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CORNELIUS W. CLUM, Editor

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1936

The Growth of Bureaucracy

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

During the past five years the population of the District of Columbia, seat of our national government, has increased more than 22 per cent.

No state, or group of states, has approached that rate of growth during the same period. It compares with a population increase of 3.9 per cent for the nation as a whole.

What caused the jump? A recent report of the Census Bureau, whose estimates supply the figures, attributes it to an unprecedented peace-time influx of Federal employes to jobs in the scores of new bureaus and commissions functioning during the past few years at Washington.

These are significant facts. They introduce an arresting element of novelty in the American picture. Except during the brief emergencies of war-time our most striking growths heretofore have occurred along what might be described as our geographical and industrial frontiers.

Population increased at the swiftest pace in states where new and productive lands were being developed by agriculture; in cities where new and productive industries were originating and expanding.

Inevitably such growth meant greater opportunity for the men and women who took part in the development; greater wealth for the nation and its citizens as a whole.

But an unprecedented increase of job-holders at Washington has quite a different meaning. It shows only a growth of Bureaucracy. Unlike the men and women who, by their energy and their labors, continue to develop America and to bear the costs of its government, many political job-holders produce little or nothing. They consume, instead—out of the share of all men and women who labor in the home, on the farm, in the factory or in business.

And the greater the number of those who merely consume, the greater the burden on those who produce.

"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.

Ax of Prehistoric Giant

There were giants on the earth in the old days. This conclusion seems to be justified by the finding of a stone ax wielded by prehistoric man. The ax weighs 14.5 pounds. It was found in Norfolk, England, in strata that underlies glacial deposits indicating that it was produced and used by a race that antedated the Ice age. The deposit belongs to the early Pleistocene epoch and the man who used it may have lived 1,000 millenniums ago. No skeletons of giant human beings have been found to give support to the theory that a race of giants at one time inhabited the earth but no other theory has been offered to account for the gigantic size of this flint ax.

Gold in California

The first discovery of gold in California was in 1842 near the San Fernando mission near Los Angeles. No real importance was attached to the discovery until February 9, 1848, when the daughter of James W. Marshall, the overseer of a mill owned by John A. Sutter, found a piece of nugget in a mill race on a branch of the Sacramento river near Coloma. This discovery started the gold rush to California. James W. Marshall died old, alone and almost penniless in a mountain saloon.

Symptoms of Hysteria

Hysteria, a morbid state of the nervous system, produces a variety of symptoms, including high fever, which closely resemble those of organic diseases and are difficult to diagnose, writes No. 10,375, State penitentiary, Deer Lodge, Montana, in Collier's Weekly. Some time ago a man, afflicted with recurring spells, was operated on—over a period of years—by five different surgeons who were convinced by his condition that he had appendicitis.

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.

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, on 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. Giehm, 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 Giehm says: "As a practical consequence of this discovery the husbands should be treated and cured rather than their wives, in the first place."

Doctor Giehm 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 o the whites.

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.

Gas Filled Telephone Cables Unaffected By Flood Waters

Section of long distance cable vault showing Paul Barasel watching the gauge of a nitrogen gas-filled cable. Bell Telephone Laboratories photo.

Uninterrupted telephone service in many sections of the country during recent floods and storms was the result of a system of nitrogen gas pressure used in long distance cables. Operation of this gas pressure system, a development of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, makes it possible by reading meters in telephone test room offices to determine if the cables have developed leaks in the sheathing that would let in water to the paper-insulated wires. As a result of these gas-filled cables, but few leaks were disclosed during the floods.

Even where cables were battered by floating debris or strained by slipping poles in flood-swept areas, causing cracks to appear or openings to be made in the cable sheathing, the gas under pressure delayed the entrance of water, with the result that telephone service was continued in many cases until the flood waters had receded and permanent repairs could be made.

Where aerial wire lines of telephone, telegraph and power companies were torn out, long distance telephone cables continued to function although in many cases they were deeply submerged for days at a time.

To restore telephone service over its normal routing between the transatlantic control room in New York City and the radio telephone station at Houlton, Maine, short wave radio telephone receiving and transmitting sets designed for airplanes were employed, according to the Bell Laboratories Record. These airplane sets were used to bridge the crossing of the Penobscot River at Houlton, Maine, which was swollen from its ordinary three-quarter mile width to an area of more than six miles in width. Until this airplane equipment was installed, telephone service was maintained by alternate routings through Calais.

Long distance telephone calls during the flood period were more than doubled in volume over one week-end. For example, on a Sunday of the flood period, telephone calls at Buffalo were 245 per cent above normal; at Pittsburgh, 211 per cent; at Cleveland, 137 per cent; at Philadelphia, 95 per cent; New York City, 86 per cent, and Washington, D. C., 76 per cent. To handle this great volume of telephone calls, double the usual number of operators were employed at switchboards in the greater number of central offices.

Repair work in the meantime was being rushed with supplies being shipped in by motor trucks and express trains. Repair forces were drawn from various sections of the country to restore service as promptly as possible in the affected areas.

