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One Dollar a Year

What Irvin S. Cobb Thinks about

The Law's Injustice.
SANTA MONICA, CALIF.—
 Had it happened in another country, we'd say, "What curious ideas foreigners have of law enforcement."

A footpad with an evil record held up a victim. A bystander saw the crime, identified the thief.

The ruffian was held under indictment. But he could give bond. The spectator was "detained" as a material witness—a gentle way of saying he was locked up, exactly as though he had been the criminal.

Well, he was guilty of being a witness. Six months later came the trial. The defendant, having been out all that time on bail, looked hale and hearty. The prosecution's witness was produced under guard, pale and thin from close confinement. It didn't help his health any when the crook's attorney browbeat him, yelled at him, practically accused him of perjury.

The citizen sued the state for false imprisonment, for loss of wages, for separation from his family, for all he'd suffered. Under the statutes he had no standing. They threw his case out.

Meanwhile, the convicted crook had been released by the parole board and was free as a bird.

Aquatic Novelties.
INTERESTING discoveries were made in Hawaiian waters by government ichthyologists. For fear the similarity of sound may lead to wrong impressions, let me state that this department has nothing to do with Secretary Ickes, although, since ichthyology pertains to fish, Mrs. Secretary Perkins might possibly have a contrary view on this point. Because they do say there are moments in the cabinet when all is not sweetness and accord.

However, the point is that Uncle Sam's piscatorial sharps dredged up a fish that is most delectable for six months of the year, but poisonous the other six months. So at least they've found a creature emblematic of the California climate.

Let this be regarded around here as treason. I will state that I'm as loyal a native stepson as any that ever came out of Iowa, having been here long enough now to join in passing resolutions endorsing the scenery and at intervals uttering three loud ringing cheers for the sunsets.

Also let envious Florida refrain from gloating. To typify Florida's climate that fish would be good only four months of the year and powerfully hard to put up with the rest of the time.

Lecturing Adventures.
IN ALABAMA is a sect which forbids its converts to laugh or even smile. Now I know who it was bought out the house when I delivered a humorous lecture down there.

The other day a chap asked me why I didn't go back on the lecture platform. I told him I'd appeared in practically every sizable town in America, and, though it was years ago and probably popular indignation had abated now, still I wasn't taking any chances—I was waiting for some new towns to be built.

Once I tried the experiment of slipping around the front door to hear what the crowd said, coming out. That was the night I attempted suicide by gas, but was saved when someone, passing through the hotel corridor, smelled something that smelled even worse than the hotel smelled.

A lecturer's lot is not a happy one. But usually it's the audience that suffers most.

Eating Oysters.
THERE'S a brand-new movement called eat-oysters-in-any-month-you-please movement, or, unless you're working on space rates, it may be called E. O. I. A. M. Y. P. M., for short. Its sponsor says the prejudice against eating oysters in months having an "r" in them is a fallacy dating back 2,000 years when, between hiccoughs, a Roman senator said: "Oysters should be eaten only in certain seasons."

So it appears we've been penalizing ourselves ever since then for the indignation of a Roman senator, although, so far as eating the California oyster is concerned—he runs around forty to the dozen—I personally could refrain for the whole year without any undue longings. The California oyster looks something like a brass overall button suffering from vertigo.

Still, maybe it's all for the best. Because during May, June, July and August is when the oyster does practically all his courting. There's little enough romance left in the world—and anyhow, who am I to come between an oyster and his love-life? He doesn't seem to have any too much fun the rest of the time.

IRVIN S. COBB.
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News Review of Current Events

TAX REVISION IS COMING

President's Message Outlines Program Designed to Assist Small Business



Looking as if he had just bitten into a sour, very sour, pickle, Norman H. Davis, chief of the American delegation to the nine-power conference in Brussels, is pictured chatting with British foreign minister Anthony Eden (left) and French foreign minister Yvon Delbos (right). The conference has accomplished nothing towards solving the Sino-Japanese tangle.

