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KENSINGTON

The Jack and Jill School is now organizing a handcraft group for older boys and girls. The group will meet Saturday morning in the school workshop. The school is planning basketry, clay modeling, block printing, metal work and wood work; depending on the interest of the group. All boys and girls interested call Miss Day at the school.

CHRIST CHURCH GUILD PROGRAM—1936

January 10—Executive Meeting. (All meetings at twelve noon unless otherwise stated.)

February 19—Luncheon Committee: The Mrs. Mizell, Skinner, Gittings, Keene, Malcolm. Sales—Mrs. Farrell.

March 17—Luncheon Committee: The Mrs. Hastings, Harrison, Lewis, Moses, and Miss Dawson. Sales—Miss Zimmerman.

April 13—Easter Monday, 7 p. m.—Pot-Luck dinner for Vestry, Guild, Auxiliary, Choir, and all voting members of the Church. Mrs. Stubbs, chairman.

April 15—Regular meeting. Luncheon committee: The Mrs. Price, Meriam, Jones, Cooch and Farrell. Sales—Miss Dawson.

Spring Rummage Sale—If necessary May 20. Luncheon committee: The Mrs. Dyson, Adams, Davis Baker, Miss Ellison. Sales—Mrs. Burdette.

June 17—Luncheon committee: The Mrs. Lamb, Appleby, Henderson, Self, Miss Darby. Sales—Mrs. Skinner.

June Lawn Party—June 30, 7 p. m. Chairman, Mrs. Milburn.

September 15 (16)—Luncheon committee: The Mrs. Trowbridge, Watkins, Stubbs and Miss Springbirth. Mrs. Burdette. Sales—Mrs. Self.

October 21—Chicken dinner, 5:30 p. m. Chairman, Mrs. Henderson.

Fall Rummage sale, if necessary.

November 18—Luncheon committee: The Mrs. Northrop, Warthen, Sr., Warthen, Sewell, Milburn. Sales—Mrs. Lewis.

December 2. Christmas gift bazaar 2 to 5 p. m. Chairman, Mrs. Warthen. Linens, Mrs. Malcolm. Toys, Mrs. Butt, Mrs. Parker. Miscellaneous and aprons, Mrs. Baker. Cakes, candies, etc., Mrs. Jones.

December 16—Business meeting. Luncheon committee: The Mrs. Wanner, Pratt, Rumsey, Butt, Parker.

Below is the Lenten schedule of services to be held at eight o'clock in the evening, unless otherwise noted. It is hoped that you will respond as well, and even better than you did last year. My earnest prayer is that Lent this year will really mean more to you than ever before as a spiritual preparation for Our Lord's Resurrection in the hearts of men everywhere.

Ash Wednesday, February 26, 10:30 a. m. Holy Communion.

Thursday, March 5, the Rev. Paul Sperry.

Thursday, March 12, the Rev. Raymond L. Wolven.

Thursday, March 19, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Thursday, March 26, the Rev. Thomas Opie.

Thursday, April 2, the Rev. C. T. Warner.

Friday, April 10, Good Friday, 10:30 a. m.

Saturday, April 11, Easter eve, baptism, 4 p. m.

Easter—Sunday, April 12, Holy Communion, 8 a. m., Christ Church. 9 a. m., St. James' Chapel. 11 a. m., Holy Communion and sermon, Christ Church. 8 p. m., evening prayer and sermon, St. James' Chapel. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 in both the church and chapel.

Rev. H. Fairfield Butt, III, Rector.

"The Island of Good Luck"

Bonaventure island, which means "the island of good luck," was so named by the French-Canadian fishermen of Perce because of the good luck they had around it in the early days when salmon was plentiful. Today the island is noted for its cod fisheries—as well for being the scene of the largest sea fowl sanctuary on the north Atlantic coast.

