





## Field Day May 5

at U. of Maryland  
Bigger Than Ever

Seven Different Events  
Comprise Varied Program

Four Old Line Varsity Teams in  
Action, Lacrosse Game with  
St. John's Featuring

FIELD DAY at the University of Maryland, the brightest spot on the sports calendar in the South Atlantic sector each Spring, promises to be more pretentious than ever. It will be held at College Park on May 5 with seven distinct events on the program.

Action, and it will be plenty and keen, will start shortly after noon and will be kept up until near dusk when the Maryland and St. John's lacrosse teams will have finished the battle that will climax the carnival.

The complete card follows:  
12.30: Interscholastic track meet, with 13 open events and 7 closed to county high schools of the State.

12.30: Track meet, Maryland Freshmen vs. Gallaudet College.

1.00: Track meet, Maryland vs. William and Mary.

1.00: Baseball, Maryland vs. West Virginia.

1.00: Tennis, Maryland vs. William and Mary.

4.00: Lacrosse, Maryland vs. St. John's of Annapolis.

### Fully 500 to Compete

These contests will bring fully 500 athletes into competition, and, exclusive of the heats in the various meets, there actually will be 58 different contests. There will be 47 finals in the track meets, six singles and three doubles in the tennis match, with the ball game and the lacrosse battle each providing competition that will stretch over close to two hours.

There is no other annual affair in the East or South that matches it in scope and variety.

St. John's and Maryland, always at each other's throats, athletically speaking, promise to provide one of the stick classics of the season. Maryland has one of its very best ball teams and West Virginia always is in the front rank on the diamond, while Maryland and William and Mary appear to be well matched both in track and tennis.

Forty or more schools, with about 75 per cent of them from within the State, have competed annually for the scholastic track honors and it is likely that a new record for entries will be set this year.

### Present Track Satellites

William and Mary will present the South's most brilliant and versatile athlete in Monroe Little, the intercollegiate broad jump champion, who competes in four events and who this year has scored 18 points each in two dual meets.

Little in addition to ruling the collegians in the broad jump, hurls the javelin close to 200 feet and runs both the 100 and 220 in fast time.

Little, though, doubtless will meet his master in Earl Widmyer, the Hagerstown flier, in the sprint events, but the Old Liners have no men who can match in his other two specialties.

In addition to Widmyer, Maryland also has two great quarter-milers in Warren Evans and Bob Archer, a trio of half-mile speedsters in Bob Sonen, Corny Cronin and Selby Frank and a pair of sophoms in Bob Slye and Willard Beers who shine brightly in the hurdles and jumping events.

Widmyer did the 100 in 9 3/4 and the 220 in 21 3/4; Evans ran the 440 in 49 3/4, and Slye covered the 120 yard low hurdles in 15.5 and the 220 yard high in 25 seconds in a recent meet against Virginia Tech.

William and Mary also has some fine performers in addition to Little, notably Platt Bullard who runs the quarter and half mile.

With its increased facilities, Maryland is able to take care of the invading horde of athletes without difficulty.

### Santo Domingo Quaint City

Most ancient of existing settlements of white men in the western hemisphere is the quaint city of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Christopher Columbus founded the city and claimed for Spain the island of Haiti, of which the Dominican Republic occupies about two-thirds. In Columbus' day the colony was named Hispaniola. One of the principal sights of Santo Domingo is the fortress wall and old gate leading into the city from the mouth of the Ozama river. The gate was heavily barricaded and the wall fortified in the early years of the city's history. Santo Domingo is capital of the republic.—Chicago Tribune.

### Cork Used in Fabrics

One of the most unusual uses of cork is in the manufacture of certain fabrics in France. By using a specially constructed machine, thin pieces of cork are placed in chemical baths to remove the resinous parts which make the substance more or less brittle. After this has been removed the sheets may be folded and bent without breaking. By combining the cork sheets with any suitable cloth an excellent waterproof material may be obtained. The usual method is to glue the cork to the cloth.—Pathfinder Magazine.