Edward W. Pickard

SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK

Extra Session Opens
WITH the evident intention of doing what it can to aid business, congress began its extraordinary session. Its first business was to listen to a rather long message from Mr. Roosevelt in which the Chief Executive committed himself to limited tax law revision for the purpose of removing admitted injustices, especially by small business and non-speculative investors.

President's Message
 Mr. Roosevelt's proposed tax "modifications adequate to encourage productive enterprise," but explained that he sought primarily to aid at the expense of individual or partnership undertakings.

The President said exercise of "ordinary prudence" would protect the nation against prolonged business recession.

He reiterated his intention to balance the next fiscal year budget, and demanded that congress find and provide new revenue for any added expenditures authorized now.

The President asked congress to provide:

1. Wages and hours legislation.
2. An "all-weather" crop control program.
3. Reorganization of executive departments.
4. National planning for better use of natural resources.

It appeared certain that a vigorous opposition to all or part of even these measures would arise, but nearly every body seemed in favor of tax law revision.

"Fireside Chat"
CALLING on the nation for full cooperation in the taking of the voluntary census of the unemployed, taken by the Post Office department, President Roosevelt in a "fireside chat" by radio said that permanent cure of the unemployment problem lies in finding jobs in industry and agriculture. Nevertheless, he said, it is still the policy of the administration that no one shall starve through lack of government aid.

He gave assurance that the government will try to stimulate private industry enough to enable it to re-absorb the jobless; and after the results of the census are tabulated, a long-range program will be launched. This program, he said, will apply to employers as well as to workers, and in this was perceived a note of encouragement to business.

The President said prosperity of the nation depended upon national purchasing power, and added:

"Our far-sighted industrial leaders now recognize that a very substantial share of corporate earnings must be paid out in wages, or the soil from which these industries grow will soon become impoverished. Our farmers recognize that their largest customers are the workers for wages, and that farm markets cannot be maintained except through widespread purchasing power."

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that America will not try to solve the employment problem by a huge armament program, as other nations are doing.

Here's Wallace's Program
SECRETARY WALLACE offered a program which he said would "promote security for both farmers and consumers" in his annual report to the President. To finance it he recommended a moderate processing tax on cotton only. Crop con-

trol when necessary, and the "ever normal granary" are parts of his plan.

These are the six points of the program which Wallace said would harmonize with the general welfare:

1. Farmers should have a share in the national income to re-establish the prewar ratio of the average farmer's purchasing power to that of the average non-farmer.
2. The people who live on the land must have security of tenure, either as owners of land or renters on a long-time basis.
3. The soil must be used properly and conserved for future farmers and future city dwellers.
4. Farmers through sound co-operations must come into control of those marketing, processing, purchasing and service functions which they can manage efficiently.
5. Family sized farms should be favored by federal programs, benefit payments and other such aids to rural income.
6. Federal and state funds should continue to be spent to promote agricultural research and farm efficiency.

Leaving It Up to Uncle Sam
UNLESS congress changes the neutrality act, it is probable the nations that signed and adhered to the nine-power Pacific treaty will take no positive action against Japan for violating that pact.

The delegates to the Brussels conference, with the exception of Italy, voted to censure the Japanese for making war on China, and then adjourned to get further instructions from their governments.

Great Britain and France agreed to join in any effort "short of war" which the United States may decide should be made, this meaning economic sanctions against Japan. But the isolationist policy of this country would have to be abandoned if such sanctions were to be of any avail.

A long document was submitted to the conference by China asking that the war be ended by the infliction of penalties against Japan. The memorandum gave statistical tables that showed economic sanctions could halt Japan because of that nation's dependence on foreign markets and foreign sources of supply.

Norman H. Davis, chief American delegate, in addressing the conference, was rather conciliatory toward Japan, but he said:

"The question in its final analysis, is whether international relations shall be determined by arbitrary force or by law and respect for international treaties. In fact, that seems to be the greatest issue facing the world today, and one of the most momentous problems that mankind has been called on to solve."

