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CORNELIUS W. CLUM, Editor

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1936

BOULDER DAM OPENS UP NEW INDUSTRY

Big Scale Production of Metals Is Foreseen.

New York.—A new electrochemical industry utilizing desert ores is in the making at Boulder dam, according to chemists, who foresee large scale production of aluminum, magnesium, and other metals in the Southwest.

The completion of the enormous power houses, promised within a few months, has raised the question of electrochemical products made from ores of the nearby Nevada-Arizona desert wilderness. Never before has there been a large supply of cheap electric energy anywhere near the group of unique mineral deposits adjacent to the Colorado river, it is pointed out.

Several products now considered indigenous to Niagara falls are proposed by C. K. Leith and N. H. Eavenson of the bureau of reclamation as reasonable for the Southwest. These include aluminum and magnesium, metals practically obtainable only by electrolysis with the expenditure of vast current loads. Aluminum alone already consumes over 2,500,000,000 kilowatt hours annually in the United States under normal business conditions.

"Large deposits of alumite at Marysvale, Utah, within striking distance, offer a promising source of both aluminum and potash in one enterprise," Prof. G. Ross Robertson of the University of California, Los Angeles, says in a report made public by the American Chemical society. "Furthermore, the increasing demand for extremely light alloys is boosting prospects for magnesium, a metal in ample supply in the desert region.

"Ferrotungsten, ferromanganese, calcium, silicon and boron carbides, and electrolytic zinc complete the list of reasonable prospects enumerated by the federal investigators. On the other hand, such items as electrolytic copper, at first glance a plausible entry in the list, are discounted, since the red metal requires only a very small quantity of electric energy for its refinement. Electric power for the numerous mines of the Boulder zone is probably a matter of greater significance, and will assist to some extent in taking care of the new energy supply.

"The Boulder dam plant is rated at 663,000 horse power figured on low-water conditions, and over 1,800,000 horse power maximum capacity. A generating cost in the vicinity of two mills per kilowatt hour is estimated."

Ray Finds Vessels or Planes 50 Miles at Sea

Highlands, N. J.—A new "mystery ray," which is said to be able accurately to detect the presence of enemy ships more than 50 miles off the coast even though the ships are drifting without their engines running, has been perfected by the United States signal corps laboratory at Fort Monmouth, N. J.

The new ray, which can also be applied to the detecting of high flying aircraft, is expected, if successful, to revolutionize modern naval and aircraft warfare tactics. By use of the ray, enemy craft can be located and gunfire accurately directed to their position.

Whether or not this new ray bears any relations to the present electrically impelled sonic altimeters or depth finders and submarine detectors could not be learned, as the entire device has been enveloped in great secrecy. The ordnance department at Aberdeen, Md., also has recently developed sonic devices for locating airplanes to use in connection with anti-aircraft guns.

The first practical test of the new ray is expected to be held shortly at the lighthouse station on the Navesink hills.

Potato Dry and Sound After 83 Years in House

Melbourne, Victoria.—A potato which had been cured by smoke and heat and kept dry for 83 years has just been discovered at Myrtleford.

It is the treasured property of Walker Mummery. One day his mother, a pioneer in the district who lived in a slab and bark hut, peeled a few too many potatoes for dinner. One of them, cut in half, was placed on a shelf over the primitive fireplace. It remained there for 20 years. The smoke and heat hardened it until it became, in substance and appearance, a reddish brown stone. Then it was given as a curiosity to Mummery, who went on preserving it.

Tougher than any "iron ration," it could now be boiled for months and still not be "done."

Explorer Declares Peak Unclimbable

Vancouver, B. C.—Mount Vancouver, most impregnable of Canada's mounain peaks, never will be scaled on foot, Bradford Washburn, noted mountain climber, believes.

Washburn is the leader of the Washburn expedition which has found many hitherto unknown peaks in the Yukon territory.

Mount Vancouver lies in southwestern Yukon. Washburn flew over the peak in an airplane and said it was "utterly impregnable."

"It is one of the most amazing mountain masses I have ever seen. It rises to an altitude of nearly 16,000 feet from the flat snowfields of the Hubbard glacier in one gigantic cliff of ice and rock, without a single climbable angle."

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.