Just in - Montgomery

Maintaining that the State Roads Commision has no authority to expend in the various counties any more of the gasoline tax proceeds than is allocated to the individual communities, a New York law firm has advised the County Commissioners that it considers the claim against Montgomery County for approximately a quarter million dollars, representing an over-draft in Montgomery's account with the State Roads Commission illegal. A ruling on the legality of the claim will be sought from Attorney General Herbert R. O'Connor before deciding upon any course of action.

* * * *

A representative of United States Internal Revenue Department will be at the Farmers' Banking & Trust Co. in Rockville February 24, 25 and 26, to assist taxpayers in preparing their income tax returns.

* * * *

The permanent dental clinic at Rockville, sponsored by the Public Health Law Council of Montgomery County, is considered a success. Held each Wednesday, the clinic is taking care of an average of 9 children every week. Dr. W. F. Burdick of Chevy Chase is making examinations of the children's teeth in the various schools.

* * * *

The annual Farmers' Convention will be held on February 29 at Sherwood School, the first session opening at 10 o'clock, with John E. Muncaster, president, presiding, and Robert H. Miller, Jr., as secretary. At noon a luncheon will be served, with Mrs. Maurice Cissell, in charge.

* * * *

An advanced first-aid class is being held at the Silver Spring Volunteer Fire Department Hall under the auspices of the Silver Spring branch of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American Red Cross. The course, which will be of 10 hours' duration, is open only to those who hold standard first-aid certificates. Capt. Richard E. S. Boss of the District of Columbia Fire Department will be the instructor. All eligible persons are invited to attend.

* * * *

Mrs. Edwin Lines has been elected delegate from the Erasmus Perry chapter to the State convention of the D. A. R. in Baltimore March 25, 26 and 27. Alternates are Mrs. Clarence Reed, Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mrs. W. B. Johnston, Mrs. Edwin Powell and Mrs. Oliver Sweet.

* * * *

The County Commissioners have requested that additional State policemen be assigned in Montgomery County for traffic patrol work. It is thought by members of the board that at least two additional officers should be assigned to the county to assist in road patrols. The county now has one State officer working out of Rockville. The plan would relieve county officers of a great deal of traffic work and permit them to devote more time to other duties.

* * * *

The renomination of President Roosevelt as the Democratic candidate in the forthcoming presidential election was advocated by the United Young Men's Democratic Clubs of Montgomery County. The clubs likewise adopted a resolution calling upon the county delegation in the State Assembly to enact legislation providing for an increase in the present strength of the county police force from 35 to 51 and for the appointment of an assistant to the State's attorney.

* * * *

Proceedings that had been hanging fire in the Circuit Court for 14 months were halted abruptly when former Commissioner John B. Diamond and Raleigh S. Chinn withdrew the petitions in which they contested the elections of Charles E. King and Frank H. Karn. Declaring that while they still believe their cause to be right, Diamond and Chinn, who had charged their defeat to irregularities at the polls, issued a statement in which they said that the recount suits had been so delayed the term of the contested offices will be completed before the case could be settled.

* * * *

The cramped quarters of the Montgomery County police department in the old court house will soon be enlarged by adding the large adjoining room now occupied by the county home demonstration agent. The extra space will be partitioned so as to provide a sergeants' room, a lounging room, sleeping quarters for members of the police and the office of the chief of police. An office for the home demonstration agent will be provided in another part of the building.

* * * *

A public hearing on an application of Robert L. and J. S. Hall and George M. Dixon for Bob Hall, Inc., for an off-sale license to sell beer at 8103 Connecticut avenue, Chevy Chase, will be held in the Liquor Dispensary Building, Silver Spring, at 1:30 o'clock the afternoon of March 2, Ira C. Whitacre, secretary to the Liquor Control Board of Montgomery County, announced.

* * * *

State's Attorney James H. Pugh requested Attorney General Herbert R. O'Connor today for a ruling on the legality of busses bearing District of Columbia tags entering the Maryland side of the circle at Massachusetts avenue and the District of Columbia line. Officials of the Capital Transit Co. have assured residents of Westmoreland Hills' new Montgomery County subdivision, that bus service would be made available for the citizens of that community if permission is given the company to send its busses across the Maryland side of the circle to make turns preparatory for return trips into the District.

