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KENSINGTON

The Woman's Club met Friday at the home of Mrs. Hastings. Mrs. Enos Ray gave an interesting and helpful talk on Education. Mrs. Leo Tooley and Mrs. Thomas Tremearne gave a delightful musical program. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Ralph Montague Hendricks has announced the engagement of her daughter, Helen Mae Hendricks, to Mr. Harry A. Dawson, Jr., of Rockville.

The Ladies Aid of the Baptist Church will hold an Oyster Supper and Pie Sale on Friday, January 31, from 5:30 until 7:30 p. m. Tickets are fifty cents.

A copy of a resolution requesting the Public Service Commission to take some action for the removal of the car tracks of the Kensington-Sandy Spring Railway, which has ceased operation, has been forwarded to the commission by Lewis T. Boynton, attorney of the Kensington Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. A. B. Bowie and Mr. Basil Bowie have returned to their home after a two weeks motor trip to Florida.

Newly elected officers of the Kensington Volunteer Fire Department were installed Wednesday night at the annual banquet and smoker at Darby's Inn near Aspen. The officers of the department are: Eugene J. C. Raney, former president of the State Firemen's Association, president; Thomas L. Saxon, first vice president; E. F. Burner, second vice president; Kenneth Culver, treasurer; Robert J. Graves, secretary; Ralph Burdette, fire chief; Maynard L. Hawkins, assistant chief, and R. R. Palmer, Jr., Richard Price and Raymond Wagner, captains.

MARYLAND TO TAKE SPEEDERS' PERMITS

Maryland authorities offered their co-operation in the District Traffic Bureau's campaign to reduce traffic fatalities by automatically suspending permits of drivers convicted of speeding.

Walter R. Rudy, Maryland commissioner of motor vehicles, advised Traffic Director William A. Van Duzer he indorsed the plan and on receipt of notice of the driver's permit being suspended in the District would proceed "just as though the offense and conviction had occurred in Maryland."

The action of Rudy follows by a few days a similar offer of cooperation from Virginia authorities and brings motorists holding licenses in those two States within range of the District bureau's campaign to cut down speeding, a contributing factor in a large number of fatal traffic accidents.

The permits of six motorists have already been suspended and more than 20 others are now before the Board of Suspensions and Revocation for action.

A. Charles Stewart Congressional Candidate

With the filing of his papers with Secretary of State Thomas Dawson, A. Charles Stewart, president of the County Commissioners of Allegany County, formally announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District.

Mr. Stewart is the first to file his formal papers of candidacy, although a number of others have announced their intentions of seeking the Republican nomination to oppose Representative David J. Lewis, who will seek reelection on the Democratic ticket.

Lemons in Early Use

Many years ago, in the days of early sailing vessels, scurvy was a dread disease among the sailors on long voyages. It seemed there was neither an escape nor a cure for it, until one day, quite by chance, a vessel sailed out of harbor, taking lemons in its cargo. They were served the men and lo, not a sign of scurvy appeared.

Just in Montgomery

Mrs. John Paul Troy of Baltimore has been appointed to the position of staff nurse in the County Health Department by the Montgomery County Commissioners. Mrs. Troy, who succeeds Miss Gertrude A Calhoun, who resigned, was selected from a list of eligibles prepared by the State Civil Service Commission. Her salary is to be $1,460 a year.

Final arrangements have been completed for the dance and card party which is to be held this evening at the Kenwood Golf and Country Club for the benefit of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, Bethesda, Md. The committee includes Mr. Joseph Cantrell, general chairman; Mrs. L. I. Kavanagh, chairman of patrons and patronesses, assisted by Mrs. Joseph Cantrell and Mrs. Al Brault; Mrs. John Overholt and Mrs. Vincent Griffen, chairmen of prizes; Mr. W. Robert Probey, chairman of publicity, and Mr. Vincent Griffen, chairman of music.

Preston L. Snyder, county supervisor of school property, has announced that bids for construction of an addition to the Montgomery Blair High School, Silver Spring, will be received at the office of the County Board of Education, Rockville, until 3 p. m., on February 6. Plans and specifications will be available at the office of Howard W. Cutler, 1108 Sixteenth Street, Washington, after noon of Thursday.

