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CORNELIUS W. CLUM, Editor

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1936

The Printing Press and Prosperity

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

Since its first beginnings the Printing Press has been recognized as a prosperity-builder, as well as a contributor to human happiness and understanding.

It has aided our national well-being in many ways. By spreading knowledge of new ideas and new products, by telling the producer how his goods may be improved and the consumer where they may be obtained, it has brought about that wide interchange of ideas and products which is the basis of all progress and prosperity.

For the worker it has boosted the purchasing power of wages by lowering the cost of what he buys. For the seller it has increased profits, even at reduced prices, by greatly expanding his market.

Those are the wealth-creating powers of the Printing Press—when it engages in its normal functions.

But there are theorists who advocate use of the Printing Press as a prosperity-builder in quite a different way.

They want to use it to create *money*, instead of *wealth*.

They seek to encourage the belief that if the presses at Washington simply print a lot more dollar bills, without additional reserves to sustain their value, everybody can get rich. They ignore the teachings of experience—that reckless currency inflation boosts all prices, and thereby lowers the purchasing value in every pay envelope.

The two uses should not be confused.

Behind the output of the press which prints our newspapers, our books, our magazines and our advertisements is all the productive strength of the country. History has proved this.

Behind the output of the press which prints recklessly inflated currency is a misleading theory—which breeds bitter disappointment. History has proved that, too.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON YOUR TELEPHONE BY Edwin H. Hill

A net gain of 201,000 telephones for the Bell System for the first quarter of this year, as compared with a gain of 113,000 in the corresponding period of 1935, was reported to the stockholders by President Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

There were 13 per cent more toll and long distance calls reported during this first quarter of the year than in the same period last year.

Earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for each of the 18,683,188 shares of capital stock outstanding were $6.97 as compared with $6.37 for the same period in 1935.

The earnings report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company comparing results for the twelve months ending March 31, 1936, with those for the same period of last year follows:

	12 Months Ending March 31, 1936
Operating Revenues	$ 97,725,731.72
Operating Expenses including Taxes	79,992,584.73
Operatng Earnings	$ 17,733,146.99
Dividend Revenues	125,325,744.99
Interest Revenues	9,727,913.88
Miscellaneous Non-Operating Revenues—Net	749,986.24
Total Net Earnings	$153,535,792.10
Interest Deductions	23,368,696.92
Net Income	$130,157,095.18

	12 Months Ending March 31, 1935
Operating Revenues	$ 88,995,866.97
Operating Expenses including Taxes	75,168,592.19
Operating Earnings	$ 13,827,274.78
Dividend Revenues	113,355,205.78
Interest Revenues	14,903,395.33
Miscellaneous Non-Operating Revenues—Net	866,402.83
Total Net Earnings	$142,952,278.72
Interest Deductions	24,036,046.47
Net Income	$118,916,232.25

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.

Kyanizing

Kyanizing is a method of preserving ships from dry rot, by injecting into the pores of the wood a solution of corrosive sublimite. It was invented by John H. Kyan.

OLD PORT OF ROME REVEALS ITS PAST

Excavators at Ostia Bare Many Tombs and Houses.

Rome.—The excavations being conducted at Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, are beginning to rival, at least in popular fancy, those at Herculaneum and Pompeii. While the two Graeco-Roman cities of the Neapolitan Campania were almost entirely dedicated to leisure and elegant life, Ostia thrived with commerical life and its people were principally manufacturers, merchants, small capitalists, clerks and sailors.

"It was a population always on the move and alert," says the Agenzia d'Italia of Rome, "and having dealings with merchants and brokers and travelers coming from every part of the ancient world. This explains Ostia's appearance, very different from Pompeii, with its large number of 'insulae,' which in ancient Rome were the type of houses used by the lower and middle classes.

Ancient Tombs Unearthed.

"The discovery made a few days ago in the excavations along the southern side of Ostia, near the new 'motor road' going to the Roman Lido, will attract especially the attention of archeologists. It consists of a mass of tombs, some of which seem to go as far back as the epoch of Augustus and appear to be very singular in their type and structure. These excavations were made on an area of about 100 meters on one side and 150 on the other.

