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A COUNTY PAPER FOR COUNTY PEOPLE

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VOL. 49. No. 32 KENSINGTON, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1937 One Dollar a Year

Workers for Hospital Meet in Kensington

The campaign to raise $50,000 for the Montgomery County General Hospital here entered its second week as district committees intensified efforts to obtain funds for the institution's enlargement.

No report on the amount of money procured had been made this morning.

A meeting of the Wheaton district workers was held at the home of Washington I. Cleveland in Kensington, Tuesday night, and Mrs. Eugene Casey, of Gaithersburg, will give a post-campaign benefit party at her residence on June 29.

The funds will be used to construct a nurses' home and a morgue and to increase hospital equipment.

MISS McCULLOCH HOST TO SOROPTIMIST CLUB

The Soroptimist Club of Montgomery County held its final meeting before adjourning for the summer on Monday evening at Lurelake Farm, the home of Miss Elizabeth McCulloch.

Miss McCulloch entertained the entire club at dinner. Mrs. Lucile Miller and Mrs. Sue Blandy rendered a delightful musical program and Miss Daisy Reed, president of the Soroptimist Club, of Washington, D. C., gave a very interesting talk on her two months' stay in England and on the Continent. Mrs. Lucile Miller also gave a charming illustrated lecture on the cypress and magnolia gardens in South Carolina, which she visited on her trip to New Mexico.

Kensington

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Hall have returned from Concord, N. H., where they visited relatives for a week.

Miss Anne Griesbauer is motoring to California, where she will spend a month.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Taliaferro Graff have announced the birth of a son, Fred Taliaferro Graff, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cogswell and Mrs. Ida Spink, of Attica, N. Y., were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cogswell.

Mrs. G. W. Rose left Tuesday for Detroit, Michigan, where she will attend the convention of the National Education Association, and later will go to the University of Michigan to attend a special conference course for school pupils. Following these meetings, she will be joined by her daughter, Mrs. Robert Garrels, of Boston, Mass., and they will visit relatives in Kalamazoo before going to Canada for a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richardson Baker have returned from Maplewood, New Jersey.

The Rev. George A. Griffiths, of Nassau, Bahama Islands, was a recent guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Henderson.

Miss Catharine Waybright was a member of the graduating class at Western Maryland College. Among others graduating were Robert Weston, Duke University, and Walter Scott Pratt III, from Northampton, Massachusetts.

Lutheran Church Much Older Than Methodist

The Lutheran church is about two centuries older than the Methodist, notes a writer in the Detroit News. As its name indicates, it was founded by Martin Luther, whose opposition to certain doctrines and practices of the Catholic church led to his excommunication in 1520. The organization of his church began soon afterward and in 1530 the Augsburg Confession was adopted as its fundamental creed. From Wittenberg in Saxony Lutheranism spread throughout Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, Hungary, etc. The first Lutherans came to America as early as 1643 and established a congregation in 1648.

The Methodist church was an offshoot of the Church of England and was at first a reform movement within that church. John and Charles Wesley had in 1729 formed at Oxford university a club for the promotion of personal religion and their careful observance of rather strict rules of conduct led to the term "Methodists." Briefly, the open-air preaching of the Wesleys and of George Whitefield and the opposition of the Church of England gradually developed the Methodist system into a church, from 1738 onward. The first Methodists arrived in America from Ireland in 1760 and six years later, their leader, Philip Embury, formed the first Methodist society in America.

"The Borders"

The country lying south of Edinburgh, Scotland, is called "the Borders" and reveals the ancient castles and romantic monuments of the Middle ages. In this area are the remains of Melrose, Jedburgh and Dryburgh Abbeys. A more modern note is in the district of the Abbotsford house, the manor built by Sir Walter Scott. Westward is the "Burns county," which attracts visitors as the birthplace of Scotland's great poet near Ayr.