Plot to Kill Stalin?
FROM foreign diplomats stationed in Moscow came reports that a plot by German agents to assassinate Dictator Stalin of Russia had been uncovered, and that it might compromise Maxim Litvinov, foreign commissar, who left the Brussels conference suddenly and apparently seriously worried. Investigations by the G. P. U. already have resulted in the recall or disappearance of many leading Russian diplomats. The German consul general in Leningrad was ordered to leave the country immediately. It is believed two German agents arrested some weeks ago confessed the conspiracy to murder Stalin and involve the country in a civil war.

Lewis Back from Europe

SENATOR LEWIS of Illinois returned from a tour of Germany in which he sought to arrange for payments to American holders of German municipal bonds. The group of which he was a member has submitted a report to Secretary of State Hull.

In France, England, and Germany, the senator said he found a strong increase in American exports to the three countries but expressed himself at a loss to see how the nations could pay for their purchases, because they are all in debt as a result of feverish preparations for or against war.

Grim Tragedy at Sea
THE Greek freighter Tzeny Chandris foundered off Cape Hatteras, and for hours the members of the crew, clinging to life rafts and wreckage, fought off a horde of sharks. They were sighted by aviators from Norfolk and most of them were picked up by the coast guard cutter Mendota and the tanker Swiftsure. One of the survivors, the third engineer, charged that the first S O S was sent from the vessel only after he drew a knife and threatened to kill the radio operator unless he called for aid.

Death of Atlee Pomerene
PNEUMONIA put an end to the career of Atlee Pomerene, former senator from Ohio. He died in Cleveland at the age of seventy-three years. Pomerene gained fame as a special prosecutor in the Teapot Dome oil inquiry, and President Hoover made him chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Balance Budget: Morgenthau
BUSINESS men of America received a cheering message, presumably direct from the administration, delivered by Secretary of the Treasury, Morgenthau. Addressing the Academy of Political Sciences in New York, Mr. Morgenthau declared the time had come for balancing the budget, but said this should be accomplished without additional taxation.

Encouragement for industry and business was stated thus: "The laws should be so written and administered that the taxpayer can continue to make a reasonable profit with a minimum of interference from his federal government."

Moreover, the treasury head went on record as opposed to a continuance of the era of unlimited government spending. Said he: "The basic need today is to foster the full application of the driving force of private capital. We want to see capital go into the productive channels of private business expand."

The plan advanced by Mr. Morgenthau for balancing the budget was to bring next year's expenditures, under the 1939 budget which takes effect next July 1, within this year's revenues. To achieve a balance, exclusive of debt retirement payments, the present scale of expenditures would have to be sliced \$700,000,000, he added.

He urged against tax increases. Mr. Morgenthau suggested that a broader base for income taxes, increasing the number of taxpayers above the present 3,000,000 would be a more equitable substitute for the present federal taxes on consumers—the so-called nuisance taxes.

Reasons for Thanks
AMERICA can be thankful for the blessing of peace, President Roosevelt asserted in a proclamation designating November 25 as Thanksgiving day.

"A period unhappily marked in many parts of the world by strife and threats of war finds our people enjoying the blessing of peace," he said. "We have no selfish designs against other nations."

At the outset of the proclamation the President said, "the harvests of our fields have been abundant and many men and women have been given the blessing of stable employment."

Bloch to Head Navy
ABOUT the first of next February the American navy will have a new commander-in-chief in the person of Admiral Claude Charles Bloch, nominated by Secretary Swanson to succeed Admiral Hepburn. The son of a Czechoslovakian immigrant and a native of Woodbury, Ky., he is now fifty-nine years old.

