

VOL. 49, No. 31

KENSINGTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1937

SILVER SPRING SHOP CENTER

A large shopping center with parking facilities for nearly 200 automobiles is planned for the southeast corner of Georgia avenue and the Coleville pike, in Silver Spring.

The site has a frontage of 560 feet on Georgia avenue and Coleville pike, and contains practically three acres. It is planned to erect a group of buildings on this entire frontage, comprising a motion picture theater and shops of various sizes to accommodate a wide range of businesses, making it a most comprehensive development.

Kensington

The Rev. D. W. Safford, assistant rector of the Church of the Epiphany, has accepted an appointment as rector of Christ Church, Kensington.

Miss Marie Stirling is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Henderson.

Miss Margaret E. Graves was graduated from the George Washington University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University's 116th Commencement.

The Rev. and Mrs. H. Fairfield Butt 3rd left Monday for the United States Military Academy at West Point, where Mr. Butt has been made chaplain.

"Blackbeard's Tower" Is Home of Pirate's Ghost

It is true that ghosts walk there surely the shade of one of the handsomest, swaggiest scoundrels the world has ever seen must peer out from his ancient stronghold on a hill behind the city of Nassau in the Bahamas as visiting steamers enter the harbor, writes a correspondent in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The tall tower on the hill back of the city, known as "Blackbeard's Tower," is pointed out to visitors, and the ghost of Blackbeard, must chuckle when it thinks of all the buried treasure it knows about.

Legend has it that a vast amount of treasure is buried in the islands, for they lay directly on the track of the richly laden Spanish ships which made their way back to Spain in the Seventeenth century.

One of the most famous of all the buccannery was Teach. He liked Nassau, it is said, and spent much of his time there between raids on Spanish galleons. Whether the people of Nassau liked him is a question, but he is supposed to have held court in the city under a gigantic wild fig tree, wielding the powers of a magistrate.

He used Blackbeard's Tower at Nassau, the story goes, as a lookout for sighting the Spanish treasure ships.

There are many treasure maps in the possession of Bahamians, but, unfortunately, there is little incentive to seek the buried gold. Under the law, all treasure, except jewels and bank notes, goes to the Crown of England if it is found buried.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Refusal of Postal Employees to Deliver Mail to Stricken Plants Stirs Row—Labor Flare-Ups Continue—Britain Blames Franco for Naval Blast.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

AS A senate committee pondered the advisability of an investigation into the attitude of the post office department with respect to deliveries of mail to strike-crippled industrial plants, new incidents among employers, loyal employees and strikers flared up on half a dozen fronts.

John L. Lewis gave the order throwing 70,000 men out of work in the plants of Republic Steel and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, hard-boiled Tom Girdler, president of the American Steel and Iron Institute and chairman of the board of the Republic Steel corporation, kept loyal workers housed in the Republic plants in Ohio and Illinois, so that despite the strike Republic was still turning out steel.

In Warren and Niles, Ohio, postal authorities refused to deliver parcel post packages containing food and clothing to workers inside the plants. This action brought from Republic a protest to Postmaster General Farley, requesting that he issue orders to postmasters to see that all legally presented and post paid mail be delivered regardless of picket lines.

"Unless you see fit to comply with this request, which we believe to be entirely within your legal rights," the message said, "we shall feel compelled to take such legal steps as may be available to us in the premises."

Capitalizing on the action of local postmasters, Ohio pickets issued a printed ultimatum to loyal steel employees. "Four departments of the United States government are fighting on our side," it said, and added: "Extra precautions will be taken throughout the next 12 hours to guarantee your safety in leaving the plant. After that time you are at your own responsibility."

The four departments of the government believed to have been referred to are the post office, labor department, labor relations board and interstate commerce commission.

It was Sen. H. Styles Bridges (Rep., N. H.) who presented the case for an investigation of the senate committee on post offices. He was reported to have enlisted the support of Democratic Sen. Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina.

REPUBLIC'S plants continued to be beehives of excitement. At Youngstown there was a pitched battle between pickets and police after a company truck carrying a load of employees in the plant had successfully run through the picket lines, accompanied by a cordon of police. As shots were exchanged one man was wounded. A dozen others received cracked skulls. Fifty strikers, many of them suffering from tear gas, were taken to jail.

