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CORNELIUS W. CLUM, Editor

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1936

Washington's Birthday

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

"The character, the counsels and example of our Washington . . . will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; they will guide our children and our children's children in the paths of prosperity and peace."

That tribute to the enduring influence of George Washington was expressed by one of our earlier statesmen during a period as critical to America as our own. It remains a true estimate today.

What counsels can we recall as, throughout the nation, we honor his memory?

The Father of His Country was more eloquent in deeds than in phrases. He lived his own precept: "Actions, not words, are the true criterion." But history has, nevertheless, recorded numerous expressions of his wisdom and foresight. Many of them hold a peculiar significance in a period marked by assaults on the very Constitution in which he incorporated his hopes for the future of our Nation.

Here are some of George Washington's comments on the great Charter of Liberties so intimately identified with his life and his spirit:

"That precious depository of American happiness, the Constitution of the United States."

"The Constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory to all."

"If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the Constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. *But let there be no change by usurpation;* for though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed."

"Experience is the surest standard by which to test the existing Constitution of a country."

To which might be added one more. In the light of that odd adherence to a new and alien philosophy which actuates so many recent attacks on the Constitution, it seems timely to recall Washington's oft-quoted war-time order:

"Put none but Americans on guard tonight."

English Sparrows Were Imported to Eat Worms

The United States biological survey has records of 15 direct importations of English sparrows between the years 1852 and 1881.

The first importation of these birds was in 1850 when eight pairs were brought here under the auspices of Nicholas Pike and other directors of the Brooklyn Institute. They were released in Brooklyn the following spring but they did not survive. In 1852, while on his way to assume the consul generalship of Portugal, Pike made arrangements for a second shipment to this country. Some of these birds were released as the ship entered New York harbor, while the remainder were kept in captivity until the spring of 1853, when they were liberated in Brooklyn.

Most of the sparrows were imported to this country with the idea that they would protect the shade trees from the foliage-eating caterpillars, particularly the span worm, which is the larva of the Geometrid moth, but it was soon learned that they were of little value as insect destroyers and that they were a nuisance to the community.

Sun Holes That Pierced Walls, Ancient Calendar

Casa Grande National monument's prehistoric calendar is the focus of interest to visitors to this ancient ruin in Arizona. Every one has heard of the devices for reckoning time by the sun invented in prehistoric times by the Egyptians, the ancient Britons and the Mayans. There are similar evidences of primitive astronomical study in America.

Here, through the thick adobe of the Casa Grande watch tower, two "sun holes" have been pierced, through opposite walls. Twice a year, on March 7 and October 7, the beams of the rising sun send their rays through these openings, illuminating a spot on a third parallel wall. For eight minutes the sun shines through these holes.

Now, at least 600 years since the last Indian forsook the picturesque pueblo, on those two days the sun pierces through at these points. It is believed that the "ancient people" set their planting and harvest ceremonials by those two annual dates.

Flowers Feminine, Trees Masculine

All flowers and grasses are considered by the Japanese to be feminine, while trees are masculine. Buds represent the female, and perfect flowers are used to denote the male. It's a man's world, after all, for overblown and withered blossoms revert to the feminine gender. The front of a leaf is masculine, but a leaf turning its back is not; and a large leaf gallantly enfolding a smaller one is considered to convey the idea of a man.

The Wood Thrush

The Wood Thrush, like the other thrushes, feeds on the ground among the forest litter. Thus, with his cinnamon-brown back, wings and tail, he is not easily seen. On his white underparts are the telltale black spots and lines which mark the thrushes. His trim feet and legs are a delicate creamy gray in color. The upper part of his beak is black, the lower part yellow.

Fine Japanese Blades

Among the arts and crafts of Japan the work of the swordsmith stands high, and Japanese blades are unsurpassed even by those of Damascus or Persia.

BANKERS ARRANGING REGIONAL MEETINGS

Studying New Legal and Economic Conditions Affecting Bank Management

STRESS PUBLIC RELATIONS

American Bankers Association Sponsor of Meetings as Part of Nationwide Program of Banking Development

PHILADELPHIA.—Fifteen hundred bankers from fifteen eastern states met here in January in a two day conference devoted to discussions on legislative, managerial, operating and public relations problems of the banking business. This was the first of a series of meetings planned by the American Bankers Association in its nationwide program of banking development under the leadership of Robert V. Fleming, president of the association. Similar conferences will be held in southern and western sections of the country.