News Review of Current Events

BOARD MEDIATES STRIKE

More Deaths As Steel Riots Continue . . . Russians Hop Over Pole to U. S. . . . New Cabinet for France

They flew here from Russia: (left to right) Beliakoff, Chekalov, Baidukoff.

Miss Perkins Names Three

THE federal government took a hand in the settlement of the dispute between John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization and the big independent steel companies, as the mediation board of three, appointed by Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkins, sat in Cleveland to hear the cases of both sides. The government's move was prompted as the steel strikes, affecting plants in several states, threatened new outbreaks of violence which might be beyond the powers of local or even state governments to control.

Secy. Perkins

As the mediators began their task of effecting a compromise, a dozen persons had been killed in strike riots and scores more injured since the strike against Republic, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland started May 26. Eighty-five thousand workers already had lost approximately $10,000,000 in wages.

The climactic incident which finally goaded the government into some action other than occasional "off-the-record" statements was a widely-publicized telegram to President Roosevelt from Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio, fearful lest the bloodshed already occurring in Youngstown and other cities breed into a little civil war.

"Apparently every avenue of approach available to the state of Ohio has been exhausted for the time being," Governor Davey wired. "It appears that the matter has gone way beyond the powers and opportunities of one state to deal with it."

Charles P. Taft II, Cincinnati lawyer, son of the former President and chief justice, and a member of the "brain trust" of Governor Landon's presidential campaign, was named chairman of the mediation board. Appointed to sit with him were Lloyd K. Garrison, former president of the national labor relations board, and Edward F. McGrady, assistant secretary of labor and a former A. F. of L. organizer under Samuel Gompers.

The mediation board had a job cut out for it. It was to conduct an investigation of the strikes and the grievances of both sides, then make recommendations for a settlement. It has power to act as arbitrator only if both sides request it to do so. The first stumbling block it encountered was the refusal of Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic, to sit in the same room with C. I. O. representatives. Girdler, leader of the companies' fight to keep the plants open despite the unions, agreed to help in the supplying of facts and information, but would not consider appearance at a conciliation conference.

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Johnstown's Martial Law

MAYOR DANIEL J. SHIELDS, of Johnstown, Pa., where 15,000 were out of work because of the forced shut - down of Bethlehem Steel's Cambria plant, was not so successful in his appeal to the President. Federal action to prevent recurring riots with attendant injuries was refused him. But Gov. George H. Earle declared martial law there and forced Bethlehem to close the plant, despite vigorous protests. Forty thousand coal miners had announced they would hold a mass meeting to decide upon action in aiding the steel strikers; rioting between strikers, non-strikers and police seemed imminent, but in the face of the Pennsylvania police they did not come off.

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Death Strikes for Two

TWO C. I. O. strikers were killed and 25 persons were injured as strikers and police fought for three hours in front of the Republic Steel plant in Youngstown, Ohio, before a truce was arranged between Sheriff Ralph Elser and John Stevenson, union organizer. Gov. Davey finally sent state troops.

A mob of strikers had attacked a company of police on guard at the plant, forcing the latter to retaliate with tear gas guns. Snipers among the mob tried to pick off policemen from vantage points on nearby hills.

At neighboring cities of Warren and Canton police were apprehensive because of threats by the C. I. O. union to prevent a proposed back-to-work movement by loyal Republic Steel workers.

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Steel Wants Its Mail

THE Republic Steel corporation filed in the federal district court in Washington a petition for a writ of mandamus compelling Postmaster General Farley to deliver parcel post packages to steel plants in Ohio which local postmasters have refused to deliver.

The petition charged that the local postmaster at Niles, Ohio, was refusing to deliver packages containing food and clothing and addressed to the loyal workers who were being housed inside the Republic plant. It charged that this refusal was made after the postmaster had reached an "understanding" with two members of the union.

"Having waited a week for a reply to our letter . . . to Mr. Farley and having received none, we have no recourse but to such legal action as is available to us under the circumstances involved," said John S. Brooks, Jr., counsel for the corporation. He said separate suits will be instituted in Ohio against the local postmasters involved.

