sea are ever drowned.

Three Bronze Vail Medals Awarded C.& P. Employees

Quick Action of Washington and Virginia Men Saves Woman and Child



Upper left, Brook T. Payne, right, Charles N. Barney, Jr., and lower left, George M. McLaren, bronze Vail medal winners.

George M. McLaren, Richmond, lineman installer of The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia, and Brook T. Payne, group installer foreman, and Charles N. Barney, Jr., station installer, C. & P. Telephone Company, Washington, D. C., have just been awarded bronze Vail medals in recognition of prompt action in the line of duty.

A bronze Vail medal was given George M. McLaren, for initiative and presence of mind displayed by him in handling grave injuries prior to the appearance of professional assistance. He happened to be present when an automobile accident occurred in which a woman was severely injured. He applied first aid and prevented others from moving her and thereby jeopardizing her condition until a physician and ambulance appeared. The physician who attended the woman afterwards credited Mr. McLaren with having saved her life.

While installing a telephone last November in Washington, Brook T. Payne and Charles N. Barney, Jr., noticed blood trickling from the mouth of a child who was apparently sleeping. Finding that the child was being strangled by a cord from its sleeping garment, they loosened it, summoned a physician and ambulance and applied artificial respiration, resulting in the saving of the child's life.

Vail medals are provided from a fund created in memory of Theodore N. Vail, late president of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company. They are in recognition of the more conspicuous examples of noteworthy public service that are daily occurrences among telephone employees, characteristic of the spirit of service throughout the Bell System.

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.

Weapons aren't the only things man can't be trusted with. Try to find a political group that hasn't used ts credit to burden and cripple itself.

Once Barbaric Words Now in Common Usage

There was a period in the early days of the United States when American writers shivered with fright at the thought of what critics writing in English literary publications would have to say about the latest "barbarisms" inflicted upon the mother tongue by their New world cousins.

As the new republic grew in size, population and achievements in the field of letters this tendency to regard the mother English as a more "respectable" language decreased. Today it was given further scholarly refutation in the sixth section of the New American English dictionary by the University of Chicago Press.

For example, the word "cowcatcher," which not so many years ago would have caused any right thinking Englishman of letters to tear his hair out with cries of rage, is now accepted as a practical example of the compounding of words by Americans. "Cowcatcher," which appears in the newly issued section of the dictionary is, it was pointed out, a word associated with sheep, pigs, horses and bulls, as well as cows, and it does not "catch," but rather "brushes aside."

Trends in the origin of words and word combinations of strictly American vintage, revealed in sections previously published, show patterns which make "American" compare favorably and with no need to blush, according to scholars compiling the work. The new section starts with "corn pit" and ends with "dew."

The dictionary is being completed at the rate of about four sections a year under the editorship of Sir William Craigie, co-editor of the famed Oxford-English dictionary, and James B. Hulbert, professor of English at the University of Chicago. They are aided by a trained corps of research workers.

Stratford-on-Avon Still Magnet for Americans

Unperturbed by the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy and its periodical revivals, the American visitor to Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace, approaches not in controversial spirit, but with zeal and reverence. The number of visitors increases annually, and the proportion of Americans increases in proportion with the general total. The overseas tourist goes to Stratford as certainly as he goes to Westminster abbey, the Tower of London, or the National gallery.

Shakespeare's house is in excellent preservation. It was restored in 1847, and the work was done with such care that the timber framework remains unaltered, and the place must bear a close resemblance to that in which the poet resided.

The ground floor contains living room, kitchen, and a smaller room; up one flight of stairs is shown "the room in which Shakespeare was born." A few chairs, a table, and a bust of the poet furnish this room. There is an ancient fireplace and a timbered ceiling reminiscent of his time.

The walls are virtually covered with the signatures of visitors—Scott, Carlisle, Thackeray, Browning, and many others—but this tribute is no longer allowed. Here also is a Shakespeare museum, in which there are many memorials, including early editions of the plays, the Ely portrait and manuscripts addressed to the poet. The garden contains flowers and trees mentioned in the plays and poems.

Heat-Tempered

Hundreds of thousands of visitors entering the Pavilion de Saint Gobain at the Paris exposition walked up 50 glass steps, six feet wide and supported only for a couple of inches at either end. These steps were of a heat-tempered glass, now gaining use in this country for portholes, transparent over doors, windows in pilot-houses on boats, and translucent bathroom and kitchen ceilings. This glass, which scientists call tuf-flex, is 4.8 times as strong as regular plate glass of the same thickness and withstands extreme heat-and-cold shocks. It is being used extensively in portholes of new battleships to save weight.