"It is the purpose of these working conferences to bring to association members and other bankers a thorough knowledge of the changes in banking laws and rules, provide discussion of better public relations so that there shall be greater cooperation and understanding between the banker and his customers, and to give opportunity for a survey of the problems incident to the Government's competition with our chartered institutions," Mr. Fleming said in opening the meeting.

To Help Government Quit Banking

The discussions at the conference showed that the bankers are ready to make it easier for the Government to relinquish many of its emergency financial services as soon as possible by demonstrating how their institutions are able to render full banking facilities to the public on sound lines.

Bankers generally have recognized that in times of emergency the Government had to come to the assistance of the people where chartered institutions were unable to do so on account of such conditions, Mr. Fleming said. They also realize that possibly many functions which the Government is performing are of a nature which cannot be handled by chartered institutions under the principles of sound banking.

On the other hand, he said, "we should survey all emergency lending measures of the Government to judge which of these activities can be properly and soundly taken over by banks in their respective communities."

The attending bankers devoted time to considering the Banking Act of 1935 and the many related regulations and discretionary powers under the Federal law. These were explained by O. Howard Wolfe of Philadelphia, who said he had made a count of the various places in the act where provision is made for discretionary power to be exercised by government officials through regulations.

"Confining the count only to the sections which affect practically all of us, I found there are forty-eight places where discretionary power is given," he said. "It is a problem of no mean importance, therefore, to master banking law as it is today or may be tomorrow."

Bank Taxation and Solvency

Bank taxation was discussed by Charles H. Mylander of Columbus, Ohio, who declared that "the average American is vitally interested in taxation of banks because solvency may depend to a large degree upon the way in which the taxing power is exercised upon them."

To prove his point he cited earnings figures which showed that, in the year ended June 30, 1934, "for the United States as a whole, national banks used $14.89 out of each $100 of net operating earnings, before taxes, in payment of taxes; but in seven of the twelve Federal Reserve Districts the percentage of earnings used for taxes was above the average. It was in practically these same seven districts that the greatest number of bank failures occurred in those hectic years from 1929 to 1933."

As an example of how far taxation can go, he quoted official figures showing that in 1934 a large number of small state banks paid on the average $34.20 of every $100 of operating profits for taxes. Mr. Mylander urged that there be "brought home to the average American the self-evident truth that banks, dealing as they do only in intangible property, are not proper subjects for property taxation; that the true measure of a bank's ability to pay taxes is the earnings it can make."

WHEN BANK CROOKS SHOW PREFERENCES

The American Bankers Association reports that non-member banks suffer twice the percentage of burglaries and hold-up robberies as compared with members. Member banks display a sign showing that they receive the protection of the association's detective agents, who cause the arrest of from 150 to 400 bank crooks every year, the organization, which is a non-profit body, says.

"Professional criminals often boast of having sense enough to dodge the far-reaching system of man hunting available to members, so long as there are other banks without this protection," it says. "They recognize that once on the record of the Association's Protective Department, they must pay for every crime with which they can be identified. Detainer warrants have followed them from place to place so that penal servitude for one crime would not expiate other offenses."

Original Copies of Bills

The original copy of a bill signed by the President or passed over his veto is sent to the Department of State, where a certified copy is made which is given to the public printer. It is then printed from the certified copy into a form known as slip sheets, and later is included in the United States Code of Permanent Laws. The original copy remains with the Department of State.

Palestine's Boom City

Tel Aviv is Palestine's boom city, and it owes its origin to a small group of Jewish residents who moved out from the Arabian city of Jaffa in 1909 and began a garden suburb in the sand dunes to the north. Since the World war Tel Aviv has had a spectacular growth. It is an all-Jewish community, the most modern of the eastern Mediterranean region.

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.

Feathers on Indian Bonnets

Among Indians of the plains, who are most noted for the wearing of bonnets, the feathers were awarded as an honor, says a writer in the Detroit News. Acting as a messenger, slaying a buffalo, or some other deed might bring the right to wear feathers, one or two, or perhaps five at a time. In at least one tribe it was the custom to give five feathers to any warrior who captured a wounded enemy.

Earliest Sponge Rubber

Probably the earliest mention of sponge rubber is in British patent No. 13103, issued to William Edward Newton, Middlesex, England, in 1850. The sponge rubber was made by mixing raw sugar, resins, or other materials, with the rubber prior to vulcanization, and was used for shoe soles and for other purposes in connection with footwear.