In Chicago State's Attorney Courtney continued investigations of the recent riot in which C. I. O. strikers attacked police at the Republic Steel plant in South Chicago, resulting in seven deaths. Here, also, the company was housing loyal employees who remained at their work in its plant. Mayor Kelly ordered them removed on the grounds that such housing violated the city safety code. Republic countered by having Pullman cars moved into its plant yards and housing the employees in them. The mayor admitted he couldn't see anything wrong in that.

FOUR hundred C. I. O. power company strikers taught the 450,000 inhabitants of the Saginaw valley in Michigan what it is like to feel the power of organized labor when they sat down at their jobs for 15 hours. Electricity was shut off from 200 communities; hospitals as well as factories were without current before an agreement was reached and the strikers went back to work. It was a day's pay lost for 100,000 workers whose employers' plants depended on "juice" for life. General Motors employees alone lost \$454,000.

Mayor Daniel A. Knaggs of Monroe, Mich., called for 100 war veterans as volunteer police to aid his force of 20 in preserving the peace as 782 strikers at the Newton Steel company returned to work. The C. I. O. had threatened to send 8,000 to 10,000 members from Detroit to enforce the employees' demands.

In Detroit, the Ford Brotherhood of America, Inc., was organized with a reported 7,000 members signed in two days, as an answer to attempts of C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers' Union to unionize Ford. Byrd W. Scott, a Ford machinist, for 20 years, explained: "The F. B. A. was started by myself, John B. McDowell, Benjamin Love and a number of Ford employees who have worked for the

company from ten to twenty years. The organization was formed because we wanted an independent labor organization, not one affiliated with any national union."

READING the election returns of an overwhelming Democratic landslide last November, Charles Michelson, publicity director of the Democratic national committee, said: "We will regret this." The great party majorities in both houses now show signs of splitting into regional and economic blocs, which is exactly what he was afraid of. Biggest wedge in forcing the split among the party ranks was, of course, the President's bill for the reorganization of the Supreme court. This led a long list of bills, many of them expected to evoke heated controversies in congress, which threatened to postpone adjournment to mid-winter. Indeed, it was believed by some that if part of the program were not postponed, this session would run continuously into the next, beginning in January.

Besides the Court bill, there are to be acted upon measures for the establishment of wage and hour standards for interstate industries, the curtailment of tax dodging, reorganization of the government, helping farm tenants, conservation of soil, water power resources and housing.

Way Back When

By JEANNE

AN OIL DRILLER

CLARK GABLE was little different from any other small town boy. Born in Cadiz, Ohio in 1902, and later living in Hopedale, Ohio, population 500, Clark Gable was a regular American boy, fond of the outdoors and all sports. Motherless from the time he was seven months old, he was raised by his grandparents until his father remarried. He held a deep love and respect for his stepmother.

Like any other normal American boy, Clark Gable was not sure what position he would like to hold in life. He thought for awhile that he might be an architect and later he studied medicine at night school. Ambitious but poor, he had to work

from the time he was seventeen years old, and his jobs were as varied as his opportunities. He was time-keeper in a rubber factory, call boy in a theater, an oil driller, a telephone linesman, a surveyor's assistant and a lumberjack. Clark Gable might have been anything but a motion picture star.

He became a star by traveling the hard road of theatrical stock exchange and motion picture extra, overcoming many disappointments, until he reached the pinnacle in "It Happened One Night," which won the Motion Picture award for the best picture of 1934.

Montgomery Is Denied Lateral Road Control

Montgomery County's request for control over lateral roads has been denied by the State Roads Commission.

The county commissioners had set the commission a resolution asking the county's share of the 1 1/2 per cent per gallon gasoline tax be returned to Montgomery and the county be allowed to assume all responsibility for construction and maintenance of lateral roads.

Cassia, Aromatic Bark, Is Used for Flavoring

Cassia is the aromatic bark derived from cinnamon cecilia (family Lauraceae). The greater part of the supply coming from China, it sometimes is termed Chinese cinnamon. The bark is much thicker than that of true cinnamon; the taste is more pungent and the flavor less delicate, although somewhat similar to that of cinnamon.

The properties of cassia bark depend on the presence of a volatile oil—the oil of cassia, which is imported in a fairly pure state as an article of commerce from Canton. Cassia bark is in much more extensive demand on the continent of Europe than in Great Britain, being preferred to cinnamon by southern liquors and chocolate, and in cooking generally, says a writer in the Indianapolis News.