Thoughts Before Being Eaten

The African explorer and missionary, David Livingstone, has furnished us with an instance of what may have passed through the minds of Christian martyrs in the old days, just before being devoured by lions. Livingstone, who was once overcome and badly shaken by a lion, recounts that the shaking produced in him a sort "of dreaminess in which there was no sense of pain nor feeling of terror." Asked afterward what his main thought was at the time, he replied that he was wondering calmly what part of him would be eaten first.

How Korea Was Named

Korea was the name given the country occupying a peninsula in northeastern Asia, by foreigners, particularly Europeans. The Koreans themselves as well as other Orientals preferred to call the kingdom Chosyon, because that was the ancient native name. Chosyon, usually spelled Chosen in English, is derived from the Chinese Ch'ao Hsien. It was natural that the Japanese, after they took possession of the kingdom and made it part of their empire, should prefer to call it by its native name.

INCREASES IN TEACHERS' PAY

An advance of 600 per cent. in teachers' salaries and in high-school enrollment in the State schools, excluding Baltimore, has been made since the last comprehensive survey in 1915.

Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, assistant State superintendent in administration of the State Department of Health, pointed out this progress to the State Parent-Teachers' Conference at Towson.

In 1915, salaries were from $271 to $662 a year for teachers in the State school system, he said, while under the new salary plan, passed by the 1939 Legislature, teachers with the degrees of bachelor of arts or of bachelor of science in education will receive from $1,200 to $1,800 annually.

In that period the enrollment in the State high schools has increased from 5,500 pupils and 221 teachers to more than 35,000 pupils and 1,500 teachers, he added.

Dr. Pullen explained that one of the most important factors in this improvement was the far better training of the teachers. In 1915 five per cent. of the elementary school-teachers had two or three years of standard normal-school training. Now more than ninety-eight per cent. have it.

Only forty per cent. of the high school teachers in 1915 had college degrees. Now nearly one hundred per cent. have diplomas from standard institutions.

Another development has been the reduction of the one-teacher school, according to Dr. Pullen. In 1914, nearly half of the teachers in the county schools were the only instructors in their small schools.

At present, he continued, there are 287 one-teacher schools for Negroes, and 231 for white pupils. There are 179 high schools in the counties and hundreds of elementary schools under the present system.

COOPERATIVE TO PAY DIVIDEND

More than a quarter million dollars will be returned to farmers patron members of Southern States Cooperative during July and August, based on a two and one-half percent dividend on purchases, declared by the executive committee of the Board of Directors of Southern States Cooperative, D. G. Harry Pylesville, Maryland, president of the organization, has announced.

The executive committee met in Richmand on June 14 to consider the vote of some 1,600 members of the local boards throughout the operating territory in regard to the payment of a dividend.

In addition to this patronage dividend on purchases, the annual dividend on six percent common stock and three percent semi-annual dividend on preferred capital stock would be paid on June 30, stated Mr. Harry.

The volume of business done by the cooperative this year will be about $13,000,000, the largest in the history of the organization.

Southern States is a farmer-owned and controlled cooperative organization, operating in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and North Carolina. Its more than 100,000 patron-members now operate in their own interest, three large feed mills, three seed and farm supply warehouses, and three fertilizer plants.

RELIEF BUDGET FOR STATE

A relief budget for the next three months, calling for the expenditures of $2,176,641, has been approved by the State Department of Public Welfare.

The allotments, to carry on the four main types of relief from July to September, are as follows:

Old age pensions	$960,664
Dependent children	567,655
Needy blind	45,615
Direct relief	602,704

To finance the total budget, local government is to supply $835,380; State government $654,856, and the Federal government, $686,404.

The budget for Baltimore city was set at $1,345,931, compared to the counties' budget of $830,709.

A breakdown of the budgets of the city and counties for the various types of assistance follows:

	City.	County
Old age pensions	$490,500	$470,164
Dependent children	301,431	266,224
Needy blind	29,000	16,615
Direct relief	525,000	77,704

Local government is to bear the entire burden of direct relief for the three-month period, without any contributions from the State or Federal government, it was pointed out. The total budget for Cecil county is $32,299.

The budget figures were released by J. Milton Patterson, director of the Welfare Department.

Throughout the world today individuals either are checking their cares and responsibilities with government or else government is taking from the individual many of his former activities. Whatever the case, the individual everywhere is more and more becoming the pawn, the state the power.

The soil in India is deficient in organic matter, causing that nation to import 300 pounds of fertilizer every 60 seconds.