"A road, Roman paved, shows the beginning of the newly explored area, passing along two rows of buildings recently excavated. A little further on are some stairs at the end of which is a square showing on the left side the molding of a stone monument, on a quadrangular basis, almost five meters high. It is one of the most characteristic Roman tombs of the imperial epoch, of a style reserved for wealthy families.

"In the central part of the area excavated, both on the right and on the left, are cubicles, nearly all built with curved vaults, with niches of various sizes cut into the walls.

Many Fine Pictures.

"On the walls are remarkable paintings and stuccos. One picture is three meters wide and two meters high and represents a lion devouring the head of an ox.

"Painted under the central screen is another representing a crocodile, a boat with two pigmies rowing, also two ducks, one with a pigmy riding upon its back.

"Another picture, in a niche, represents a woman sitting in front of a small table and a human figure with wings. On the right are a peacock and some other birds and on the small vault a bird looking very much like a crane.

"These pictures are astonishingly like those of the Empress Lina's 'ninfeum' at Saxa Rubra. In a cubicle, enclosed in an urn, are many animal bones, most probably sheep bones, belonging presumably to animals sacrified according to pagan rites. Every tomb is covered with inscriptions containing the names of the dead."

Globe-Circling Trip in Two Weeks Soon a Fact

Chicago.—A globe-circling journey in 15 days will soon be a reality as a projected trans-Pacific air service nears establishment, says a bulletin issued by United Air Lines.

It will be possible to leave the Pacific coast, for example, by air and be back home in 15 days, including a steamer crossing of the Atlantic, the only section of the trip not made by air. This remarkably fast time for a world tour will be speeded up even more when trans-Atlantic service is developed.

The schedule, based on the proposed Pan-American trans-Pacific air passenger trip, calls for the following itinerary: California to Manila by air, three days; Manila to Singapore by air, one day; Singapore to Amsterdam by air, five days; Amsterdam to Paris by air, two hours; Paris to La Havre by train, three hours; La Havre to New York by steamer, four and one-half days; New York to California by United Air Lines' overnight plane.

Thus Jules Verne's famed fiction plan of "Around the World in 80 Days," which was a sensation in 1872, becomes merely a leisurely sojourn around the globe.

Indian Songs Contribute to the Music of America

Omaha.—The folk songs of the American Indian represent an almost untapped reservoir for modern American music, according to Thurlow Lieurance, composer.

Lieurance, who wrote many Indian lyrics, including the popular "Waters of Minnetonka," believes that the traditional music of the Indian one day will provide an important background for developments in modern compositions.

"Indian music still has much to offer," he said. "It is of a type that can be worked over and adapted for use of almost any musical group."

Boy Reproduces Battlefield

Galion, Ohio.—A reproduction of the Argonne battlefield of the World war won for Victor Smith, Galion high school student, too young to remember the war, first prize in the local Rotary club's hobby fair.

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.

"Old Copper Nose"

Henry VIII was known as "Old Copper Nose," for the reason that he debased his coins to such an extent that the silver wore off quickly and the sovereign's nose in copper shone right through. Peter the Great, of Russia, put a tax on beards, and, soon, there was a special coin to pay the tax, which came to be known as beard-money.—Literary Digest.

SPEND $1,000 MONTH ON DIONNE BABIES

Famous Quintuplets Financially Independent.

Callander, Ont.—Through their physician, Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, the Dionne quintuplets recently gave a message to the world. They said:

"Thanks for all your help, and we want you to know we are now self-supporting. We say this because so many persons and organizations helped us when we were not able to take care of ourselves. Now we are making enough money to meet all our needs and allow us to save some. We thought you would like to know."

Doctor Dafoe sat back in a deck chair on his front lawn and elaborated on the statement.