AVERAGE NET WORTH OF FAMILIES RISES

Special Survey Shows Home Mortages Reduced.

Minneapolis.—The average insured family has 30 per cent more cash in the bank today than it had in 1933, and has reduced the mortgage on its home by 10 per cent in the same two-year period, according to a survey of 10,000 policy holder families by the Northwestern National Life Insurance company of Minneapolis.

An average reserve of $356 per family of cash on hand and in banks, was reported as of the spring of 1933 in response to the insurance company's questionnaire; this compares with $464 per family at the present time, an increase of $108, or 30 per cent.

A reduction in the size of the average mortgage from $3,464 in 1933 to $3,110 in 1935 was shown in the reports. Approximately 49 per cent of the policy holders investigated were home owners; the average home valuation was $5,301. Half of the homes owned were clear of encumbrance; the remaining 50 per cent were mortgaged.

The average amount of life insurance owned per family was $7,710 in 1933, and $8,199 in 1935, an increase of 6.3 per cent.

The average net worth of each family, including equity in home but exclusive of life insurance, was $2,953 in the spring of 1933, and had risen to $3,440 two years later, the survey showed, an increase in average wealth of 16 per cent. The 10,000 families were selected at random from policy holder lists.

A special survey of urban housing conducted in 61 cities by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showed a reduction in the average mortgage on owner-occupied homes of 3.29 per cent from 1933 to 1934. The fact that the reduction for the two years from '33 to '35 totaled 10.22 per cent in the insurance company's survey would seem to indicate that the average family is paying off its obligations at an increasingly rapid rate, the report concludes.

Common House Fly Found to Carry Million Germs

New York.—Two scientists recently examined 400 house flies to determine how important that common insect really is in the spread of germs. Securing flies from all sorts of places they found that the average number of bacteria carried per fly was more than 1,000,000, reports the American Institute of Sanitation.

"Under the microscope the fly appears like an animated feather duster. The legs and body are covered with fine hairs which carry countless germs from place to place. Each of its six legs have two hairy pads in which a sticky fluid is secreted. By means of these adhesive pads on its feet a fly can perform the novel trick of walking upside down on a ceiling. But those pads, so useful to the fly in defying gravitation, pick up all sorts of bacteria as the scavenger walks along.

"A single fly may alight on a dozen objects in a few minutes and leave an unseen trail of germs that would be appalling if made visible to the eye of a housewife. Yet it is easy to demonstrate scientifically that a housefly literally sheds germs with every step he takes."

Confederates Rejected Man Who Lived Century

Nashville, Tenn.—Too frail for the Confederate army, William M. Bess, Nashville citizen, was not too frail for the battle of life. He died at the age of one hundred, just 21 days before his one hundred and first birthday.

Full of vigor until the last days of his life, Bess was able to take a daily walk of about three-quarters of a mile. Until three years ago, he would "walk down to Nashville," a distance of nearly 12 miles, whenever he took "a notion."

When the Civil war broke out, Bess volunteered, but because whooping cough and measles had settled in his lungs, he was ruled too frail.

Chinese Girl Student Wins Maine Scholarship

Orono, Maine.—The University of Maine's School of Education held a Scholarship contest.

First prize in English went to Miss Mary Chin Heung. Both her parents were born in China. She was born in Portland 17 years ago. Not only a good scholar, she stars, too, in baseball, basketball and field hockey.

Find Many Mental Ills Among Workers

Dallas, Texas.—Fully 50 per cent of all persons employed in American industries suffer form varying degrees of emotional or mental ill health, according to Dr. H. L. Pritchett, professor of sociology at Southern Methodist university.

Many men and women who are highly successful in business and are entirely rational, nonetheless suffer from emotional maladjustment, Pritchett said.

Relatively few people are engaged in the type of work they really wish to follow, he said. Most people are engaged as they are because of compulsion or circumstance.

Earlyday Pickpockets in England

During the Eighteenth century the courts and levees held in the royal palaces of England welcomed almost anyone. Consequently pickpockets were numerous and active. However, writes Andrew W. Robertson, London, Eng., in Collier's Weekly, these "mixed" receptions were stopped in 1792 after one of these light-fingered lads, during a levee at St. James' palace, made the inexcusable mistake of picking all the pockets of the prince of Wales.