When ground as a spice it is difficult to distinguish cassia from cinnamon and it is a common practice to substitute the cheap common spice for the more valuable article. "Cassia buds," which have a pleasing cinnamon flavor, are believed to be the immature fruits of the tree which yields Chinese cinnamon. They are brought in considerable quantities from Canton, and used as a spice and in confectionery.

Shakespeare's Plays Not "Best Seller" at Start

To find a publisher for a collected edition of Shakespeare's plays was probably not as easy as we who know the thousands of editions into which his works have gone might conclude, according to an article by Edwin E. Willoughby in Coronet.

In fact, five years after his death, only one printer was willing to publish his complete works, and, had he refused to undertake the risk of printing the volume, we might have lost half of Shakespeare, for up to that time only half of his plays had been printed—in pamphlet form.

But the danger that we should lose the plays of Shakespeare were by no means over when that printer, William Jaggard, agreed to publish them. Because it seemed doubtful that such a venture would prove profitable, Jaggard published several other books during the next two years which he thought were more important, and left Shakespeare's plays lie around the shelves of his print shop collecting dust.

Had he not resumed his work from time to time during that period, it is quite possible that these plays never would have survived. But he finished the volume despite many difficulties, and in 1623, it was offered to the world.

The book was evidently a moderate financial success, although it did not at first sell as rapidly as did many other books of the time.

Mrs. Roosevelt Addresses Graduates

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Senator Millard E. Tydings head the list of speakers at the graduation exercises in Montgomery County high schools.

Mrs. Roosevelt addressed Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School students Tuesday night at the Leland Junior High School on "The Problems of Youth."

Elmer E. Boyner, recently appointed member of the county board of education, presented diplomas, and Thomas W. Pyle, principal, announced scholarship awards. Leighton Bishop read from the scripture and the Twenty-third Psalm was recited by the graduating class.

Senator Tydings addressed the commencement exercises of Richard Montgomery High School at Rockville. Diplomas were presented by Dr. Edwin W. Broome, county superintendent of schools.

The farewell address was given by Thomas Slater. The invocation was by the Rev. J. Lloyd Black, pastor of the Rockville Christian Church.

Carl Sandburg Never Would Settle Down

HOW many times have you heard someone say, "I don't know what to do about that boy of mine; it looks like he never will settle down?" Carl Sandburg was like that. A boy who skipped from job to job, and gave his simple Swedish immigrant parents many a worried hour! He was born in 1878 in Galesburg, Ill., of people who were uneducated and kindly, simple and poor. Forced by poverty to go to work when he was thirteen, he began the seemingly endless series of jobs that gave him such true understanding of the common people.

He drove a milk wagon in Galesburg and he blacked boots in a barber shop. If you could have looked into the future and said that some day Carl Sandburg would be a great poet, they would have laughed you out of town! He became a scene shifter in a cheap theater, a truck hawker in a brick yard, and then a turner's apprentice in a pottery shop. Cheap manual labor, nothing skilled about most of it. He worked as a dish-washer in

mid-western hotels, a harvest hand in the Kansas wheat fields, and a carpenter's helper.

Carl Sandburg was learning the painter's trade when the Spanish-American war broke out, and he enlisted. A comrade persuaded him to go to Lombard college and he worked his way through as a bell ringer, gym janitor and college correspondent for the Galesburg Daily Mail. In college his literary ability developed and he became editor of the school publications. After graduation he supported himself as advertising manager of a department store and sales manager of a business machines firm.

He entered politics, became a reporter, and in 1917, Carl Sandburg joined the staff of the Chicago Daily News, where his work has been outstanding.

A rolling stone, a restless jack-of-all-trades has been Carl Sandburg, but from the time of his literary awakening in college, he has written steadily stories for children, a biography of Lincoln, and hundreds of poems about the mass of people.

So, if that boy of yours is restless, if he skips from place to place, be patient. Carl Sandburg gained fame by knowing many people, many jobs, many problems.