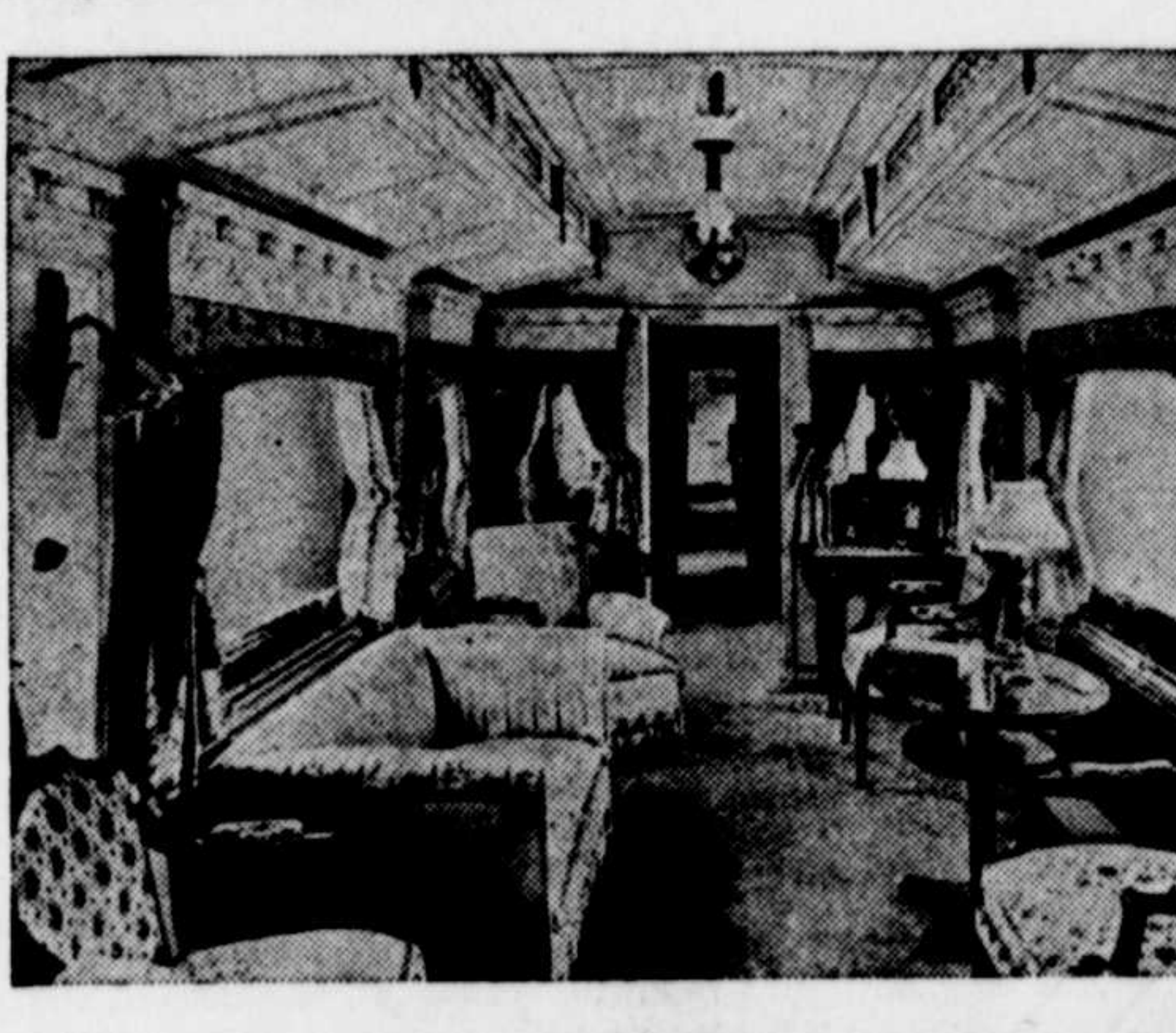
After his graduation from the naval academy Bloch served under "Fighting Bob" Evans on the U. S. S. Iowa in the Spanish-American war and was cited for "meritorious" service in rescuing Spaniards from burning ships of Cervera's squadron. During the World war, as commander of the transport Plattsburg, Bloch won the navy cross for "distinguished service."

Brazil Has a Dictator
TETULIO VARGAS, president of Brazil, is now dictator of that country. In a coup that was unopposed he dissolved all legislative bodies and put into effect a new constitution with corporate features.

Royalty Rolls on the Rails



King George VI of England need sacrifice none of the comforts of home aboard the royal train, as indicated by his own compartment, shown above. Part of the equipment consists of two folding wall-tables set beside the unusually wide windows in the center of the room, which occupies the car's full width.