The girl babies of Oliva and Elzire Dionne are not nearly as wealthy as many persons believe. They have $45,000 in bonds and cash, and contracts now in force probably will bring them another $50,000. In their 14 months of life the youngsters have spent a lot of their own money. How much, the doctor declined to say.

The Canadian Red Cross paid for the nurses for a year and, with the Ontario government, helped out in various ways. In the last four months the children have paid all their own expenses—and expenses of quintuplets are large.

No figures have ever been given out, but salaries of the doctor and nurses probably total $450 a month. Other salaries, for an orderly, two maids and two guards, take perhaps $250 more. That total of $700 does not include upkeep of the hospital, which must be large, as all the staff, but the doctor, have their meals there. Everything the babies eat and drink is of the best and their food bill is large.

In addition there are many extras, which all go to make $1,000 a conservative estimate of the babies' monthly expenditure.

One of their chief assets is their home, valued at $20,000. The small Dafoe hospital that was opened a year ago has been enlarged to a 13-room building with three baths.

The babies' $45,000 in bonds and cash has come from endorsements of products they use—milk, tomato juice and the like—and motion-picture and newspaper photograph contracts.

Scotland's Gretna Green Still "Marrying" Town

Gretna Green, Scotland.—Hundreds of couples still come to Gretna Green to be married, for even today an air of romance clings to it and its old reputation for runaway weddings.

Until the marriage act was passed in 1856, making it compulsory for one of the contracting parties to reside in Scotland at least 21 days before the ceremony, Gretna Green was the destination of elopers from all over England. Their carriages came dashing into the village at all hours of the day and night, for once they were through the toll gate and into Scotland, they could be married, and no questions were asked.

Likely as not, the irate father or guardian came galloping up a few minutes later, only to meet the happy couple leaving the Blacksmith's Forge. This building, where hundreds of marriages were performed, is now a curio shop, with books, postcards and "Romances of Gretna Green" for sale. Many Americans traveling in Scotland make it a point to visit the village, as it is off the beaten track and therefore all the more delightful.

The blacksmith, who once did a thriving business in marriages, has become a legendary figure. It is said that he performed three marriage ceremonies on his deathbed, and that he died with the fees tightly clutched in his hand.

Radio in Arctic Circle Aids in Birth of a Boy

Dixon Island, U. S. S. R.—Communication by radio enabled a surgeon here to conduct a difficult case of childbirth many miles away.

Doctor Firsov of Cape Desire, on the Novaya in the Arctic ocean, was attending the case there, but because it presented unusual difficulties he sought the advice of Doctor Nikitin of Dixon Island. Radio connection was established and the doctors discussed the case for three hours. After hearing the details, Doctor Nikitin gave his instructions.

Three hours later he received another message—this time from the proud father of a son thanking him and the radio operators for their aid.

Archer Kills Snake With Bow and Arrow

Fresno, Calif.—Spinners of fanciful rattlesnake yarns often wander further from the truth than fishermen, but Arthur H. Shipley, deputy county superintendent of schools, vouches for this one:

Shipley spied a 3-foot snake along the roadside one day. Anxious to get a set of rattles, he searched for something with which to kill the reptile. Clods of dirt served only to enrage the snake.

Finally he thought of the bow and arrow in the back of his car.

With only three shots Shipley pinned the rattler to the ground in three different places. A fourth arrow pierced the head and killed the snake.

Shipley has a set of rattles as evidence.

"Devil Chasing Day"

March 17 is St. Patrick's birthday in this part of the world, but in Bali it's "Hari Njepi," or devil chasing day. On the 16th the native islanders dance their ritual dances, chant their ancient incantations, and bear offerings to the gods. Then on the 17th there is no sign of life on all the island. The devils, frightened away by the ceremonies of the day before, sneak back into the villages, but, seeing no activity—not even a curl of smoke—decide that the island is deserted and an unprofitable scene for their activities.

Courts of Final Jurisdiction

Practically all countries have a court of final jurisdiction, but only those with government authorized under constitutions similar to that of the United States have courts empowered to void a legislative act on the ground that it is unconstitutional.