Meaning of Word "Reich"

The word reich means government and the third reich refers to Germany's third system of government. The first was the German empire, the second the German republic following the World war and the third the Nazi rule, a reversal of the policies of the earlier reichs.

U. S. RENEWS FIGHT ON LOTTERY SALES

Fraud Orders Deal Blow at Use of Mails.

Washington. — Renewing its war against foreign lottery operators, the Post Office department has recently issued fraud orders against 450 residents of foreign countries, the longest individual list ever issued by the department. Notwithstanding the close watch maintained at the border by customs officers and the vigilance of post office investigators, foreign lottery tickets find a wide sale in the United States.

The results of the current offensive will be in proportion to the success of federal authorities in locating and identifying foreign distributors and in intercepting lottery material. Existing federal statutes, which carry a blanket ban on the sale of lottery tickets through the mails, are declared to be adequate. A more difficult job—one that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Post Office department—is the prevention of the peddling of lottery tickets in the country—prohibited by the laws of most states.

Annual Sales $10,000,000.

Money sent abroad by Americans, either for the purchase of legitimate sweepstake tickets or "phonies," totals to a vast sum. The best estimates, based partly on the prize money won by Americans, place the value of ticket sales at $10,000,000 annually. In addition to the tickets sold for the Irish and other recognized sweepstakes and lotteries, thousands of counterfeit tickets have found an easy market in this country. Not only are counterfeits peddled in large quantities, but there have been many sales on fake sweepstakes. That is, the agents sell tickets, comb their "sucker" list, and then fold up completely, purchasers of tickets never hearing from them again.

The Post Office department receives a variety of information that is passed to its inspectors. Practically all the agents and distributors of tickets who use the mails reside outside the United States. When a customs inspector, a local postmaster, or any other federal official sees a large batch of letters in a single mail shipment, from the same address, suspicion is around. (Lottery agents customarily use first-class mail, in their efforts to build up a customer list).

Promptly Confiscated.

Though postal authorities have no authority to open first-class mail, they do have the authority, an suspicion, to stamp a letter: "Supposed to contain matter prohibited importation." When a letter so stamped reaches the post office of destination, the American addressee is required to open it in the presence of the local postmaster.

If the letter contains a lottery ticket it is promptly confiscated, and the Post Office department issues forthwith a fraud order against the foreign agent. The order is a double-barreled weapon. The Post Office department will not deliver letters from the foreign person or address, nor will it accept mail matter originating in the United States for names that appear on a fraud order.

Blame Henpecked Mates if Women Go Hysterical

Berlin.—"If women go hysterical their husbands are to blame in most cases, and especially the henpecked ones!"

This is the conclusion reached by Dr. G. Glehm, psychiatrist of a large sanitarium at Zepernick in the north of Berlin, as a result of an investigation of cases of hysterical women.

Writing in the German Medical Weekly, Doctor Glehm says: "As a practical consequence of this discovery the husbands should be treated and cured rather than their wives, in the first place."

Doctor Glehm found that the henpecked husbands were very sensitive, inactive, soft, over-careful, wavering men who covered up their weakness by pretending to be "kind and gentle" sympathizers with their wife's malady.

This kind of husband constitutes the greatest danger for the hysterical patients, he believes.

Best Pen Ever Found in Post Office, Woman Says

Newark, N. J.—The millennium is here, Postmaster Sinnott believes.

A woman walked into the post office, picked up a pen, dipped it in ink and began to write. As she finished, she scrutinized the pen carefully, and then walked to the inquiry window. Holding forth the pen to the amazed clerk, she said:

"Could you tell me what make this pen is? It's the best I have ever used."

This will answer all future critics of post office pens, chuckles Sinnott.

Monument Marks Grave of Friendly Sioux Chief

Chamberlain, S. D.—The first monument ever erected over the grave of a Sioux Indian chief, so far as the history of South Dakota reveals, stands on Medicine creek across the Missouri river from here. It marks the grave of Iron Nation, head of the Lower Brule, hereditary enemies of the Pawnees, Gros Ventres, Poncas and Crows.

Iron Nation was a prominent figure in the tribe for 60 years, the early ones being spent as a war chief. During his latter years he was a firm friend of the whites.