TALKING AROUND THE WORLD

Stockholm . . . This, the capital city of Sweden, is the best developed city from a telephone standpoint in Europe, being exceeded among the larger cities of the world only by Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Calif., U. S. A. Stockholm with a population of about 440,000 was served, according to the latest report, by 140,000 telephones or about thirty-two instruments for each 100 people. In Washington the ratio is about thirty-six telephones for each 100 population and in San Francisco about thirty-five for each 100 people. Sweden, according to Basil D. Dahl, U. S. trade commissioner at Stockholm, is now served by more than 600,000 telephones.

Johannesburg . . . Telephone installations in Johannesburg, South Africa, are increasing rapidly. There are now 30,000 instruments in service, which is an increase of about 13,000 in the past three years, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Bangkok . . . In an effort to improve telephone service the Siamese government has conducted an exhaustive survey of modern practices in dial telephone operation with the result that this type of service will be placed in operation in this city as soon as practicable. Provision is being made for the installation of two central offices with an ultimate total of 10,000 telephone lines, together with facilities for direct access to subsequent telephone exchanges. The trunking arrangement, according to the U. S. Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, provides for a five-digit number plan to give dial intercommunication between all subscribers, such as is used at Richmond and Roanoke, Va., and at Charleston, W. Va., U. S. A.

Santiago . . . The president of Chile recently inaugurated telephone service between Santiago and Antofagasta, which now brings that port into contact with the international telephone system and with more than sixty countries and geographical locations, according to the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Budapest . . . This city with an estimated population of 1,350,000 is now served by about 92,345 telephones. Los Angeles, Calif., with 1,364,000 people is served by more than 352,000 telephones. Use of the telephone in Budapest is increasing rapidly with about 9,600,000 calls having been made in September of last year as compared with 8,620,000 for the same month the previous year. For Hungary as a whole there were 1,540,000 calls in September, 1935, as compared with 1,365,000 for the same month in 1934, according to a financial statement issued by the Royal Hungarian Minister of Finance.

"Mountain of Hellfire" Emits Ammoniacal Gases

Over a great area on the frontier between Baluchistan and Persia everything is dead. Not a bird, beast, or reptile, not even an insect, survives. They have been gassed by the "Mountain of Hellfire"—as the Persians call the volcano of Koh-i-Tafatan. The crater pours out dense clouds of ammoniacal gas which destroy every living thing and even burn up all plant life, says Tit-Bits Magazine.

This is the only mountain which produces this particular gas, but not the only one which exudes poison gas. In 1912 the volcano of Katmai in Alaska exploded, producing the biggest crater in the world, which is now known as the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Here sulphurous gas streams out from rifts, and it is death to approach one of these deadly vents.

The Sakura Shima volcano in Japan blew up in 1914 and overwhelmed the city of Kagoshima. The loss of life was over 70,000, and a great number of these people were suffocated by pestilent gases which rushed up from earthquake fissures a long way from the mountain itself.

Before the great Chilean earthquake of 1857 poison gas rose in the floor of the Bay of Payta and killed enormous quantities of fish and crabs. They floated on the surface and were washed up on the beach, forming a wall-like line three to four feet high and twelve miles long.

The most ghastly disaster of recent times was the destruction of the beautiful city of St. Pierre by a cloud of gas and dust flung out by Mont Pelee. Within a matter of moments 40,000 people were blotted out.

Power of Gold

"The power of gold is shown by our dragon," said Hi Ho, the sage of Chinatown, "which, though unlovely in form, becomes beautiful when artistically gilded."