RADIUM, JEKYLL AND HYDE AMONG METALS

Capable of Curing Disease and of Causing It.

Washington.—Radium, most precious of metals, an ounce of which is worth nearly as much as a ton of gold, recently has been brought to the fore again through new advances in its use in the treatment of disease.

"This silvery-white substance, which few people ever have seen, is a sort of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde among the metals," says the National Geographic society. "While its principal use is in the treatment of dreaded cancer, in many cases of which it is a saver of life, radium also is capable of causing cancers and a fatal form of anemia when not properly handled.

"Recently the largest 'radium pack' for treating cancer ever used in the United States was put to work at Bellevue hospital, New York city," continues the bulletin. "It contains five grams of radium and is expected to be particularly useful in treating deep-seated cancers.

"It is estimated that there are about 250 grams of radium in the United States at present, nearly half of the total of 600 grams or approximately one and one-quarter pounds that has been produced in the world.

Worth Million an Ounce.

"Radium first was produced from pitchblende ores of Bohemia after its discovery in 1898. Since then prospectors have found radium-bearing deposits in many parts of the world. The most recent important 'radium strike' was in the Great Bear lake district in the wilderness of northern Canada, farther north than the Yukon gold fields.

"So valuable is the ore that it is profitable to fly out loads of it by airplane to civilization for refining. Today the world's principal sources of radium are the Great Bear lake deposits and mines in the Belgian Congo, Africa. There also are radium deposits in the United States, in Colorado and Utah. They are not rich enough to be worth working at present prices, but form a sort of radium reserve available in case other supplies are cut off.

"The value of radium is fabulous. It is worth about $1,000,000 per ounce at present prices. Gold is now valued at $35 per ounce in the United States, and platinum approximately the same. In small amounts radium may at times command a price of as much as $75 per milligram, the thousandth part of a gram. In past years its price has been much higher than now, reaching $125,000 per gram during the World war.

Used in Luminous Paint.

"Aside from the treatment of cancer, the chief use of radium is in luminous paint, used on watch and clock dials, for electric switches and keyholes, and in wartime, for gun sights and compass cards for use where lights would betray presence of troops.

"The radiations which make radium both useful in treating disease and dangerous when handled without protection, are caused by the explosion of atoms in the radium. Slowly radium is dissipating itself away by these explosions, though it takes from 1,690 to 2,590 years for half of a piece of radium to dissipate itself.

"The exploding atoms send out three different kinds of radiations or rays—alpha particles, positively charged, traveling up to 12,000 miles per second; beta rays, negatively charged electrons traveling with almost the speed of light; and gamma rays, electro-magnetic waves which also travel nearly as fast as light.

'In treating diseases, an emanation or by-product of radium usually is used instead of the radium itself, because it is far more radioactive than radium. One of the most frequently used is radon, a gas which can be released from radium by heating or dissolving it. A very small quantity of radon is as radioactive as a large amount of radium. Radon can be produced without the original radium being scattered or lost."

Inscribed Terra Cotta Cones Back Up Testament

Washington.—New proof of the accuracy of the Old Testament as a historical record has been obtained by the Smithsonian institution.

The findings—three inscribed terra cotta cones found in a temple wall at Ur of the Chaldees— were memorial tablets buried to perpetuate the name of the king, Libit-Ishtar, fifth ruler of the Isin dynasty who reigned about 2075 B. C.

Included in the cuneiform inscriptions were references to several early cities, mentioned before in the Book of Genesis. The Smithsonian said their existence based on the Biblical reference was never considered conclusive, however.

The fourteenth chapter of Genesis gives Ur as the birthplace of Abraham, presumably in the reign of Rim-Sin or of Hammurabi, 2000 to 1900 B. C.

Jersey Tailor Makes 2,500th Suit and Quits

Collingswood, N. J.—Thomas Nebelitsky, who made by hand more than 2,500 suits of clothes, has retired. Although only fifty-eight, Nebelitsky has been in the tailoring business for 24 years.