JEAN HARLOW, one of the most glamorous characters in life to millions of Americans, died of uremic poisoning in Hollywood. The impetuous actress who started the platinum blonde craze was only twenty-six, but she had known tragedy. Born Harlean Carpenter in Kansas City, she came to the movie capital in 1927. She had been twice divorced and once widowed.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, who died May 23, left his residuary estate, estimated at \$25,000,000 in trust for his granddaughter, Mrs. Margaret Strong De Cuevas, her two young children, Elizabeth and John, and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The will was filed in the Westchester county surrogate's court at White Plains, N. Y.

SANDY SPRING HOSPITAL DRIVE

A campaign to raise \$50,000 for the building fund of the Montgomery County General Hospital at Sandy Spring, Md., will be outlined to a group of civic and philanthropic leaders at a dinner at 7 P. M. tomorrow at Manor Club, near Norbeck.

Clarence B. Hurrey, campaign director, and Dr. J. W. Bird, chairman of the executive committee, will review the history of the hospital and explain the need for additional funds to increase the bed capacity and general equipment of the hospital. The campaign, beginning with the dinner, will continue through June 28.

The hospital, situated on a 13-acre tract near Olney, Md., began as a rural community enterprise, but now cares for patients in adjoining counties and from the District. It has a capacity of 40 beds and 6 bassinets for babies.

Directed largely by members of old Sandy Spring families, the hospital managing board has maintained its principle that no annual operating deficit be incurred. It is supported by money paid by the State and county for care of indigent patients. The State pays \$1.76 a day per patient, while the actual cost per capita is \$3.71. No provision is made by the State for paying for such extra services as X-ray and laboratory work.

The deficit incurred last year amounted to approximately \$13,000. Its operating room, delivery and accident rooms, X-ray service, and laboratory and dental facilities are modern and complete.

The board of directors, headed by Charles F. Brooke, president, is Allen Farquhar, vice-president; Mrs. Milton Bancroft, secretary; Francis Miller, treasurer, and Mrs. F. L. Thomas, Mrs. James W. Barnsley, Mortimer O. Stabler, Dr. J. W. Bird, Dr. C. C. Tumbleson, Mrs. F. M. Hollowell, A. Douglass Farquhar, Mrs. James W. Brown, Dr. S. A. Nichols, Clarence B. Hurrey, Mrs. R. Bentley Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Miller, J. W. Jones, Tarleton Brooke and Mrs. C. C. Tumbleson. Dr. J. W. Bird is chairman of the executive committee and is assisted by Mrs. Milton Bancroft, Mrs. A. Douglass Farquhar, Mrs. R. Bentley Thomas, Mrs. Charles F. Brooke, Francis Miller and Mrs. C. C. Tumbleson.

Montgomery Masons Plan St. John's Rites

Rev. Edgar C. Powers, of Towson, grand chaplain of the grand lodge of Maryland, A. F. & A. M., will speak at St. John's day services in the community auditorium at Washington Grove at 3 P. M. June 27.

Montgomery County's five Masonic lodges—Bethesda, Silver Spring, Kensington, Rockville and Gaithersburg—are sponsoring the service, which is open to the public. Martin Kinsinger, of Silver Spring, is honorary chairman of the committee on arrangements.

SCHOLARSHIP OFFERED

Court Forest Glen, Catholic Daughters of America, will offer a scholarship annually for a year's course at Silver Spring.

The court voted to have the scholarship open to any eighth-grade girl in either parochial or public schools in Washington or Montgomery County. A competitive examination will be held at a date to be announced later.

Cathedral of Antwerp Is Tribute to the Faithful

The Cathedral of Antwerp, dedicated to Our Lady and known as Notre Dame, is one of the finest Gothic buildings in Europe and one of the most magnificent and famous churches of Christendom. About the year 1352, writes an Antwerp correspondent in the New York Herald Tribune, the population of Antwerp undertook the construction of the Church of Notre Dame, known later as the Cathedral of Antwerp, and laid the foundations of the choir. Without knowing if ever the building would be completed, worshippers were put to work, guided by their profound faith that their descendants might finish the structure.

The choir was not even terminated in 1406 and the tower was completed 200 years later. The construction of the tower was begun in 1432 and completed in 1525. The central nave with its small chapels, the chapter house and the sacristy from 1352 to 1420. The interior is divided in seven naves and 230 arches supported by 125 columns.

The cathedral contains many art treasures, including three masterpieces of Rubens, "The Descent From the Cross," "The Raising of the Cross" and "The Assumption of the Virgin."

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