Harry J. Dixon, local postmaster of Warren, at a hearing by the senate post office committee, testified that because of a ruling by W. W. Howes, first assistant postmaster general, he had refused to accept for delivery to the plants thousands of packages containing food, soap, clothing or other articles considered "abnormal."

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Short Cut from Soviet

THREE Russian airmen successfully completed the first non-stop airplane flight from the Soviet Union to the United States. Taking the short, but hazardous, route over the North pole, they hopped off from Moscow to arrive in Vancouver, Wash., 63 hours and 17 minutes later, after traveling nearly 6,000 miles. They had planned to alight at Oakland, Calif., but poor visibility drove them down 580 miles from their goal.

The three were Pilot Valeri Chekaloff, Co-Pilot George Phillipovitch Baibukoff and Navigator Alexander Vassilievitch Beliakoff. Their flight, in a single-motored monoplane, took place only a few days after the opening of the Soviet floating weather station at the pole, to make scientific observations preparatory to establishing trans-polar air routes.

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French Premier Quits

FACED with one of those financial crises all too frequent in recent French history, Premier Leon Blum asked the senate for powers which would make him financial dictator of France for about six weeks. He did not believe it possible to bring order into the treasury without so drastic a measure. When it was refused he and the 20 members of his cabinet resigned. He had served 117 days of his second year as premier of France—something of a modern record. President Albert Lebrun designated Camille Chautemps, radical socialist and a former premier, to attempt the formation of a new cabinet. A successor to Blum was not immediately in sight.

Premier Blum

The Popular Front government was one of the bulwarks of leftist tendencies in Europe, as opposed to extreme Fascism, and openly expressed its sympathy for the Spanish loyalists. Its passing is extremely important in international affairs.

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Barrie's Last Curtain

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE, novelist and playwright, whose whimsical pen gave to the world many important works of literature, including "Peter Pan," "The Little Minister," "Dear Brutus," and "What Every Woman Knows," died of bronchial pneumonia in London. He was seventy-seven years old.

To Sign or Not

THERE is no issue of wages, hours or other material demands in the strife between the independent steel corporations and John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization. The corporations have agreed to all of the demands of the unions—verbally. "Verbally"—that is the word which has for weeks kept thousands of workers in eight or ten states from returning to their jobs.

The C. I. O. demands that the corporations put their agreement in the form of a written contract. The corporations refuse. And the unions have refused to call off the strikes until they get the signatures on the line.

Union officials have taken the position that if the company officials are willing to agree orally to union demands they ought to be willing to confirm the agreement in writing. Lewis has demanded that President Roosevelt intervene to force the companies to sign. At a press conference the President refused to say officially what was his reaction to the demand. He did say—and emphasized that he was not speaking "officially"—that he could not see why the companies would not make written agreements.

Tom Girdler, chairman of the board of the Republic Steel corporation, explained the companies' stand:

"The reason the C. I. O. wants a signed contract is because such a contract would be the first step toward the closed shop and the check-off.

"Under the closed shop every worker has to belong to a union, whether he wants to or not. The closed shop is actually a 'deal' between the employer and the union whereby the employer helps to force every employee into the union. Under the checkoff the company takes unions dues out of the pay envelopes of all its employees and hands them over to the union.

"Does the C. I. O. contract preserve industrial peace? It does not. They have broken numerous contracts."

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Bilbao Falls at Last

BILBAO, capital of the Spanish loyalists, fell before an attacking force for the first time in history; it had withstood many sieges dating from medieval ages. In the bombing and shelling which broke the "iron ring" of defense the loyalists had so steadfastly maintained the city was literally torn to shreds and the death toll, which included many women and children, was enormous. But as the Fascists moved in, parading jubilantly, to take possession of the city for Gen. Francisco Franco, not a shot was fired. The last defenders had fled toward Santander, 45 miles to the west. The Basques were estimated to have used 75,000 men in defending Bilbao; 10,000 were either killed or wounded.