"There is only one way to make a suit of clothes," Nebelitsky commented as he closed his shop. "And that is to build it like a house for the man who orders it."

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.

White House Begun in 1792

The White House was begun in 1792 and completed in 1799. John Adams was the first President to occupy it in 1800. There were still finishing touches to be added, and it was some time before the grounds were in order.

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity. No. 7476 Equity.

In the Matter of the Mortgage from Albert F. Meem,
To
Rosa M. McDonald and Laura W. Talbott.

ORDERED, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity, that the sale made by Donald A. DeLashmutt, Assignee for the purpose of foreclosure to Nannie L. Meem and reported in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 5th day of June next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 5th day of June, 1936.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be $2,600.00.

CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County.

True Copy—Test:
CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy. In the Matter of Bessie A. Stup, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Bessie A. Stup, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, 1936, Bessie A. Stup, was adjudicated Bankrupt, and that the first meeting of her creditors will be held at the law office of Harold C. Smith, Esq., Rockville, Maryland, on Monday, May 25, 1936, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place the said creditors may attend prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

HOLDEN S. FELTON,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Frederick, Md.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy. In the Matter of Maurice F. Stup, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Maurice F. Stup, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of April, 1936, Maurice F. Stup was adjudicated Bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the law office of Harold C. Smith, Esq., Rockville, Maryland, on Monday, May 25, 1936, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

HOLDEN S. FELTON,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Frederick, Md.

The Basset Hound

The Basset hound has never been overly popular in America and perhaps never will be so long as the little beagle and the domestic hound continue to serve their masters of the hunt. In appearance and form the Basset occupies a place of first importance in the lives of those who must hunt. In appearance in form the Basset resembles a cross between the daschund and bloodhound. Somewhat larger than the beagle it is more underslung with a face and head resembling the bloodhound. It comes in two types; long and short-haired, the former being the most popular field dog abroad. Its greatest popularity as a sporting animal is confined to France, England, Russia and Germany. Its color is that that fits any "hound."

Largest Anteaters

The ant bear is the largest of the anteaters. He grows to a height of about 2 feet and a length of 4. His tail is long and shaggy, and when he sleeps the ant bear spreads it over his body like an umbrella against sun and rain. He lives on the ground, but does not burrow, and his kind is comparatively scarce because he produces only one young ant bear at a time. Other creatures, unrelated to the anteaters of South America, have somewhat similar habits. The aardvark of Africa and the spiny anteater of Australia eat ants, but they are not true anteaters. Members of the pangolin family are also addicted to an appetite for ants, but they are unrelated to the anteaters.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Use of Word "Minnow"

Although the name "minnow" is popularly applied to almost any small fish, more technically it applies to members of the family Cyprinidae, which includes the dace, carp, etc. In the United States the name usually belongs to various small cyprinodonts, mainly of the large genus "Notropis" living in the lesser streams and frequently called shiners. The largest and best known of these is the golden shiner, which has a very small head, but is sometimes a foot in length.

Missouri Led Pioneers

Forty years before California cried "Gold!" the glowing reports of Lewis and Clark led settlers into the great Northwest. Pioneers in pirogues, bullboats and cottonwood log canoes traveled up the Missouri river at the rate of about nine miles a day. Until the coming of the trans-continental railroad, "Big Muddy," as the Missouri is called, and its branches were the principal highways into the West. Even wagon trains followed its course.

Cod Liver Oil Long Used

Cod liver oil has been used for rickets for over a century, though its specific value was not recognized until recent years.

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.

Horace Greeley's Nomination

Horace Greeley was nominated for the Presidency by two parties. In May, 1872, the Liberals, most of whom were anti-Grant Republicans, nominated him at Cincinnati, and in July, 1872, the Democrats met at Baltimore and also nominated him.

GALEN L. TAIT
Colorado Building
Washington, D. C.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland. Galen L. Tait, Petitioner.