All Sorts of Muskets in Use During Revolution

In the American Revolutionary war, the battling patriots of the new world carried all sorts of muskets, and a few were armed with the long rifle, later known as the Kentucky rifle. At Bunker Hill the British troops carried smoothbore muskets, and the farmers and militiamen who faced them likewise were armed with smoothbores, with the likelihood that a few of the last named carried the rifle that had been introduced into this country by German immigrants.

The smoothbore musket of the revolution, and the weapon with which a majority of Washington's troops were armed, was the French Charleville musket, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. It had a maximum range of about 880 yards, or a half mile, and an accurate range of about 100 yards. If a soldier could hit a man or a horse at 100 yards with his musket he was considered a good shot, the order of the officers to the men then invariably being to "wait until you see the whites of the enemies' eyes." The long rifle, on the other hand, a weapon in existence at that time, had a maximum range with a full charge of powder, of about 1,320 yards, or three-quarters of a mile, and was accurate up to 150 to 200 yards, depending entirely upon who was doing the shooting. Some of the most skillful of the marksmen of that time could shoot the old long rifle accurately at a distance of even more than 200 yards.

Close Weaving Is an Art Common With Araucanians

Araucanian textiles are beautiful examples of the craft. They are closely woven and have a deep, rich nap. They are prized also for their characteristic designs, the blending of colors and the quality of their dyes. It is well to know quality, however, for aniline dyes have in recent years gained some favor with the natives and replaced to some extent the vegetable coloring used for centuries.

Close weaving is an art which nature forced upon the Araucanians, states a writer in the Washington Star. Persistent rains at certain seasons of the year have led them to fashion cloth and robes as waterproof as possible. A variety of colors and striking patterns, make the garments gay and lovely.

Ponchos usually are woven with stripes or rectilinear designs. Sometimes a Greek cross forms the center of the pattern, and others have small squares with zig-zag sides. The back ground is usually blue or black and in bringing out the pattern, the Indians use a method which has been followed for generations. Upon the wool that is to remain white, the craftsman ties strips of leather or resistant vegetable fiber. After the dyeing is completed, the coating is removed.

Mistletoe First State Flower

The mistletoe was the first state flower to be chosen, Oklahoma making the choice in 1893. Since that time many states have chosen flowers and have changed from one flower to another. Selections have been made by vote of the school children, by vote of the state legislatures and some stand by general adoption. A national flower still remains to be chosen, the dogwood, rose, mountain laurel, daisy, columbine and golden rod having been suggested. The wild rose was chosen for the United States by vote of the readers of Nature Magazine, but no flower has been officially selected. The rose is very popular in state-naming lists, the District of Columbia selecting the American Beauty rose, Iowa and North Dakota, the wild rose, New York, the rose, and Georgia, the Cherokee rose.—Detroit News.

The Brown Thrasher

Graceful and alert, his reddish brown back, head, tail and wings make him blend into his surroundings so well that the sly Brown Thrasher is often overlooked. There are some black markings across the upper part of the wings. This black is bordered with white, so that two white bars seem to extend across each wing. The side of his head is light yellow-gray. The eye is pale yellow. The throat, breast and other underparts are pale gray, tinted with light brown. The undermarkings are black. His feet are brownish gray, and the beak is dull blackish brown. The Brown Thrasher ranks with the mockingbird as a songster.—Indianapolis News.

Violin Has Not Changed

While every other musical instrument of the modern orchestra, with the organ and piano, have undergone such changes in construction as almost to make them different instruments, the violin has not changed for the better in the last 300 years. Amati, Stradivarius, Guarnerius, and the others, found the perfect model, and although many attempts have been made to improve on it, they have resulted in failure. The Cremona type became the class model for the violin and it is accepted as such, universally.

May Be Cause of 'Quakes

Scientists believe that earthquakes are very rarely due to volcanic explosions below ground. We live on the solid crust of the earth, which is some forty miles thick and continually subject to slow earth movements. These put the earth's crust into a state of strain, which increases until it becomes too great at one point for the strength of the rock to resist. Then there is a sudden slip or rupture, which appears on the surface as an earthquake.

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.