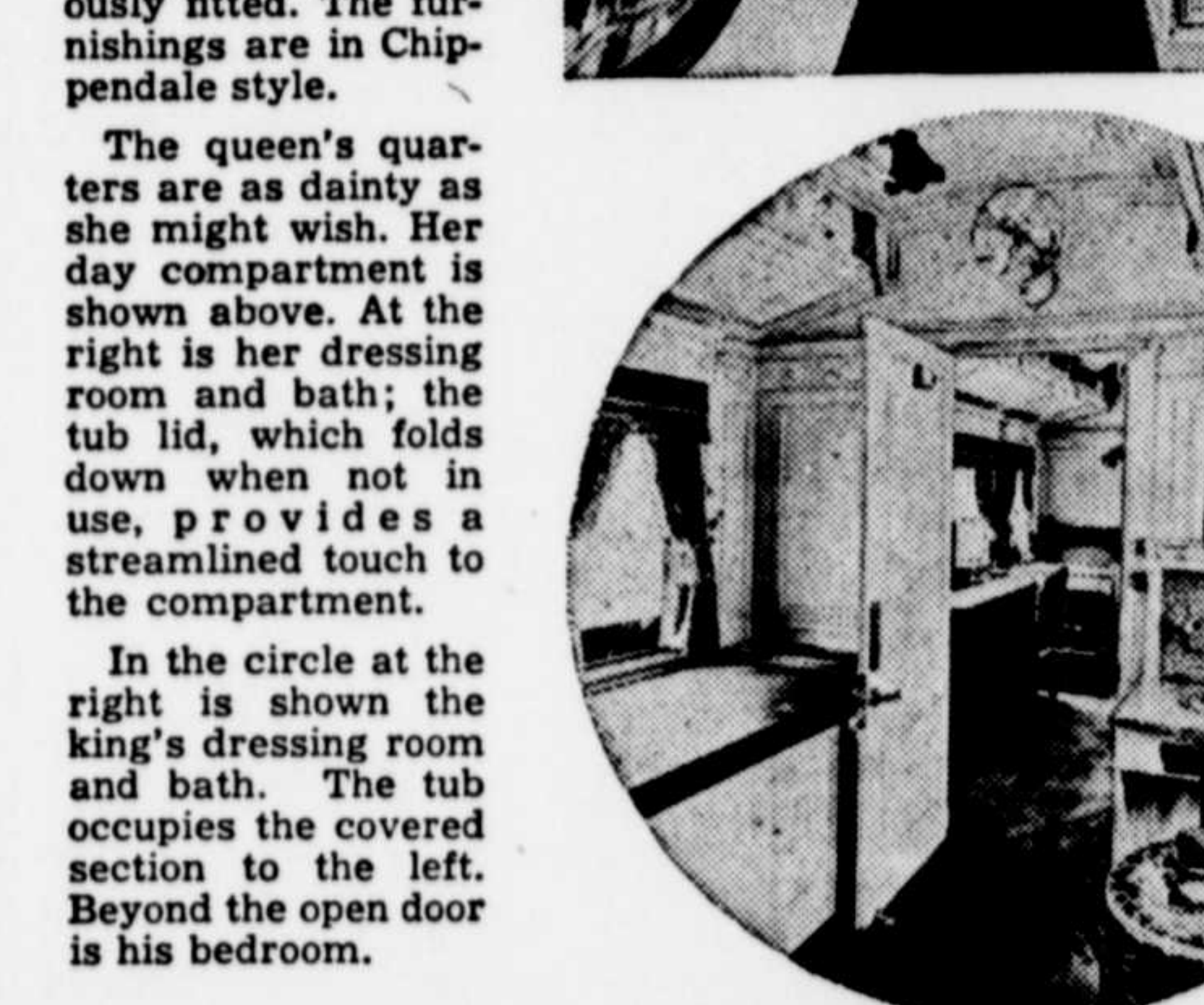


LITERALLY a rolling Buckingham Palace is the royal train of two coaches in which King George VI and Queen Elizabeth both ride. These pictures, the first ever taken of the State train, show the various suites occupied by the royal couple.