Telephony Continues Scientific Research Child • Dr. Jewett

Modern telephony, which enables all but about 7 per cent of the total estimated 35,000,000 telephones on the globe to be connected with any Bell System telephone, is the child of organized scientific research, according to Dr. Frank B. Jewett, vice president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Writing in the Bell Telephone Quarterly, Dr. Jewett thinks that scientific research is destined to continue in this status for many years to come. Without venturing, he says, on the unsafe ground of speculation as to what further research in fundamental science may produce, it is known by telephone scientists that there are still great vistas of possibility for scientific research in the field of telephony and its sister services.

News Dissemination

Scientific research has developed radio telephony so that ocean barriers to speech have been destroyed, and likewise communication made possible to and between ships, airplanes, and all moving vehicles. It has developed radio broadcast and initiated a great new industry in the realm of disseminating news, music, and entertainment. It has made possible the simultaneous transmission of a host of non-interfering messages over the simple circuit which before its advent carried but a single message and that but poorly. Finally, it has made possible the interconnection of all these services and in addition has given birth to a great new industry where sight and sound are joined for the edification and education of the public.

Bell Laboratories

Dr. Jewett says the Bell Telephone Laboratories has built up a great organization of scientifically trained men competent to contribute new knowledge of a fundamental character to attack expeditiously and efficiently any problem which presents itself and with a demonstrative capacity to produce results far exceeding the expenditure of time, effort and money required in their production. It is true, he says, as it has been for many years past that each advance in the art of telephony opens the way to yet other advances. How far it will be commercially practical to go is something for the future to determine, but in the last analysis it is a problem for organized scientific research to which finally the cold impersonal judgment of economies is applied.

The telephone, far-reaching in its connections, is simple in operation, so that children of tender age use it with ease. Witness Anne Roe telling Daddy that she is all ready for school.

Distance No Barrier

Electrical communication, according to Dr. Jewett, has crossed many frontiers in the last few decades. It is true, he says, as in every other field that a frontier once crossed can never again be a frontier. Telephone scientists for whom the spanning of a continent or an ocean with speech channels was once a challenge have through their success closed the door forever to later generations. There is no barrier of distance to telephony anywhere on the globe where man may be. The establishment of telephone channels is purely a matter of economics or of policy.

Sixty-five Countries

Telephone communication is now possible between more than sixty-five countries and geographical locations on the six continents of the globe. Sixty years ago it was possible to talk only between two telephones connected by thirty feet of wire.

Stockholm . . . This capital city, third in telephone development among the larger cities of the world, now has 144,000 telephones serving its 441,000 people. Stockholm has about 33 telephones for each 100 of its population, being exceeded only by Washington, D. C., with 36 telephones and San Francisco with 35 telephones for each 100 of its people. Statistics released by the Swedish Telegraph Administration show an increase of about 26,000 telephones during the past year. At the end of 1935 there were 628,000 telephones in operation in Sweden as compared with 602,000 the previous year.

Paris . . . France showed a net gain of about 92,000 telephones last year over the previous year. Commercial Attache H. C. McLean of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports 1,441,273 telephones in operation from 27,377 central offices at the end of last year.

Dublin . . . Telephone service is increasing steadily in the Irish Free State with about 35,000 telephones in operation as compared with 33,450 at the close of 1934. Dublin with a population of 430,000 is served by 20,000 telephones. As a comparison, Richmond, Virginia, a city of 200,000 people now has 44,000 telephones.

Panama City . . . Telephones in Panama City and Colon were increased about 41 per cent last year. At the end of 1935 there were 5900 telephones in operation in these cities as compared with 4200 the previous year, Assistant Trade Commissioner A. R. Randolph reports to the Foreign and Domestic Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. Panama telephone users made more than 18,000,000 calls and Colon subscribers more than 3,500,000 during the year. Telephone connections may be established between these cities and the United States and other countries.

PILOT WIRES

Voice currents require less energy on circuits in long distance cables on cold days than on hot ones. For example: On a 200-mile long distance telephone circuit in cable nine times as much current is required on a hot day as on a cold one. To overcome this difficulty a temperature recorder and current regulator has been developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, which, by means of a thin pilot wire inside the cable, adjusts the current to suit the temperature.

There are now in service about 16,000,000 miles of long distance telephone wire in the United States, thirty per cent of which is in cable. Temperature recorders and current regulators are operated at intervals of 100 to 200 miles on certain long distance cables, so that changes from cold to hot or vice versa respond to the changes in the pilot wire, which automatically adjusts the volume of the current. No human being could be as accurate as this device, which is particularly valuable in the summer months.