During the last year 31 houses have been erected in section 4, Chevy Chase, Md., increasing the assessed valuation of property in that area by more than $200,000. Section 4 is the tract immediately west of Connecticut Avenue and north of Bradley Lane in Montgomery County.

The annual meeting of the Silver Spring Public Library Association will be held January 27 at 8 o'clock in Jesup Blair Community House.

Harry C. Jones, State employment commissioner, has announced that examinations for State merit-system positions with welfare boards will be held in Rockville, February 22.

The commissioners have approved the application of J. P. Neff for a rezoning of eight lots along Flower Avenue in Takoma Park. Seven of the lots were rezoned from residential "A" to residential "C" for the purpose of building two-family homes, while the other was rezoned commercially to permit the building of a store.

Selection of a design for a new church to be erected at Piney Branch Road and Dahlia Street has been made by the Board of Trustees and Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church. The last services were held in the old church November 17 last and within a short period the structure was razed to make ready for a new edifice.

Albert A. Ady, assistant agricultural agent for Montgomery County, has been notified by Roy Brooks, master of the Maryland State Grange, of his appointment as State grange deputy for Montgomery County. His duties, among other things, will include keeping the various granges of the county advised of the policies of the national grange and to assist in the organization and program work of the various county groups.

The quarterly report of Miss Margaret Groomes, visiting nurse of the Montgomery County Red Cross Chapter, shows that during the three months she made 221 calls in the bedside service inaugurated by the chapter in the county last year and that 53 of the patients paid for the service. The report also states that the Needlework Guild of Brookeville, the Chevy Chase Branch and the Red Cross Auxiliary donated quantities of pillow slips, towels, baby clothes and other garments and articles during the quarter.

Classes in lip reading will start at the Takoma-Silver Spring Junior High School on Monday, with Miss Helen Collins, special instructor for the county, as teacher. Montgomery County is said to be the first county in Maryland to have instruction of this kind.

The Great North Road

The Great North road, between Auckland and Wellington in the North Island of New Zealand, was built as a military road by the British at the time of the Maori war, about 1840. An interesting part of the road passed the 1,000-foot eminence known as Taupiri hill, a sacred burial ground of the Waikato Maori kings. When the road was first built so strong was the taboo on this hill that travelers approaching the hill were required to leave the road and pass the hill by canoe on the Waikato river, resuming land travel after they were well past.

Longest Texas Longhorns

The record length of Texas longhorns is believed to be a pair possessed by a curio store in San Antonio, Texas. It has a total length from tip to tip of 8 feet 1⅜ inches. Measuring along the horns, they are over 9 feet.

EXPECT PLANE FOR $700 ON SALE SOON

Experiments Give Promise, Director Vidal Says.

Detroit.—Eugene Vidal, federal director of air commerce, reviewed the progress made here to date in the nine most promising projects concerned with the development of a light and inexpensive airplane sufficiently safe for any automobile driver to fly.

Despite the apparent inability of the aircraft industry to believe in the possibility of turning out a $700 airplane as indicated by the machines on exhibit at this 1935 all-American aircraft show, Vidal asserted there is every hope that such a machine will be on the market within a short time. He said several builders whose experimental designs were ordered built by the bureau have turned out machines which seemingly meet all these demands.

"At least three of our projects are very promising indeed," he said. "The ships can be flown absolutely safely by novice pilots. They do not spin, they land themselves hands off or with the stick all the way back from 200 feet. They are, what we think, safe airplanes."

Ships Are Safe.

"Don't mistake me to say that these ships are unsafe," and he waved out the window where several transport air liners were drawn up before the Detroit City Terminal building, dozens of smaller planes were "hopping passengers" and Vidal's own cabin monoplane he had flown down from Washington with Frederick R. Neely, chief of the information section of the bureau.

"Properly flown they are safe, but the planes we are building can be flown with only a couple hours' instruction almost by anyone at all."

The plane nearest completion is the tailless Waterman high wing monoplane. The enclosed cabin seats two and has a 95 horse power motor turning a pusher propeller at the rear. The rudders are at the wing tips with ailerons and elevators in the trailing edge of the wing.

