THE MONTGOMERY PRESS
Published Every Friday At
KENSINGTON, MARYLAND
Telephone, 44

Entered as second class matter in the postoffice at Kensington, Maryland.

CORNELIUS W. CLUM, Editor

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1936

There's No Free Ride on Taxes

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

Probably the most common of all political promises is that which pledges the average worker a free ride on taxes paid by somebody else.

It has been made by many candidates and many office-holders. It is being made today, and will continue to be made as campaign oratory waxes warmer during the months just ahead. And this in spite of the fact that the burden of hidden taxes — **the taxes ostensibly levied on production and passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices** — continues steadily to mount.

Here are some figures on that rising curve recently published at Washington:

In 1932, the total of hidden Federal taxes amounted to **$780,703,659 — approximately $25 per family.**

In 1933, it rose to **$1,088,901,635 — about $35 per family.**

In 1934, it stood at **$1,992,051,345 — over $63 per family.**

In 1935, it reached **$2,232,402,340 — almost $70 per family.**

The figures exclude State and local taxes, which, if added in, would boost the count far higher. Statisticians have estimated the entire bill at from $200 to $300 per family.

These costs aren't written down and sent to you by Government in a separate bill. But you're charged for them just the same. They appear in other bills — in bills for food, for clothing, for shelter, for virtually everything you buy. With other expenses they are included in the cost of production, and thus billed ultimately, though indirectly, to the consumer. **Every new extravagance in government, every new tax levied to support extravagance, boosts that bill — and with it the cost of living.**

If the American people want to cut their living costs they must begin by cutting the high cost of government. And the way to do it is to insist that politicians exercise real economy, instead of attempting to fool us with the old, old promise that somebody else will pay the fare.

There's no free ride on taxes.

Five-King Feast of 1363 Honored John of France

There is much obscurity about the origin of the famous five-king dinner of 1363 in the Vintners' hall, according to a writer in the London Observer.

Apropos of the Swan dinner recently tendered in London by the Worshipful Company of Vintners, honoring four princes of England (Prince Arthur of Connaught was unable to be present), he describes the original company as Edward III (England), David (Scotland), John (France), Waldemar III (Denmark) and Amadeus VI (Cyprus).

"John," he continues, "was at the time a prisoner in England. He had been made captive at Poitiers (1356) and was released on ransom four years later, but, on arriving in Paris, found himself unable to raise the money. His son had been left at Calais as hostage, and when he escaped in the summer of 1363, John returned to England to give himself up.

"It seems quite probable that the Vintners' banquet was given in compliment to him, for we read that he was received in England 'with great honor,' was lodged, as before, in the Savoy and was a frequent guest of Edward at Westminster. He died in the following spring, and his body was sent to France with royal honors."

The First Battery

About 1700, Luigi Galvani found that if the legs of a dead frog were supported by a brass wire, with its feet resting on an iron plate, the legs suddenly kicked. In 1799 Alessandro Volta repeated Galvani's experiment and concluded that the movement of the legs was due to a flow of electricity caused by the connection of the two different metals, brass and iron, through the moist body of the frog. On this theory, he constructed a pile of a large number of discs of copper, zinc and moist paper and found that, upon connecting the top and bottom of the pile, he obtained a shock similar to that from the Leyden jar. He also discovered that his pile was a means of producing a steady flow of electricity. The voltaic pile was the forerunner of all modern wet and dry batteries.

Trousers in Scotland

After the battle of Culloden in 1746 the English attempted to make the Scots wear trousers, and forbade the tartan. Averse to the new garments, some ingenious Highlanders discovered that the law did not specify how the trousers were to be worn. Accordingly, when men went on journeys, they often hung a pair over their shoulders on a stick, to keep within the decree. Such infractions were punished just the same, but a few years later the law was volded and the tartan once more became the national dress.

Lion, Figure in Heraldry

The lion has been used as a figure in heraldry since 1164, when it was adopted as a device by Philip I, duke of Flanders. The lion has figured largely and in an amazing variety of positions as an heraldic emblem, and, as a consequence, in public house signs. The earliest and most important attitude of the heraldic lion is rampant (the device of Scotland), but it is also shown as passant, passant gardant, salient and even dormant. The device of Venice is the winged lion of St. Mark.

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.

Pioneer Telephone Chapters Elect Officers for 1936-37

Pioneer presidents—Chester B. Graham, top left, Maryland; Harry D. Reese, West Virginia; Victor B. Fitzpatrick, Virginia, and J. Oliver Martin, Washington, head chapters of the Telephone Pioneers of America for the year 1936-37.

Officers of Telephone Pioneer chapters of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies operating in Maryand, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia elected at the annual meetings are:

Chester B. Graham, Baltimore, president of the Maryland chapter; Victor B. Fitzpatrick, Richmond, president of the Old Dominion chapter; Harry D. Reese, Charleston, president of the West Virginia chapter, and J. Oliver Martin, Washington, president of the Alexander Graham Bell chapter.

Other officers elected in Maryland were Roy N. Keller, Salisbury, vice-president; Herman F. Thomas, secretary-treasurer, and O. W. Wetzel, Miss Marie Mullen and James W. Wilkerson, executive committee, Baltimore.

In Virginia Harry G. Breckenridge, Leesburg, was elected vice-president; Albert S. Tanner, Richmond, secretary-treasurer, and Miss Grace Charlton, Norfolk; F. I. S. Hull, Petersburg, and R. F. Leadbetter, Richmond, members of the executive committee.