On a hot day a sudden rain storm may blow up, cooling the cable, which will reduce the amount of current necessary. The pilot wire automatically reduces the amount of current necessary in the operation of these circuits. The pilot wire transmits the message and the regulator makes the change immediately.

Telephone calls are completed and people talk just as satisfactorily whether it's hot or cold. As far as they are concerned nothing out of the ordinary has happened.

Swiss Guides Have Village

Near Golden, B. C., lies a quaint little village, picturesquely situated on the slope of a mountain. Its name is Edelweiss and its inhabitants are Swiss guides who have transported their household effects and their families from their own beloved Alps to the Canadian Rockies. Each guide has special credentials of his calling from the official climbing organization in Switzerland. The need for guides in this great mountain playground can be realized when one considers that there are 630 peaks over 6,000 feet in height; that 308 of these are between 7,000 and 10,000 feet, 161 between 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and four over 12,000 feet.

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.

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.

FARM ACCOUNTING REVEALS LESSONS

Principles of Sound Business Management That Apply to All Farms

An analysis made of detailed records kept by a group of Wisconsin farms revealed several important lessons and the principles of sound business management derived from them apply equally well to other farms, says an article in the Bulletin of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association. The article says:

"Investment costs, including interest, depreciation, repairs, taxes and insurance, are approximately two-thirds of all farm costs. Furthermore, these costs are largely independent of the production program of the farm.

"This means that if a farmer cuts his production of crops or livestock, he increases his investment costs per unit of product produced, as a smaller number of units must then carry as large an expense load as before. This illustrates the importance, from the standpoint of costs, of operating a farm at or near capacity.

"Investment mistakes are more costly than many others because they cannot easily be corrected. If a farmer pays too much for his farm, his investment costs will be abnormally high as long as he owns it. If he constructs a $4,000 barn, when a $2,000 barn would have served his purpose, he will have excessive barn costs, year after year, during the entire service life of the structure.

"This emphasizes the importance of a knowledge of investment values and the specific investment requirements of individual farms.

Determining Real or False Economies

"In working for greater economy, it is essential that the farm manager be able to distinguish between a real and a false saving. This can be done only through a careful estimate of the contribution to income, over a period of time, of each item of expenditure. Only if more is saved in expense than will be lost in income, can a contemplated cut in expense be designated as a real saving.

"For example, dropping dairy herd improvement work may result in a yearly expense reduction. The question to decide is what effect the dropping of this work will have on the present and future income from the dairy herd. If the estimated loss in live stock receipts due to a lowered efficiency in feeding and breeding is greater than the original saving, then it would obviously be a false economy.

"Substantial savings can be effected on many farms through the use of more home grown garden produce and farm cured meats. Why pay out money for products of this kind that can be produced much cheaper at home? The money saved from the family food budget can be used for the purchase of many things that will make the farm home a more comfortable and pleasant place to live."

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 argicultural 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.

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.

ROBERT S. BAINS
8413 Georgia Avenue
Silver Spring, Maryland

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of Valuable Improved Property in Chevy Chase Terrace, Montgomery County, Maryland

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the power and authority conferred upon them by a certain deed of trust from Ruth Money, unmarried, to Robert S. Bains and T. Howard Duckett, Trustees, dated November 25, 1931, and recorded among the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland, in Liber 527, Folio 420, default having occurred under the terms thereof, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale on the premises, as hereinafter described, at public auction, the

21st day of September, 1936, at 5:00 o'clock P. M.,

the land and premises described in said deed of trust, to wit:

Lots Numbered Five (5) and Six (6) in Block Lettered "D", in the subdivision known as "CHEVY CHASE TERACE," as shown on plat recorded in Plat Book 3, Folio 242, one of the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland.

This property is improved by a two story frame and stucco dwelling containing eight rooms and two baths with all modern improvements, also a two car garage. The improvements are on a lot 50 feet by 135 feet, known as 4618 Chevy Chase Boulevard.

TERMS OF SALE: All cash upon the ratification of the sale by the Court. A deposit of $500.00 will be required at the time of sale. This property will be sold subject to unpaid taxes. Title charges, conveyancing, etc., at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.

ROBET S. BAINS,
T. HOWARD DUCKETT,
Trustees.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF MARYLAND

ORDER NO. 29610

Before the Public Service Commission of Maryland. Case No. 4004.

In the Matter of the Application of Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission for Authority to issue $400,000, principal amount, of its Series "KK" Bonds.