"We are ready to give this machine an approved type certificate (the ultimate stamp of Department of Commerce approval) and it is to be flown east this week by a novice pilot. It passed all its tests with flying colors, having a top speed slightly over 110 miles an hour, and can be landed with wheel brakes locked. We tried for two weeks to spin it, but couldn't."

Another machine is the Weick high wing monoplane with pusher motor. Its tail is at the rear, on the end of an outrigger boom. Fred Weick of the Langley field, Va., N. A. C. A. laboratories was the original designer, but it now is being completed by Fairchild. It has "flown beautifully," Vidal said.

Speed Over 110 Miles.

The "roadable autogiro" is entirely different sort of machine, Neely stated. When finally delivered to the bureau in October it is expected to be a sensation. Direct lift, meaning that no forward run will be necessary for it to get into the air perpendicular descent, cruising speed over 110 miles an hour on a 90 horse power motor, and gearing to allow it to be driven at 20 miles an hour over highways, the pilot's "garage" and a clear field, are the unusual characteristics.

There are three attempts under way to convert inexpensive production type automobile engines for airplane use. One is a Hudson Terraplane engine with a belt and pulley reduction gear, another is a Ford V8 engine, and the third is a Plymouth motor.

Dean Hamond, youthful designer of the Hammond Y safety plane which in its original version has failed to meet the speed requirements of the Department of Commerce contract under which it was built, appeared at the show and he said he is building a new machine which will incorporate all the safety features of the first one, but with top speeds considerably above the 110 minimum demand.

Take Movies of Interior of Body to Help Science

Paris.—Motion pictures of the interior of the human anatomy are being shown here as the result of a device developed by the noted radiologist, Dr. George Djian.

It consists of an extremely strong series of lenses transmitting light onto an extremely sensitive film.

No claims are made for it by the thirty-five-year-old inventor beyond the fact that it does take motion pictures of the interior of the human body. Enthusiasts feel that it has opened an unlimited field of study. Heretofore examination of the human interior has been limited to radioscopic and radiographique examinations. The first permits casting a shadow of the interior on a fluorescent screen. The second—familiarly known as X-raying—permits a photograph. Both have their faults.

Ukranian Youth Builds Smallest Working Motor

Kiev, Ukraine.—A miniature electric motor, said to be the smallest working model in the world, has been made here by Victor Nikitashenko, sixteen years old. It weighs just under one-sixteenth of an ounce.

The Institute of Physics of the All Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has examined Victor's motor and passed it as being a genuine working model. It is brought into action by a two-volt battery. The armature is only five millimeters in diameter, although upon it rests 405 twists of thin wire.

Leukemia Similar to Cancer

Luekemia is characterized by an excessive number of immature white cells in the blood. In leukemia, as in cancer, the cells that multiply with such disastrous effect are malignant cells with characteristics of their own that form a new and abnormal growth. The disease further resembles cancer in that it can arise from a variety of causes, the form it takes depending on various factors.

BOULDER DAM OPENS UP NEW INDUSTRY

Big Scale Production of Metals Is Foreseen.

New York.—A new electrochemical industry utilizing desert ores is in the making at Boulder dam, according to chemists, who foresee large scale production of aluminum, magnesium, and other metals in the Southwest.

The completion of the enormous power houses, promised within a few months, has raised the question of electrochemical products made from ores of the nearby Nevada-Arizona desert wilderness. Never before has there been a large supply of cheap electric energy anywhere near the group of unique mineral deposits adjacent to the Colorado river, it is pointed out.

Several products now considered indigenous to Niagara falls are proposed by C. K. Leith and N. H. Eavenson of the bureau of reclamation as reasonable for the Southwest. These include aluminum and magnesium, metals practically obtainable only by electrolysis with the expenditure of vast current loads. Aluminum alone already consumes over 2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours annually in the United States under normal business conditions.

"Large deposits of alumite at Marysvale, Utah, within striking distance, offer a promising source of both aluminum and potash in one enterprise." Prof. G. Ross Robertson of the University of California, Los Angeles, says in a report made public by the American Chemical society. "Furthermore, the increasing demand for extremely light alloys is boosting prospects for magnesium, a metal in ample supply in the desert region.