Gen. Franco

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After the Red Purge

FOR the first time since the World war the chief of staff of the German army, Gen. Ludwig Beck, went to Paris to visit the French chief of staff. And just about the same time Baron Constantin von Neurath, German foreign minister who recently completed a tour of central Europe, announced that he would visit London as a guest of the British government.

It was believed that the purpose of the two visits was to reach an understanding between the four great powers of western Europe, to the exclusion of Soviet Russia—an understanding such as Germany and Italy have long dreamed about.

With eight important Russian generals having been recently executed for treason, with virtually the entire Red military staff under suspicion, it was apparent that Russia's importance as a military power had taken a sudden drop, for the immediate future at least. And with the resignation of the Popular Front government in France, which had been favorable to the communists, it looked like the golden opportunity to convince France that an alliance with Soviet Russia was an unreliable one.

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The Tax Parade

AS A congressional committee opened hearings on tax evasion and avoidance by wealthy citizens, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was among the first to testify. He said the nation was losing hundreds of millions of dollars in annual revenue through such tactics. Then his under-secretary, Roswell Magill, suggested three changes in the present tax laws: That depletion reductions be eliminated, that community-property provisions now in effect in some states be circumvented, and that higher levies be put upon the American-earned incomes of non-resident aliens.

The first names mentioned in the hearings were connected with the practice of forming foreign corporations to which individual incomes are transferred, a scheme which treasury officials said was usually within "the letter of the law." Among the first names were: Philip De Ronde, former president of the Hibernia Trust company of New York, now Paraguayan consul in New York; Jules S. Bache, New York banker; Jacob Schick, ex-army officer and electric-razor inventor, and Charles Laughton, motion-picture actor.

'Way Back When

By JEANNE

GERTRUDE STEIN DROVE AN AMBULANCE

PERHAPS your brother or your father went over to France with the A. E. F. and saw a rattling old French ambulance jolting over the shell-torn roads with two women on the driver's seat. One, a husky, healthy woman with hair clipped short and heavy masculine shoes, was Gertrude Stein; the other, tall and angular and more feminine, was her secretary, Alice B. Toklas.

Gertrude Stein was born in Allegheny, Pa., in 1872. Much of her childhood, until she was five years old, was spent in Europe. Then her family moved to California, and she was raised in San Francisco and Oakland. After attending Radcliffe college, she went to medical school at Johns Hopkins. She settled in Paris in 1903, and the world may have lost a great surgeon as she abandoned the scalpel to carve out a career as an author.

She paid to have her first book printed, because no publisher would accept it. Wide recognition came to her with the publication of her book, "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," in which she uses

her secretary's life story as a means of praising her own accomplishments. There she asserts that her book, "The Making of Americans," is the greatest ever written. Her motto, "A rose is a rose is a rose," and some of her sentences such as "Toasted Susie is my ice cream," or this one from her play, "Four Saints in Three Acts" (there were actually many more saints and there were four acts), "If a magpie in the sky on the sky cannot cry if the pigeon on the grass alas can alas and to pass the pigeon on the grass alas and the magpie in the sky on the sky and to try and to try alas on the grass alas the pigeon on the grass the pigeon on the grass and alas" have made many critics think that the strain of ambulance driving may have been too much for her.

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FANNIE HURST LIVED LIKE HER CHARACTERS

HAVE you read "Back Street," or 'Five and Ten"? Have you wept and thrilled over the shop girls of Fannie Hurst's short stories? Fannie Hurst, herself, was once a waitress, a nursemaid, a salesgirl, and a sweatshop worker. Had you met her then, you could hardly have known that some day she would be hailed throughout America as a leading novelist.