In the matter of the abandonment of the part of alley adjacent to Lots 1, 2, 2nd 3, in Block E, Crestview, In Montgomery county, Maryland. Equity Docket No. 7863.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

The object of this petition is to secure an order of this Court abandoning the alley along the southeasterly side of lots One (1), Two (2) and Three (3) in Block E, Crestview in Montgomery County, Maryland, and the accepting of the dedication of a substituted alley along the northerly line of lot Three (3), also across the rear tip of lot Nine (9); and the reconversion to the private ownership of the petitioner, of the alley abandoned.

The petition states that the petitioner acquired from Albert W. Walker, Trustee, lots One (1), Two (2) and Three (3) and has also contracted with him for lots Nine (9) to Nineteen (19), inclusive, in Block E, Crestview and desires abandonment of, public title and use to that part of alley southeasterly of lots One (1), Two (2), and Three (3) in said Block E, lying between the most easterly line of Leroy Place and a line parallel with and fifteen feet southeasterly of the northeasterly line of lot Three (3), projected in a straight line across said alley; and the reconversion of said alley into private property and that ownership be vested in petitioner as owner of adjacent ground from which said alley was originally taken.

The petition states that a plat of which copy was attached has been duly accepted by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission and the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, for the dedication of a substituted alley from Leroy Place along the northerly fifteen feet of lot Three (3) to alley in rear thereof, of which the northeasterly line is the northeasterly line of lot Three (3), also the rear tip of lot (9) southerly of said line projected in said Block E, Crestview.

The petition further states that no land abuts thereon except that of the petitioner, Albert W. Walker, Trustee, Percy H. Willis who has purchased lots Four (4) to Eight (8) inclusive, and Daisy L. Tait; that said parties and their respective wives have agreed to consent hereto; that all lots in said Block E are unimproved and not in use and that no person would would be damaged by the abandonment of the said part of said alley, the reconversion to the petitioner of the land comprising same and the dedication of a substituted alley of same width for public use.

It is therefore this 11th day of April 1936 by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland, sitting as a Court of Equity, and by the authority thereof, ordered, that the petitioner by causing a copy of this order to be printed in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County once in each of four successive weeks before the 16th day of May 1936, give notice and substance of this petition, and warning any and all persons interested in the subject matter thereof, to be and appear in this Court on or before the 20th day of May, 1936, in person or by solicitor to show cause, if any they may have, why an order or decree should not be passed as prayed.

CHARLES W. WOODWARD,
Judge of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Md.

True Copy—Test:
CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Rockville, Maryland
May 5, 1936

The application of the Chevy Chase Park Company was this day filed with the Board of County Commissioners for Montgomery County, Maryland, for permit to operate a dance pavilion at Chevy Chase Lake, in Montgomery County, Maryland, for the 1936 season.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 692 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1927, as amended by Chapter 459 of the Acts of 1931 of the General Assembly of Maryland, and an ordinance passed by the Board of County Commissioners on the 25th day of February, 1936, it is hereby ordered that a hearing of any and all objections to the issuance of a permit as above applied for be had at the office of the Board of County Commissioners of Montgomery County, Maryland, at 2 P. M. on May 26, 1936.

FRANK H. KARN,
President.

IRA C. WHITACRE,
Clerk.

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity. No. 7870 Equity.

In the Matter of the Mortgage from David Victor Hall, unmarried,
to
The Citizens Building and Loan Association of Montgomery County, Inc.

ORDERED, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity, the sale made by William F. Prettyman, Attorney named in mortgage to make sale, to Alexander Hill and reported in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 16th day of May next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County, once in each of three successive weeks before the said 16th day of May.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be $1,050.00.

CLAYTON K. WATKINS,
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County.

True Copy—Test:
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 of Administration on the Personal Estate of Edward Ryan late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons resident and non-resident having Claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit and file, the same, in said Court, with vouchers thereof, on or before the 22nd day of October 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 22nd day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

ROBERT S. BAINS,
Silver Spring, Maryland,
Administrator.

Bullet Moves Faster Upward

A bullet moves faster when it leaves the gun if it is fired up into the air instead of downward.

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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