All the compartments are beautifully paneled in mahogany with inlays of rosewood and satinwood, and each is luxuriously furnished. The furnishings are in Chippendale style.

The queen's quarters are as dainty as she might wish. Her dressing room and bath; the tub lid, which folds down when not in use, provides a streamlined touch to the compartment.

In the circle at the right is shown the king's dressing room and bath. The tub occupies the covered section to the left. Beyond the open door is his bedroom.



Queen Elizabeth sleeps peacefully and comfortably in the above compartment as she travels aboard the royal train. The entrance door is in the center background, beside the bed which occupies a corner of the room. Note the charm of the Chippendale furnishings.



In these two coaches the royal couple journeyed to Scotland.

IMIRIE TO RUN

Maryland Legislator Gives His Platform

John Imirie, of Chevy Chase, Md., yesterday announced he will run again for delegate to the State Legislature, subject to the Democratic primary, next year.

Imirie's platform, he said, would include a campaign for reorganization of the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission, a legislative investigation of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, installment payment of taxes, better school facilities, tax reduction and efficient county government.

C. & P. Telephone Co. Awards Employees

Denta L. Nicewarner, an employee in the Rockville office of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City, has just been awarded a two-star gold emblem in recognition of ten years' service with the company, according to a statement made by H. C. Ransom, manager.

This employee is included among the 68 in the state who were awarded service emblems during the month of October. The total service of these employees totals 1,165 years.

"Blackbeard" Tied His Whiskers Back of Ears

Edward Teach, who changed his occupation from privateering to piracy when a treaty ended the war of the Spanish succession in 1713, was known as "Blackbeard." He tied the ends of his heavy beard with ribbons and fastened them behind his ears. Several years after the signing of the treaty, he captured a large French merchantman which he rechristened "Queen Anne's Revenge," and converted it into a warship of 40 tons. Then he proceeded to raid the important ports on the Spanish Main, extending his activities as far north as the Carolinas.

In June, 1718, according to a writer in the Indianapolis News, "Blackbeard" sailed into Charleston harbor with a fleet of four ships, manned by a crew of 400 scoundrels, and captured ten vessels, among them a ship carrying many leading citizens to London. Not content with this, "Blackbeard" then retired to his winter base in Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina. It has been said that Gov. Charles Eden looked upon him with suspicious indifference and even attended the wedding of the pirate to his fourteenth wife. However, the governor of Virginia displayed no such casual attitude, and sent two powerful sloops under the command of Lieutenant Maynard to find "Blackbeard." He was finally cornered in the inlet and killed. After hanging or shooting his crew, the victorious Virginians sailed back with the severed head of "Blackbeard" on the bow of the leading vessel.

"Blackbeard" is supposed to have buried his treasure on an island off the coast of Georgia, which since has been literally dug to pieces by treasure hunters. Of his treasure "Blackbeard" is said to have said: "Only me and the devil knows where it is, and the one who lives longest gets it."

Sun Is Much Closer in Winter Than in Summer

The sun is 5,000,000 miles closer to the earth on January 3 than it is on July 3.

The reason for this is that the earth's path around the sun is not a perfect circle, but slightly oval, and the sun is not exactly in the center. In other words, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune, the earth's orbit is an ellipse, with the sun at one focus.

The temperature difference between summer and winter is due primarily to the fact that the sun's rays strike the earth at a more horizontal angle during the winter, due to the tilt of the earth's axis. From an obvious geometrical relation, a given amount of solar energy is then spread out over more area and each square foot of land receives proportionally less heat.

The difference in the sun's distance has a measurable effect, but not a sufficiently great one to counteract this diffusion of rays. It merely tempers slightly the seasonal variations in the northern hemisphere and accentuates them south of the equator, where the seasons are reversed.

Tracing the White Indians
 Definite indications that the mysterious "White Indians" of Panama are descendants of white men who came to America before Columbus are reported by an archeologist. Many scientists have held these people were albinos. But albinos usually are childless, and when they do have children they also are always albinos. But there were instances where the "White Indians" gave birth to brown-skinned children.

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