Fannie Hurst was born in Hamilton, Ohio, in 1889. She was raised in St. Louis, Mo., an only child who had many lonesome hours for reading. At fourteen, she submitted blank verse to the Saturday Evening Post. Spurred on by ambitions, she wrote until three and four in the morning while a student at Washington university, came to New York to Columbia university, and for years wrote without having a single story accepted. From the

Saturday Evening Post, alone, she received 36 rejection slips.

Her first encouragement came from R. H. Davis, editor of Munsey's and success followed swiftly. Her first book, a collection of short stories, was published in 1914, and her works appeared regularly thereafter, including "Mannequin" in 1926, which was awarded a prize of $50,000 by a moving picture corporation.

Fannie Hurst now lives in luxury in New York city. A handsome woman, she loves fine furs, rare laces, and brilliant colors. What a contrast to the humble scenes that made possible her successful interpretation of shopgirl hearts and souls are the rich surroundings her persevering ambition has won for her!

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Albert Ady Resigns As County Agent Aide

Resignation of Albert A. Ady, assistant county agricultural agent for Montgomery County (Md.), has been announced. Mr. Ady has been associated with the agent's office in Rockville for nine years, during which he has had charge of the 4-H Club work of the county.

In the course of his nine years he has trained nearly 10,000 children of the county and seven boys trained by him have represented Maryland at the National 4-H camp. Teams trained by him have represented Maryland all over the United States in poultry judging, dairy judging and other 4-H contests.

He has been an active member of the Maryland State Grange, being at present lecturer for the State Grange. He compiled a book of instructions for Grange lecturers which is being copied by more than a dozen other States. He is master of the Montgomery-Howard Counties Pomona Grange and initiated the Grange radio program over Station WFMD, Frederick.

Mr. Ady will engage in the real estate and insurance business in Rockville. He has been a factor in wild life conservation work among 4-H boys in his county and as a result of the Montgomery County activities a State-wide wild-life conservation camp will be held in August for 4-H clubs of the State.

Fire Carnival August 22

The annual carnival of the Sandy Spring Volunteer Fire Department will be held August 25 at Sherwood School.

Committee chairmen are L. C. Burns, president of the department, carnival; Stanley Stabler, supper; Herbert Dailey, advertising; Francis Miller, baseball; Mahlon Kirk 4th, dance; Francis Thomas and Robert Kemp, midway and concessions; L. C. Burns, music; Herbert Harding, construction; William John Thomas, supper and tickets; A. J. Thompson, soft drinks and ice cream; Henry Becraft, finance.

Old English Cathedrals Magnificent Structures

The medieval cathedrals of England are among the most magnificent in Europe, and among the best preserved and most important architecturally. Many of them, says a writer in the New York Herald Tribune, while adhering to general Gothic principles, are distinctive in style and preserve some of the best examples of early English architecture.

One need not be a student of architecture or a devout churchman to appreciate the beauty of these ancient monuments to man's faith and art and skill. In their majesty they dominate many of the cities of England.

One of the cathedrals is Canterbury, the Metropolitan Church of England. Canterbury itself is an interesting old city in the County of Kent.

The cathedral is on the site of the church built there by St. Augustine in 603. The present building was in process of construction from the Eleventh to the Fifteenth century. The northwest transept was the scene of the murder of Thomas a Becket in 1170.

Second only to Canterbury in ecclesiastical importance is York Minster in the City of York, in northern England, the see of the Archbishop of York. The great York Minster is the largest medieval cathedral in England and one of the oldest. The imposing edifice was built in the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries.

Durham Cathedral is one of the most ancient and most important in the country, and also one of the most perfectly situated, on an eminence above the old city. Winchester cathedral, in the south of England, also is one of the earliest. It is the longest Gothic church in Europe.

Many authorities consider Salisbury Cathedral the most perfect of the great English churches. It is an example of pure early English architecture, and is remarkable for its uniformity and harmony of design and its perfect proportions. It has the loftiest spire in England. It is unusual among medieval cathedrals in that it was completed within forty years, from 1220 to 1260.