The above mentioned petition having been received and filed, it is this 24th day of August, 1936, by the Public Service Commission of Maryland,

ORDERED: That the same be, and it is hereby, set for hearing at the office of the Commission, Baltimore, Maryland, on Tuesday, September 29, 1936, at 11:00 o'clock, A. M.,

PROVIDED, the applicant cause a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper published in Prince George's County, Maryland, and in some newspaper published in Montgomery County, Maryland, at least one time in each paper before the 29th day of August, 1936, and at least two additional times thereafter in each paper before the 28th day of September, 1936.

True Copy—Test:
FRANK HARPER,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Subscriber of District of Columbia has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County, in Maryland, Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Margaret Cook, late of Montgomery County, 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 11th day of February 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 11th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN A. COOK,
201 D St., N. E.
Washington, D. C.
Thomas M. Anderson, Attorney.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that Albert R. Lucas, having been adjudicated a bankrupt by the Honorable, the Judge of said Court, on July 22, 1936, a first meeting of creditors will be held at the Court House, Rockville, Md., on September 22, 1936, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES P. CURLEY, Referee,
Laurel, Md., and
2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, in Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that James E. Fox, having been adjudicated a bankrupt by the Honorable, the Judge of said Court, on July 30, 1936, a first meeting of creditors will be held at the Court House, in Rockville, Md., on September 22, 1936, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES P. CURLEY, Referee,
Laurel, Md., and
2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Beginning of Volley Ball

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

Earlyday Pickpockets in England

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

PETER AND SIMPSON
Solicitors
Rockville, Maryland

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 7961 Equity.

S. Walter Bogley, Committee of a Lunatic, Plaintiff, vs. James Albert Houghton, Defendant.

Ordered this 3rd day of September, A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that S. Walter Bogley, Committee of James Albert Houghton, Lunatic, give notice to all persons having claims against the said James Albert Houghton, to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, on or before the 24th day of October, 1936, by causing a copy of this Order to be published in some weekly newspaper in Montgomery County once a week for five successive weeks before the 17th day of October, 1936.

ARTHUR D. WILLARD,
Judge of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County.

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

ORDER NISI

In the Orphans Court for Montgomery County.

In the Matter of the Estate of Ella F. West, deceased.

ORDERED, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1936, by the Orphans Court for Montgomery County, that the sale made by William F. Prettyman, Executor under the Last Will and Testament of Ella F. West, deceased, to Charles W. Roberts and Beulah E. Roberts, his wife, and reported in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the twelfth day of September, 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 twelfth day of September, 1936.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be $1,800.00.

WASHINGTON WATERS,
LEWIS F. HOBBS,
THOMAS C. KELLEY.

True Copy—Test:
HANSON G. CASHELL,
Register of Wills.

ORDER NISI

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity. No. 7189 Equity.

Prince George's Bank and Trust Company, et al,
vs.
American Security and Trust Company, et al.

ORDERED, this 8th day of September, in the year 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that the sales made by Maude E. Lightbown and American Security and Trust Company* Executors and Trustees under the will of Charles M. Lightbown, deceased, to Charles H. Hickey and Grace Hickey; Frances M. Bragg; Ralph F. Gordon and Ruth L. Gordon; Joseph L. Reintzel and Erma K. Reintzel; Augusta Fixsen; Sidney S. Jones and Audrey R. Jones; and reported in the above entitled cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the third day of October 1936; 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 third day of October, 1936. The report states the amount of said sales to be $3800.00; $4250.00; $4,150.00; $4,150.00; $4,800.00; $4,050.00 respectively.

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. 7464 Equity.

William Wallace Poole, et al., vs. Steven Williams.

ORDERED, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1936, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, as a Court of Equity, the sale made by William F. Prettyman, Trustee, to George A. Meerdink and Effie M. Meerdink, his wife, and reported in the above entitled cause, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 3rd day of October 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 3rd day of October.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be $3,800.00.

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 Charles Scherer, 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 8th day of September, 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 8th day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

ALFRED L. GEIGER, Executor,
Kensington, Montgomery County, Maryland.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, in Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that Almedia A. Lucas, having been adjudicated a bankrupt by the Honorable the Judge of said Court on August 12, 1936, a first meeting of creditors will be held at the Court House, Rockville, Md., on September 22, 1936, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine the Bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JAMES P. CURLEY, Referee,
Laurel, Md., and
2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Has Impressive Ruins

Antigua, in Guatemala, has ruins ranking with the most impressive in the world. The city itself has only 10,000 population where once it had 80,000.

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.
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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