"Ferrotungsten, ferromanganese, calcium, silicon and boron carbides, and electrolytic zinc complete the list of reasonable prospects enumerated by the federal investigators. On the other hand, such items as electrolytic copper, at first glance a plausible entry in the list, are discounted, since the red metal requires only a very small quantity of electric energy for its refinement. Electric power for the numerous mines of the Boulder zone is probably a matter of greater significance, and will assist to some extent in taking care of the new energy supply.

"The Boulder dam plant is rated at 663,000 horse power figured on low water conditions, and over 1,800,000 horse power maximum capacity. A generating cost in the vicinity of two mills per kilowatt hour is estimated."

Ray Finds Vessels or Planes 50 Miles at Sea

Highlands, N. J.—A new "mystery ray," which is said to be able accurately to detect the presence of enemy ships more than 50 miles off the coast even though the ships are drifting without their engines running, has been perfected by the United States signal corps laboratory at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

The new ray, which can also be applied to the detecting of high flying aircraft, is expected, if successful, to revolutionize modern naval and aircraft warfare tactics. By use of the ray, enemy craft can be located and gunfire accurately directed to their position.

Whether or not this new ray bears any relations to the present electrically impelled sonic altimeters or depth finders and submarine detectors could not be learned, as the entire device has been enveloped in great secrecy. The ordnance department at Aberdeen, Md., also has recently developed sonic devices for locating airplanes to use in connection with anti-aircraft guns.

The first practical test of the new ray is expected to be held shortly at the lighthouse station on the Navesink hills.

Potato Dry and Sound After 83 Years in House

Melbourne, Victoria.—A potato which had been cured by smoke and heat and kept dry for 83 years has just been discovered at Myrtleford.

It is the treasured property of Walker Mummery. One day his mother, a pioneer in the district who lived in a slab and bark hut, peeled a few too many potatoes for dinner. One of them, cut in half, was placed on a shelf over the primitive fireplace. It remained there for 20 years. The smoke and heat hardened it until it became, in substance and appearance, a reddish brown stone. Then it was given as a curiosity to Mummery, who went on preserving it.

Tougher than any "iron ration," it could now be boiled for months and still not be "done."

Explorer Declares Peak Unclimbable

Vancouver, B. C.—Mount Vancouver, most impregnable of Canada's mounain peaks, never will be scaled on foot, Bradford Washburn, noted mountain climber, believes.

Washburn is the leader of the Washburn expedition which has found many hitherto unknown peaks in the Yukon territory.

Mount Vancouver lies in southwestern Yukon. Washburn flew over the peak in an airplane and said it was "utterly impregnable."

"It is one of the most amazing mountain masses I have ever seen. It rises to an altitude of nearly 16,000 feet from the flat snowfields of the Hubbard glacier in one gigantic cliff of ice and rock, without a single climbable angle."

Degrees for Presidents

Forty-nine American universities and colleges have conferred degrees on Presidents. Collegiate honoring of Presidents began with George Washington and has continued almost uninterruptedly.

Step on Your Troubles

Jud Tunkins says troubles are like colds. It's unfair to scatter 'em around among innocent bystanders.

ARCHITECTS SEARCH FOR BUILDING STONE

Marble Highly Valued From Earliest Times.

Washington.—One of the most strikingly beautiful buildings in Washington is the new United States Supreme court building. Its exterior is fabricated from white marble, while its interior is enhanced with columns and panels of the same stone but richly colored.

"Among the most ornamental of all building stones, marble has been valued by architects from earliest times," says the National Geographic society.

"White drums of marble from Mt. Pentelicus reared toward the clear blue sky of Athens, the graceful temples on the Acropolis. Domed Byzantine structures and Roman buildings were floored with mosaics of vari-colored marbles, veined and mottled. Visitors to the Pantheon may tread on a marble floor polished by the pacings of august Romans over 1,800 years ago.

Favored by Sculptors.