Water Plants as Food

The pond lily has tuberous underground stems several feet in length which are rich in starch. In fact, the moose, largest of all North American mammals, is known to feed on these stems of the pond lily and other aquatic plants. The cattail and swamp grasses also have stems and roots of sufficient size to serve as food for an elephant. Here then was the food for this extinct race of curious beasts, which ranged across the deserts of Asia and North America.

Laying Varies

It is not always the largest bird that lays the greatest number of eggs. Although the ostrich usually numbers 15, the emperor penguin, largest of the species, lays but one egg. All other penguins lay two eggs. On the other hand, some of our small songbirds lay four or five eggs.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN
Solicitor
Rockville, Maryland

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER AND AUTHORITY contained in certain mortgage from Henry G. Milans and Bessie G. Milans, his wife, to The Citizens Building and Loan Association of Montgomery County, Inc., dated July 8, 1933, and recorded among the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland, in Liber No. 550, folio 318, the undersigned, attorney named in said mortgage to make sale will, on

Saturday, March 7, 1936, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M.

offer for sale at public auction on the mortgaged premises all the property described in said mortgage, same being all of Lots Nos. 6, 19, 20 and 21 and the North 40 feet front by the full depth of Lot No. 5, all in Block No. 7, in a subdivision of land in Montgomery County, Maryland, known as and called "Washington Grove," as the same is laid down and described upon a plat, duly recorded among the Land Records of said County in Plat Book No. 1, Plats 22 and 23.

Improvements consist of a 2 story frame house containing 8 rooms, bath and porches on 2 sides, with modern improvements; also a garage.

Terms of sale: cash, of which a deposit of 250.00 will be required on the day of sale. Balance payable in cash upon ratification of said sale by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County. Conveyancing and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN,
Attorney named in Mortgage
to make sale.

ROBERT S. BAINS
1413 I St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland. Equity No. 7798.
In the Matter of the Petition of Merrill Sickles and Olive C. Sickles, his wife, for the appointment of trustees in the place and stead of: W. Preston Gibson and R. C. Lyddane, Trustees, both deceased.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the appointment of new trustees in the place and stead of W. Preston Gibson and R. C. Lyddane, both of whom are now dead.

The bill in substance states that on October 18, 1924, the petitioners executed their deed of trust to W. Preston Gibson and R. C. Lyddane, trustees, to rescue the payment of nineteen hundred dollars ($1900.00), the property mentioned in said deed of trust being lot numbered thirty (30) in block numbered seventeen (17) in a subdivision called Pine Crest, as shown on Plat Book 2, Folio 105, one of the Land Records of said County; that your petitioners are the present owners of the property and are desirous of obtaining a release, the indebtedness having been paid in full; that R. C. Lyddane and W. Preston Gibson are both deceased.

IT IS THEREUPON, this 5th day of Feb., 1936, ordered by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland, as a Court of Equity, that the petitioners, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 7th day of March, 1936, giving notice to the said J. A. McCalmont, the beneficiary under said deed of trust, of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 25th day of March, 1936, next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber of Montgomery County, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, in Maryland, Letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Simeon Deach, late of Montgomery County, deceased. All persons having Claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, legally authenticated to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 5th day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

Charlotte Coffield,
Silver Spring, Maryland,
Executrix.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN
Solicitor
Rockville, Md.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 4169 Equity.
In the Matter of the mortgage from Martha E. Savage and husband, to James L. Lodge, Assigned to Grace L. Warfield.

ORDERED, this 15th day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that Albert M. Bouic, attorney named in the mortgage filed in this cause, give notice to all persons having claims against the said Martha E. Savage, deceased, or against the estate of said decedent, to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1936, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper printed and published in said Montgomery County, once a week for three successive weeks, on or before the 14th day of March next.

CHARLES W. WOODWARD,
Judge of the Circuit Court.
True Copy—Test:
CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk.

Weather Man's Workshop

The weather man employs a rather imposing workshop of intricate instruments in addition to his barometer. He has thermometers to measure temperature and instruments to measure humidity, air direction (wind vane), air velocity (anemometer), and combinations of these to gauge and record the different factors of the weather at a single operation and automatically, such as the aerometeorograph, which he dispatches aloft in an airplane. He has rain gauges and snow gauges, balloons and kites, sunshine recorders, and scores of other complicated mechanical assistants.