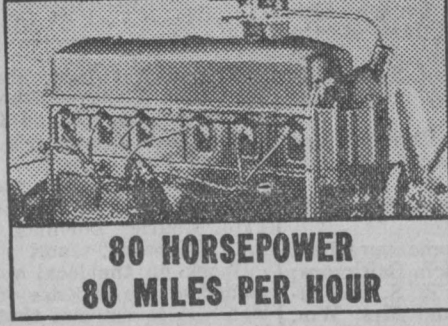
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### Ancient British Village

The village of Cuddington, Surrey, England, is more than 1,250 years old and history records the existence of the place in the year 675, with the passing of Athelstan and Edward the Confessor. The neighborhood was famous from the reign of Henry VIII to that of Charles II as a center of royal festivities. In the sixteenth century Henry VIII fenced in some 1,600 acres of park and built Nonsuch palace, where for nearly two centuries the revels of the court was held. Later Queen Mary sold Nonsuch to the earl of Arundel. Afterwards it was possessed by Queen Elizabeth, and it was here that the ill-fated earl of Essex was arrested prior to his removal to the Tower of London. In 1670 King Charles gave the palace to Barbara Villiers, who dismantled the castle and sold the contents.

### National Trees

According to the secretary of the British forestry commission, "there is no 'national tree' for Great Britain." But judging from the crests of the Royal English Forestry society and the Royal Scottish Forestry society, the oak tree has been adopted as an emblem by Great Britain, and the pine tree by Scotland. The Canadian legation at Washington states "no tree has been officially designated as a 'national tree.' However, the maple leaf is regarded as Canada's national emblem, and appears in the arms or ensigns armorial assigned to the Dominion by the royal proclamation of November 21, 1921. The particular variety of maple leaf is not therein described." "However, the variety which appears in the arms is the Acer saccharinum, commonly known as the silver maple."

### Cause of Tides

Tides are caused by the gravitational attraction, or pull, of the sun and moon on the water and on the earth itself. The close relation that the times of high water bear to the times of the moon's meridian passage shows that the moon's influence on tides is much greater than that of the sun; it has been estimated that it is two and one-half times as great. The result of this attraction of the moon is to draw or heap up the water, in the parts of the earth nearest it. The surface of the earth rises and falls twice in a lunar day of about 24 hours and 52 minutes. The tides do not always rise to the same height, but every fortnight, after the new and full moon, they become much higher than they were in the alternate weeks. These high tides are called spring tides and the low ones neap tides.

### Beau Brummell

The real name of Beau Brummell was George Bryan Brummell. He was a splendid spendthrift, at one time a man of wealth, a dresser in exquisite taste, and the arbiter of fashion among the courtiers of the prince of Wales, with whom he was an intimate. Brummell was born in 1778. Early in life he managed to make the acquaintance of the prince and from that time his star was in the ascendancy. He had a fortune, which he spent lavishly. He maintained an extravagant establishment in London until his last penny was gone. For some time he lived on credit. Then, one by one, his friends deserted him. The prince turned against him, and he was obliged to flee to France in order to escape arrest for debt. After some years in wretchedness his mind failed him and he died in a hospital for mendicants in 1840.

### U. S. Annexations

Nearly a third of the territory of the continental United States was once a part of Mexico. It was acquired by the United States in three annexations. The first was when Texas, which had rebelled from Mexico and set up a separate government, was annexed to this country in 1845. The question of the Texas boundary led to the Mexican war, at the conclusion of which our southern neighbor ceded everything north of the Rio Grande and Gila rivers. In 1853 this country settled a number of questions of boundary, property and damages by purchasing an additional strip of southwestern land from Mexico—the Gadsden purchase. Included in these three cessions were all of the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California, more than half of Colorado and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas and Wyoming.

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