"Not only has marble been a popular building stone, but it is the favorite among sculptors. From it Phidias, Praxiteles, Canova, and many other artists carved their masterpieces. Carrara, in northwestern Italy, which supplied Michelangelo with marble for his famous statue of David, still supplies modern sculptors with some of their finest working material. In Carrara, a city of quarrymen and marble cutting factories, even the humblest homes have white marble lintels and steps.

"The most beautiful foreign marbles come from Italy, the French Pyrenees, and Belgium. In the United States, marbles underlie most of the eastern mountains from Vermont to Georgia, and part of the Rocky mountains. Vermont supplies 60 per cent of the amount quarried in this country.

"Marble is merely an altered form of limestone, transformed by heat and strong pressure. Limestone is much softer than marble.

"Limestone is found in many colors ranging from pink and red, through yellow to green and blue. From quarries in Indiana and Kentucky comes the variety best known in the United States.

"Although limestone is durable, it deteriorates under acids in the air and rain, especially under the sulphuric acid contaminating the air of cities. How waters containing chemicals affect the stone is dramatically shown in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, where subterranean streams have eaten away the beds of limestone, hollowing out vast underground caverns.

Granite Is Valuable.

"Granite, igneous rock that has cooled, is a building stone valued for its hardness, strength, and durability. Unlike limestone, it is little affected by chemicals in the air and rain, but abrupt changes in temperature frequently cause it to crack. In regions where the temperature drops 80 degrees in a day, granite has been known to shatter into boulders, gravel, and sand.

"Because it is so hard, the cost of cutting and polishing granite once prohibited its use except in a roughly dressed state. But now that less expensive methods have been discovered, it is one of the most popular building stones.

"Porphyry, another igneous rock, usually a beautiful red in color, was prized by the Romans, but is little employed by modern architects, because of the difficulty and expense in cutting and polishing it.

"New York city's famous 'brownstone fronts' are made of sandstone, a popular building stone composed of grains of sand held together by a cementing material.

"The new air-conditioned home of the National Geographic society contains stones from many states and foreign countries. Its front steps are of pink and gray North Carolina granite. Limestone blocks and columns of the facade came from Bedford, Ind., and green marble spandrels from the French Alps.

"In the foyer gleam reddish-brown pillars and pilasters of polished Rojo Alicante marble from Spain. Walls are of lustrous Italian Botticino marble, a rich cream color, above a base of Belgian black marble. Brown Sienna and gray Roman travertine form a large eight-pointed star in the floor."

Potatoes and Tomatoes Growing on Same Vine

Lufkin, Texas.—J. C. Burt, farmer, living near Alto, believes he is well on his way toward raising potato-tomato vines.

In 1933 Burt planted a field of tomatoes. Last year he planted the same field of potatoes. This year he planted tomatoes again, and was surprised to find that some of the vines bore a strange fruit. The vines had potatoes on the roots and tomatoes on the stems.

Colorful Wildflower Is Found in Nevada Hills

Fallon, Nev.—A new species of poppy, gorgeous, larger than the California poppy and yellow in color, appeared this year in the hills around the old mining camp of Wonder. Prospectors say they have never before seen this plant. Varieties have also appeared along the Lincoln highway, not only in masses of single color, but in kaleidoscopic blues, yellows, pinks and whites intermingled.

Largest Herd of Moose

The largest herd of moose on this continent is probably the one on Isle Royal in Lake Superior. The National park service estimates that there are more than 2,000 moose in this herd. The number is constantly increasing.

Alcohol on the Brain

Up to a drop of alcohol may be found in the brain of a person who has never touched liquor, says a New York university professor.

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Gayety Marks Ancestors' Memorials With Chinese

Ancestor worship prevails in China, along with Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. Custom provides for markers on the graves for identification purposes only. In every Chinese home, however, there is a tablet or shrine which contains the two ancestral names of the father and mother, carved on wood or written on paper, and before these incense is burned daily.

On a certain day, says a correspondent in the Chicago Tribune, the graves are visited by surviving relatives on a sort of festive occasion, partaking of the spirit of Easter, and to the children are imparted reverence and love for their own families.