George W. Thrall, Wheeling, was elected vice-president of the West Virginia chapter, with E. F. Weller, Charleston, secretary-treasurer, and George C. Shields, Clarksburg, and C. C. Rand, Huntington, members of the executive committee.

At Washington Mrs. A. P. Gentry was named secretary-treasurer, and Miss Ruby Marshall, Howard M. Bollinger and Norman E. Sims, members of the executive committee.

There are now 590 members of the organization in Maryland, 175 in Virginia, 175 in West Virginia and 208 in Washington.

Telephone pioneers are officers and employees of the companies with 21 years' or more service in telephone work. The several chapters are affiliated with the Telephone Pioneers of America, which is now in its twenty-fifth year.

The Telephone Pioneers of America was started in Boston, the birthplace of the telephone, in 1911. The organization was formed to bring about better fellowship and to further promote interest in telephone service and the development of the art of communication. There are now chapters in each of the forty-eight states in the Union and the various provinces of Canada. Each chapter holds an annual meeting at which time delegates are elected to attend the general assembly, which, this year, will be held in New York, October 23 and 24.

"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.

Pilgrims Take New Highway to Mecca

Jerusalem.—The opening of a new direct route between Irak and the Hijaz is causing considerable worry in Syria.

The protest is from the merchants of Damascus and outposts on the old Syrian route. On the new route, agreements have been reached with the governments of Irak and Hijaz for establishment of a sanitary post and a passport office at Idha.

To date 2,000 foreign pilgrims have journeyed over the new highway. Pilgrims from Mecca will not be allowed to carry cameras. The reason for the ban is to prevent photographing of the rites and scenes sacred to the Moslem religion.

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.

Gayety Marks Ancestors' Memorials With Chinese

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

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

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

Matter of Dietetics Not Much in Evidence

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

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

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

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

"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.

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.

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.

Return Lightning

Return lightning is described as a quite small electrical discharge that takes place here and there from objects on the earth's surface directly with lightning flashes. This discharge is quite insignificant to the main flash, but is powerful enough to cause explosions, to start fires and even take life.

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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscribers of the District of Columbia have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of David Hawkins, 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 14th day of January 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 our hands this 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

HELEN H. THORNTON,
ELIZABETH L. HAWKINS,
Executrices.

Thomas M. Anderson, Attorney.

WILIAM F. PRETTYMAN
Solicitor
Rockville Maryland

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

Bank of Bethesda, a corporation,
vs.
Maurice H. Phillips and wife,
Wendell Phillips.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, No. 7978 Equity.

The object of this suit is to have set aside for fraud a certain deed mentioned therein.

The bill states:

That the plaintiff is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, conducting the business of banking at Bethesda, Montgomery County, in said State.

That on or about December 24, 1935 the defendant, Maurice H. Phillips and wife became indebted to plaintiff for money loaned and evidenced by promissory note of said date, payable to order of plaintiff on demand, upon which note defendants paid interest and periodic curtails until April 24, 1936, at which time balance of said note was and now is the sum of $500. with interest at six per cent from March 24, 1936.

That the defendants, Maurice H. Phillips and wife, being so indebted, did on April 18, 1936 convey unto their son, the defendant, Wendell Phillips, a certain parcel of land whereon they resided, same being Lot No. 14, Block B, Section Eight, Chevy Chase, which parcel of ground and improvements thereon is worth, to-wit, in excess of $8500 subject to certain encumbrances of record thereon.

That at the time of making said deed, the said Maurice H. Phillips and wife were largely indebted and insolvent and had no means of paying their said debts apart from the property so conveyed by them, and that said conveyance was fraudulently made for a simulated and pretended consideration, and in fact without consideration to the said Wendell Phillips, with the intent and purpose of hindering, delaying and defrauding the said plaintiff and other creditors of said Maurice H. Phillips and wife, of their just and lawful debts.

It is thereupon this 25th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty six, ORDERED, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the plaintiff, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County once in each of four successive weeks before the 29th day of August, 1936, giving notice to the said absent defendants, Maurice H. Phillips and Ida M. Phillips, his wife and Wendell Phillips, of the object and substance of this bill, warning them to appear in this Court in person of by solicitor on or before the 15th day of September next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

CLAYTON K. WATKINS
Clerk of the Circuit Court.

TRUE COPY TEST
CLAYTON K. WATKINS
Clerk

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber of District of Columbia has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Montgomery County, in Maryland, Ancillary Letters of Administration c. t. a., on the Personal Estate of M. Lindsay Poor Maus, late of 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 30th day of December 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 its hand this 30th day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

American Security & Trust Company, Washington D. C. Administrator c. t. a.
William F. Prettyman, Attorney.

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 Cora Lee Bogley, 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 14th day of January 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 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

NAOMI M. BOGLEY,
Rockville, Maryland,
Administratrix.

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 C. T. A. on the Personal Estate of John Ryan Devereux 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 21st day of January 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 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN RYAN DEVEREUX, JR.,
3 Bradley Lane,
Chevy Chase, Md.

ROBERT PETER, Atty.

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity. No. 7935 Equity.

In the Matter of the Mortgage from Owen J. Martin and Marie M. Martin, his wife,
To
William C. Bates.

ORDERED, this 28th day of July A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity, that the Auditor's Report filed in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 22nd day of August 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 22nd day of August, 1936.

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

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

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;
Albert M. Bouic, Counsel.

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.
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THE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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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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