Andersonville Prison Grounds

At first Andersonville Prison grounds contained 22 acres, and the area was later increased to 27 acres. As many as 33,000 prisoners were at times crowded into the enclosure.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Court House, Rockville

CIRCUIT COURT

Chief Judge, Hammond Urner, Frederick;
Associate Judge, Charles W. Woodward, Poolesville;
Associate Judge, Arthur D. Willard, Frederick;
Clerk, Clayton K. Watkins.

Terms of Circuit Court—Third Monday of January, non-jury term; third Monday of March, grand and petit jury term; first Monday of June, non-jury term; second Monday of November grand and petit jury terms.

ORPHANS' COURT

Chief Judge, Washington Waters;
Associate Judges, Lewis F. Hobbs, Thomas C. Kelley;
Registrar, Hanson G. Cashell, Redland.

Terms of Orphans' Court—Regular Terms, second Tuesday of February, April, June, August, October and December. Court is in session every Tuesday and Wednesday.

POLICE COURT

Justice, Harold C. Smith, Rockville
Clerk, Harry M. Williams, Poolesville
Chief of Police, J. Wm. Garrett, Telephone Rockville 136
Sub-Station, Bethesda, Telephone Bradley 500.
Sub-Station, Silver Spring, Telephone Silver Spring 500.

JUVENILE COURT

Judge, Thomas M. Anderson, Rockville

STATE'S ATTORNEY

James H. Pugh, Rockville

SHERIFF

G. Eddington Bell, Potomac

COUNTY TREASURER

J. Forest Walker
Assistant Treasurer, John R. Lewis.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Frank H. Karn, President, Rockville;
Charles E. King, Clarksburg;
Paul M. Coughlan, Silver Spring;
Richard L. Lansdale, Sandy Spring
Robert D. Hagner, Bethesda;
Clerk, Ira C. Whitacre, Woodside;
Deputy Clerk, Bethesda, James C. Christopher;
Counsel, Edward Peter.

The Board of County Commissioners will be in session on each Tuesday from 1 p. m. to 2:30 p. m., and on each Thursday from 2:30 p. m. to 3:30 p. m., in their office in the new Court House. These sessions are for the purpose of holding public hearings.

The Commissioners will be in session on each Tuesday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. for the purpose of examining accounts and transacting other routine business.

COUNTY SURVEYOR

Charles J. Maddox, Rockville.

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Thomas C. Darby, Dawsonville, President;
Mrs. Daniel C. Walser, Chevy Chase;
Julius P. Stadler, Silver Spring
Mrs. Julian B. Waters, Germantown;
George W. Davis, Silver Spring.
George P. Sacks, Bethesda;
Superintendent of Education, Edwin W. Broome;

The Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month at their office in Rockville, at 10:30 a. m.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS

Mrs. John A. Holmes, Rockville
Hugh F. O'Donnell, Silver Spring;
Carey Kingdon, Rockville
Clerk, John A. England, Rockville

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER

Dr. V. L. Ellicott

SUPERVISOR OF COUNTY AID

P. Ray Souder, Damascus.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE OF MONTG. COUNTY

President—Dr. J. W. Bird, Sandy Spring;

MARYLAND NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

George N. Palmer, Chairman;
T. Howard Duckett;
Wilton T. Allen
Richard F. Green;
Frank B. Smith;
Lacy Shaw, Park Commissioner;
Walter W. Dawson, Counsel.
Irving C. Root, Chief Engineer;
Curtis Walker, Land Purchasing Officer;
Secretary-Treasurer, Charles M. Jones

WASHINGTON SUBURBAN SANITARY COMMISSION

Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
T. Howard Duckett, Hyattsville, Chairman;
Emory H. Bogley, Friendship Heights;
J. Donald Clagett, Woodside;
J. Darby Bowman, Rockville, Secretary.

THE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Ralph S. Fowler, Chairman, Chevy Chase;
Frank Dwyer, Laytonsville.
J. S. Eaton, Chevy Chase.
Frank P. Welsh, Wheaton.
Nicholas R. Griffith, Derwood.
Ira C. Whitacre, Secretary, Silver Spring.
Kenneth Lyddane, Counsel, Bethesda.

LEGISLATURE

STATE SENATOR

Stedman Prescott, Rockville.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

T. Yellott Canby, Colesville;
R. Shirley Hays, Barnesville;
Ruth E. Shoemaker, Bethesda;
Joseph C. Cantrel, Chevy Chase;
Walter M. Magruder, Gaithersburg.

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