Much productive land is occupied by these many graves, but every available foot of that remaining is made to produce. A primitive man-pushed plow or one pulled by a carabao (water buffalo) is the only visible argicultural implement. Treadmills to lift the water from one rice paddy to another are operated by four or five persons. Men and women stand alongside each other and trudge the long dreary day to turn the wheels, many of the women crippled with cruelly bound small feet, and most of the time there is enough of a breeze blowing to turn the water wheels without human labor. Not a windmill is permitted, because of superstitious fear of offending the wind and water spirits.

Matter of Dietetics Not Much in Evidence

When the young woman teacher of dietetics married a physician the Woman thought it a most suitable match. Their little girl has now grown to be a chubby four-year-old. She certainly is a good advertisement for the strictly scientific upbringing, every one says, judging from her ruddy appearance. But a recent event in the life of this model child, related by her mother, has led the Woman to doubt whether the parents' adherence to the rules of science is entirely responsible for the perfect state of health of the little girl.

Her mother was busy in the house and had allowed Martha to play with the well-brought-up little boy next door. It was not long before Martha was called in to lunch. She came in blithely, sucking an enormous hard candy.

"Wherever did you get that piece of candy? And just before lunch, too?" asked the parent, horrified at this double infringement of the rules.

"Harry gave it to the doggie, and the doggie didn't like it," explained Martha.—New York Sun.

Swiss Guides Have Village

Near Golden, B. C., lies a quaint little village, picturesquely situated on the slope of a mountain. Its name is Edelweiss and its inhabitants are Swiss guides who have transported their household effects and their families from their own beloved Alps to the Canadian Rockies. Each guide has special credentials of his calling from the official climbing organization in Switzerland. The need for guides in this great mountain playground can be realized when one considers that there are 630 peaks over 6,000 feet in height; that 308 of these are between 7,000 and 10,000 feet, 161 between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and four over 12,000 feet.

The "Aristocrat of Fruits"

The "aristocrat of fruits," the avocado called "calavo," is grown in California, Florida and Texas and is considered a "native" fruit in those sections. For generations West Indians regarded the avocado as a staple food, using its pulp on bread like butter.

Diminutive "Mike"

Artist using new non-directional dynamic microphone, which allows full view of face.

A diminutive microphone, no larger than a billiard ball with special acoustic properties, is a recent development of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. It is non-directional, dynamic in operation and, according to radio experts, marks the greatest advance in microphone development in recent years. No longer will performers have to hide behind the equipment while broadcasting—in fact, no part of the face will be concealed when using this microphone as the above picture illustrates.

Cuckoo Selects Nest of Other Bird to Lay Eggs

In appearance the cuckoo is much like the sparrow hawk or kestrel, and just as most of the smaller birds will attack a hawk when they see it in the air, so will they attack the cuckoo when it shows itself.

The cuckoo has kept a secret for thousands of years. From earliest records, notes a writer in Tit-Bits Magazine, going back to the ancient Greeks, it was thought that she laid her egg upon the ground, picked it up in her beak, carried it to the selected nest and dropped it in, but investigation proves that the cuckoo lays her egg directly into the nest.

When the female cuckoo is ready to lay, she will sit on a perch almost motionless from half an hour to six hours, and this corresponds to the time that any other bird would sit on the nest before laying. Then she glides down to the selected nest, for during the previous days she has carefully watched the owners. She wastes no time, but goes quickly to it, stealing one of the eggs. Holding this in her beak, she moves her body on to the nest, lays her own egg in the place of the one removed, and flies off with the stolen egg. This is devoured, sometimes while she is flying away, but more often when she reaches a convenient perch.

Flourished 4000 B. C.

The people who lived on the mound Iepe Gawra—14 miles from the Biblical city of Nineveh—flourished at about 4000 B. C., in the dim twilight of history, says the Philadelphia Record. At the time they were making their painted pottery and carving obsidian, the ancestors of the Greeks were crouched in caves during their own Stone age and only savages were living in the Americas. It was 800 years before the Egyptians would begin to think of piling stone on stone to form pyramids.

Classification of Mexicans

The Mexicans are classified as belonging to the white or Caucasian race. There is a dominant white population of Spanish descent, but there has been intermarriage with Indians and some negroes.

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