Monterey, California's Capital

Monterey was formerly the most enterprising city of California and the principal military, commercial and financial center. It played an important part in the jealousies that divided the northern and the southern settlements. Except for a short time (1845-1847) it was the capital of California until the constitution of the new state was adopted in 1849. It was the county seat until 1872. The first American newspaper on the Coast was published there and in Colton hall met the convention which framed the first constitution of the state. The first theater in California, the first brick house and the first house of planed lumber were built in Monterey. After the discovery of gold its importance declined and San Francisco took the leading place.

BUDGET IMPROVES TOWN'S FINANCES

Adoption of a budget has raised Gaithersburg's treasury balance from less than $200 to $1,750 in a year of financial planning, it has been announced by the local council.

Holding the tax rate at 50 cents per $100, the council has approved a budget of $5,584 in expected receipts and $5,510 in estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year, which started June 1.

During the period just closed the community reduced its debt from $11,000 to $10,450. In June, 1936, the treasury contained less than $800 to meet unpaid bills of some $600.

To meet emergencies the council approved a fiscal policy embodying the maintenance of an unobligated $1,000 cash balance. It also adopted a street and sidewalk improvement program to be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis as funds become available during the next few years. For the present fiscal year $1,600 was appropriated to this end.

Woodside Citizens Elect Officers

James W. Gill has been elected president of the North Woodside-Montgomery Hill Citizens' Association, succeeding George E. Good. Other officers elected are T. A. Titus, vice-president; Mrs. Laurence E. Skees, treasurer, and Mrs. Calvin W. Schaeffer, secretary. Delegates to the Montgomery County Civic Federation are J. B. Matre, E. Clyde Algire and Gill.

The association adopted a resolution urging the immediate purchase of properties on the right-of-way for the proposed extension of Sixteenth Street to Georgia Avenue. Another resolution adopted opposes the rezoning to commercial uses of residential property on Georgia Avenue and Columbia Boulevard. A buffet supper preceded the meeting.

Women's Clubs Help Hospital

Twenty-one women's clubs of the Montgomery County Federation are represented on the women's board of Montgomery County General Hospital, which is co-operating with the board of directors of the institution in the current campaign to raise $50,000 for building and equipment.

Mrs. Charles C. Tumbleson, of Sandy Spring, is chairman of the group which was organized in 1920 by eight women under the leadership of the late Miss Anna M. Farquhar. It now has a membership of 79, is affiliated with the Montgomery County Federation and has an active auxiliary in Howard County, members in Prince Georges County and a junior auxiliary of its own.

The activities of the women's board resulted in an annual income for the hospital of from $2,500 to $3,000, and the whole county co-operates in its endeavors. July 27 has been set for the annual supper, which will be given at Sherwood High School in Sandy Spring—and there will be about 1,500 persons present if the record of previous years is upheld. Just before this occasion each summer, an advertising pamphlet is issued. Work is well under way on this year's, it may be interesting to know, with $1,000 already donated for it.

FREE MUSIC INSTRUCTION

Montgomery County junior musicians will receive free instruction this summer on their favorite instrument. The first meeting of the combined school bands and orchestras of the county schools met Wednesday at Takoma-Silver Spring Junior High School.

Sessions will be held at 9 A. M. for beginners, at 10 A. M. for established elementary groups, and at 11 A. M. for junior high school groups. The classes will include boys and girls. All students interested in either band or orchestra work are invited to attend. Further information may be obtained by telephoning Mrs. P. A. Viereck, Shepherd 3040.

Gold Found Under Sea

That a gold reef running into the sea on the south coast of Natal has been discovered was reported in Vryheid, Natal. The reef is believed to be rich in the yellow metal, and more discoveries along the coast are expected. A movement has been started to ask the government to finance underwater boring on the reef, and many prospectors have started to search for other reefs on the sea bed or along the shore. Mining has been waning in Natal for many years, but the reported new find is expected to revive it speedily.

553