SMUGGLING GUNS TO ETHIOPIA NEW GAME

Rumrunning Adventurers Now Turn to Arms.

Paris, France.—Europe's gangsters and international adventurers, who have found time on their hands since bootlegging booze into America became a dead industry, have discovered a new racket in gunrunning into Ethiopia.

While the chancelleries are busy trying to find a solution to the quarrel between Benito Mussolini and the emperor of Ethiopia, Halie Selassi I, gunrunning racketeers are busy rushing into East Africa the munitions which will blaze when talking ceases.

With some 500,000 men to resist the might of Italy, and the need for airplanes, tanks and motorized artillery, the ruler of Ethiopia has sent emissaries to munition plants of Europe to try to obtain the equipment necessary to carry on war against the white invader of the kingdom founded, according to legend, by Solomon and the queen of Sheba.

Secret Orders Placed.

Owing to the ban on export of arms, the Ethiopians have not been able to buy enough war stocks, although the emissaries have offered gold from their fabled mines. Some secret orders have been passed and ships, under sealed instructions, have sailed mysteriously from several ports in Europe down through the Suez canal and the Red sea.

Normally, they carry trinkets and western goods for the emperor's people, but in reality they have been loaded to the Plimsoll line with powder and arms.

The gunrunning racketeers are supplementing this traffic. Mostly Greeks, Germans, Armenians and other individuals of no defined nationality, they have spread their activity from the capitals of Europe to the shores of the Red sea and the inland frontiers of the emperor's kingdom.

Their agents throughout the western capitals are charged with the mission of buying all available rifles, shotguns and revolvers and, if possible, machine guns. These are then shipped to the nearest port, where bartering goes on with the captains of vessels bound east of Suez.

Racketeers Charter Ships.

The smugglers' agents offer big rewards to sea captains who are willing to use up available space in loading guns for the East African war. As, however, the number of vessels available on the regular routes is limited, the racketeers have been chartering vessels of their own, idle tramp steamers, yachts and sailing craft.

Crammed full to the decks with grenades and rifles and machine guns, they steer for the Red sea, unload their cargoes and rush them over the caravan routes by camel and mule pack to the frontiers of Ethiopia.

Here the Ethiopians, hungry for the guns which they need to defend their soil, are ready with precious goldDust tied in cloth, which they pay to the gun traders.

Throughout the vast desert wastes of Arabia and the Yemen, where Lawrence roused the tribes against the Turks in the World war, the gun traders today are searching the land for guns which they can ship across the stretch of water which separates the Arabian state from Africa.

Arabian tribes, eager to help their Ethiopian neighbors against the invading Europeans, gladly contribute their sharp-shooting rifles to the cause, especially when they get well paid for their benevolence.

"Blue Eagle's" Rise and Fall Is Found in Bible

Boston.—Mrs. Evelyn Connell, Biblical student, compared events of the past few years with those of the Bible and found them similar, even to the rise and fall of the Blue Eagle.

Mrs. Connell said the Great Stone Face in New Hampshire was similar to the part of Joshua where pilgrims entered the promised land and were commanded to take stones and leave them in the lodging place where they lodged for the night.

"And these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel forever. And the children of Israel did as they were commanded, and they are there unto this day."

"Joshua took a great stone and set it up 'as a witness unto all the people,' for it hath heard all the works of the Lord which he spake unto us." Thus the stone face.

She finds the eagle in the seventeeth chapter of Ezekiel, where it said that an eagle rose, and settled among "the merchants of the city," planted and sowed in the fields, but ultimately was vanquished.

115-Year-Old Indian Is Still Working His Farm

Wabeno, Wis.—Joe Ice, one hundred-and-fifteen-year-old Indian living near here, has earned the reputation of an excellent farmer among the younger tribesmen.

His corn crop was so superior last season that members of his tribe purchased their seed for this year's planting from him.