King Edward VIII Answers His Telephone Personally

King Edward VIII of England is a frequent user of the telephone. To the bewilderment of his secretaries, says International News Service, King Edward can't resist the jingle of the Palace telephone. He is persistently cutting in on conversations, just when they have solemnly told the caller that "His Majesty is unavailable." This first came to light when Major Noel Furlong, whose Reynoldstown won the Grand National Steeplechase, telephoned to St. James' Palace on a point of etiquette. How should he reply to the King's telegram of congratulations? He asked a court aide.

Suddenly a youthful voice broke in: "This is the King speaking. You don't need do anything more—I accept your thanks now."

Ministers, diplomats, and others who sometimes call the palace are frequently astounded to find that, instead of a secretary, King Edward himself is on the telephone.

Buckingham Palace, the King's official residence, is served by 240 telephones operated from a private branch exchange switchboard with trunk lines connecting with various city central offices.

Evidence that King Edward is interested in telephone communication is the fact that on September 18, 1924, the then Prince of Wales on his visit to the United States inspected the long lines operating headquarters of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City.

The Prince on this visit showed much interest in the handling of long distance operations at New York and asked many questions regarding the volume of traffic, hours of work and rest periods of the operating and maintenance forces. He displayed a great deal of interest in the operators' recreation and lunch rooms, and was especially interested in the dance floor in the former. Some of the questions the Prince asked were:

"What do the girls that stand up do?"

"Where do all these wires come from and where do they go?"

"How do the telephone repeaters work?"

"Are the horns (used for intercommunication in the test room) used in connection with radio?"

"Why do you have so many more circuits to Philadelphia than you do to Chicago?"

"How long do the girls work?"

"How much relief do they have?"

"Do most of them eat their lunches in the building?"

"How many calls are handled?"

"How high is this building?"

"Is the radio in the building?"

"Is the work hard on the girls?"

He appeared to be amazed when told that the lunch room never closed and the operating room visited was only one of three devoted exclusively to long distance service in New York City.

Air Pressure Winds Clock

The medieval town of Orebo in central Sweden has a great clock phenomena, which has been going on keeping correct time since November, 1916, without being rewound. The clock is actuated by changes in air pressure. The movement consists of seven metal boxes which are affected by changes in atmospheric pressure. The movement which they receive from such variation of pressure is employed to draw up a weight which actuates the clock's hands.

Chinese Have Kitchen Gods

Most Chinese homes still have their kitchen god, in a picture, who watches over the household for twelve months and then, upon being burned up on New Year's day, goes to heaven to give his annual report on the behavior of the family. If they believe his report is going to be unfavorable, R. E. Gray, Shanghai, China, writes in Collier's Weekly, his picture is soaked in wine before the burning so he will become drunk and be refused admittance at the Golden Gate.

"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.

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.

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.

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 noviee 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 plaines 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.

Indians Used Sand Dunes

The Indians sent smoke signals from the Michigan sand dunes during tribal wars and held councils with the missionaries upon them. Occasionally the shifting sand uncovers remains of prehistoric villages and piles of stone implements, buried for many centuries.

Montreal, Largest in Canada

Montreal is the largest city of Canada, modern and its financial center, but gayly French in its way. It is an interesting combination of French and Scotch, the two most important elements in the founding and building of the city.

Oldest Piece of Furniture

The oldest known piece of furniture in the world is the throne of the Egyptian Queen Hetshepsu, which is preserved in the British museum. It is known to be more than 3,000 years old.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN
Solicitor
Rockville, Maryland

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain mortgage from Owen J. Martin and Marie M. Martin, his wife, to William C. Bates, acknowledged November 27, 1934, and recorded among the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland, in Liber No. 581, folio 441, the undersigned, person named in said mortgage to make sale will, on

Saturday, June 13, 1936, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M.

offer for sale at public auction on the mortaged premises all the land and property described in said mortgage, same being Lot No. 14, Block No. 3, Norwood Heights, as said subdivision is laid down and described upon a plat, which is duly recorded among the Land Records of said County in Plat Book B, Plat 55.

The property is situate one block North of Bradley Lane and Chevy Chase Club and is two blocks from Wisconsin Avenue, same being known as No. 4502 Ridge Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Improvements consist of an attractive 5 room semi-bungalow of tapestry brick, tile bath, large attic, recreation room and garage, with all modern improvements. The grounds surrounding the house are nicely landscaped.

Terms of sale: cash, of which a deposit of 250.00 will be required on the day of sale. Conveyancing and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN,
Person named in mortgage to make sale.

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.

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity.
No. 7869 Equity.

In the Matter of the Deed of Trust from Lee Brown, unmarried,
To
H. Prescott Gatley and James B. Nicholson.

ORDERED, this 20th day of May, A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity, the sale made by
H. Prescott Gatley, surviving trustee, to Arms and Drury, Inc.
and reported in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the
13th 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 13th day of June, 1936.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be $3,500.00.

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 Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Helen Christine McGown 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 19th day of November 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 19th day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

RUTH McGOWN ALFARO,
6312 Florida St.,
Chevy Chase, Maryland,
Executrix.

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.

Initials on Lincoln Pennies

The initials V. D. B. on some Lincoln head pennies minted in 1909 are those of Victor D. Brenner, the medallist and sculptor who designed the coin. But this part of the design was soon withdrawn by the Treasury department and consequently the artist's initials appear on only part of the Lincoln pennies bearing the date 1909. Many thousands of the initialed cents were circulated, however.

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.

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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