Friends say he is in excellent health, for his age and "is good for another ten years." Ice, who isn't just exactly sure of his age, but remembers when his people lived in Chicago and were moved across the Mississippi river, can speak only the language of the Pottawattomie Indians.

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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Mound of Earth Memorial to Beloved Polish Hero

The most interesting monument of Cracow, Poland, to Americans is the great mound of earth which the entire Polish nation built to the memory of Kosciuszko, who served as Washington's adjutant during the Revolutionary war, notes a writer in the Chicago Daily News.

Kosciuszko also fought for the independence of Poland and after his death the Polish people revived their ancient way of honoring heroes. From all over the country peasants came bringing earth in their long, flowing sleeves and aprons to deposit on the site here. The mound is 1,000 feet high and is crowned with a large granite block marked "To Kosciuszko."

Kosciuszko's tomb is in a vault of the Cathedral of Cracow, a national sanctuary for Polish kings and heroes. A silver coffin, that of Stanislaus, the patron-saint of Poland, stands in the middle of the church, and near one of the chapels is a crypt containing the ashes of the greatest Polish poet, Adam Mickiewicz.

The cathedral and the other churches of Cracow are particularly worth a visit by the tourist on religious festivals, especially Corpus Christi day. At this time girls dressed in white and blue carry gaily colored images of Mary from church to church, and the entire city turns out for the processions.

Nova Scotia Discovered 3 Times

Nova Scotia, the Atlantic province of Canada, claims three discoverers. John Cabot landed on Cape Breton island in 1497, decided he was the discoverer and claimed it for Henry VII of England. Jean Denys, a Frenchman, touched on it in 1506 and thought that he had discovered it. In 1524 Jean Verrazano, a Florentine under the commission of Francis I of France, came across it and claimed it for his patron. In fact, he claimed the entire American coastline from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas, and "all the regions beyond." Although there is no proof, there is everything of a convincing nature to make fairly definite that Leif Ericson, the adventurous Viking, discovered Nova Scotia away back in 1000.

Crowded Out by Insects

By far the largest part of the earth's human population has been crowded out of the most productive part of the earth's surface, the tropics, chiefly because insects have taken that region for themselves. And even in the less desirable regions we are forced to fight a constant battle for existence against them

Slower Flying Birds

Woodpeckers, finches and thrushes are among the slower flying birds. They cannot keep up with a car at 20 miles an hour. Jays and orioles are about as slow, but barn swallows, going unevenly in one direction for at least 50 yards, will quickly get well ahead of a 40-mile speed.

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Beginning of Volley Ball

Volley ball was invented in 1895 by William G. Morgan, then physical director of Holyoke (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. He created the game to supply the need for a gymnasium sport that was competitive, yet not combative. A tennis net and a rubber bladder, taken from a basketball, were the crude implements originally used. The game was intended for middle-aged men who could not indulge in a strenuous sport like basketball. It is now an "all-ages" sport, the boys having speeded it up so much that the action is little short of cyclonic. Women also play the game.

Giant Plants in New Zealand

New Zealand is the home of many remarkable plants, some of which are distinguished mainly because of their size, says Pathfinder Magazine. There is a buttercup measuring 3 inches in diameter. Notwithstanding, it appears as a dwarf beside the great rafflesia—the largest single flower in the plant kingdom. Some of them measure several feet across, may weigh up to 15 pounds and have no leaves. Naturalists have reported finding great orchids in the Florida Everglades with stems 15 feet in height and bearing several hundred blossoms of proportional size.

Mikado's Court in 1608

During the feudal period in Japan (1608-1867), the Mikado's court was at Kyoto, but the Shogunate, which controlled the administration of the kingdom, was at Tokyo, 323 miles away. The Tokaido road was built to accommodate the heavy traffic between the two most important centers of the kingdom.

First Radio Law

The first federal statute dealing with radio became effective in 1911 and simply required apparatus and operators on ocean steamers. By the passage of the radio act of 1927 the radio service was set up as a separate division of the Department of Commerce.

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