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

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

CORNELIUS W. CLUM, Editor

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1936

"Painless" Taxes Really Hurt

By RAYMOND PITCAIRN
National Chairman Sentinels of the Republic

During recent months America has heard a growing volume of protest against the so-called "painless taxes."

That is the term used by politicians to describe those taxes which are not levied directly; but are hidden, instead, in the cost of food, shelter and other necessities. The theory is that what the average citizen doesn't know about the costs of government won't hurt him—and that it won't hurt the officials who fix those costs, either.

But unfortunately for the theory, such taxes are beginning to attain a high degree of visibility. For a while they were discernible only in the rising cost of living. Now they have come more clearly into the light. A recently published analysis of Federal income sources tells the story much as follows:

In 1932, direct taxes (on income, corporations, etc.) produced 58½ per cent of our Federal revenue, while **indirect taxes** (baked into your bread and woven into your clothes) produced **41½ per cent**—approximately **$782,900,000.**

In 1933, direct taxes produced only **42 per cent of our revenue,** while indirect taxes climbed to **58 per cent**—approximately **$1,091,000,000.**

In 1934, direct taxes produced **34 per cent of our Federal income,** while indirect taxes soared to **65 per cent**—approximately **$1,974,100,000.**

In 1935, the proportion of hidden taxes dropped a bit. Direct taxes produced 38½ per cent, while indirect taxes accounted for **61½ per cent.** But the total of invisible taxes continued to soar. It rose to approximately **$2,234,800,000.**

Who paid those taxes hidden in the cost of living? The rich? To a minor degree. But the overwhelming share was paid by that huge majority of average citizens who labor to buy food and clothes and shelter for themselves and their families. And the larger the family, the higher the bill.

To whom, then, are hidden taxes "painless"? To no one, it would seem. And certainly not to the great body of American workers and earners who continue to pay them in the form of rising prices for almost everything they buy.

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.

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.

Fine Japanese Blades

Among the arts and crafts of Japan the work of the swordsmith stands high, and Japanese blades are unsurpassed even by those of Damascus or Persia.

Earth Currents

Wire communication brought to the attention of scientists the fact that electric currents are continually flowing in the earth's crust from natural causes. This knowledge did not become known until the middle of the last century when these currents manifested themselves as a source of interference in the grounded circuits of telegraph lines.

The general characteristics of earth currents have, since the existence of telephone communication, interfered with the operation of the lines and more recently with radio transmission. Earth potential differences were observed during electromagnetic storms on various circuits of the Bell Telephone System with the result that scientific studies of earth current conditions as related to radio transmission and magnetic storms were first undertaken by the Bell Telephone Laboratories soon after the inauguration of transocean telephone service in 1927.

These investigations have established a definite correlation between abnormal earth currents, magnetic storms and variations in transocean radio telephone transmission. More recently the scope of the work was extended to include a study of normal variations as distinct from the disturbed conditions to which the previous studies had been restricted.

Locations were chosen for these further measurements at Wyanet, Illinois, which is situated in the Mississippi Valley where the soil is believed to be very deep and the geographical formation homogeneous; at New York, which is located at the northern edge of a region known to have high resistivity; and at Houlton, Maine, which is much more northerly than either of the other two places and is in the region where auroras appear frequently. At these locations continuous recording has been done over a period of time. Measurements were also made for short periods at various points along the Atlantic Coast.

The underlying causes of earth currents are not completely understood, but it has been definitely established that they have daily and annual cycles, which vary with geographical locations. When solar disturbances occur and during auroral displays large transient earth currents flow and there is an accompanying disturbance in short wave radio signals. Further extension of the knowledge of these currents and more complete coordination of the data with the associated solar and magnetic phenomena and with radio transmission are needed because of their bearing on the engineering of radio circuits. That knowledge the telephone laboratories' engineers hope to obtain by these tests

Lion, Figure in Heraldry

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

Early Occupants of Ischia

Centuries ago Ischia was occupied by the Phoenicians and the Greeks and was at one time the private property of Emperor Augustus. Ibsen and Renan have lived on the island. One hundred years ago the island was known as the resort Utopia of Naples bay, and its innumerable villages, famous for their individual wines, have changed but little since the island was a popular resort in the early Eighteenth century.

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.

Original Copies of Bills

The original copy of a bill signed by the President or passed over his veto is sent to the Department of State, where a certified copy is made which is given to the public printer. It is then printed from the certified copy into a form known as slip sheets, and later is included in the United States Code of Permanent Laws. The original copy remains with the Department of State.

Palestine's Boom City

Tel Aviv is Palestine's boom city, and it owes its origin to a small group of Jewish residents who moved out from the Arabian city of Jaffa in 1909 and began a garden suburb in the sand dunes to the north. Since the World war Tel Aviv has had a spectacular growth. It is an all-Jewish community, the most modern of the eastern Mediterranean region.

OLD PORT OF ROME REVEALS ITS PAST

Excavators at Ostia Bare Many Tombs and Houses.

Rome.—The excavations being conducted at Ostia, the ancient port of Rome, are beginning to rival, at least in popular fancy, those at Herculaneum and Pompeii. While the two Graeco-Roman cities of the Neapolitan Campania were almost entirely dedicated to leisure and elegant life, Ostia thrived with commerical life and its people were principally manufacturers, merchants, small capitalists, clerks and sailors.

"It was a population always on the move and alert," says the Agenzia d'Italia of Rome, "and having dealings with merchants and brokers and travelers coming from every part of the ancient world. This explains Ostia's appearance, very different from Pompeii, with its large number of 'insulae,' which in ancient Rome were the type of houses used by the lower and middle classes.

Ancient Tombs Unearthed.

"The discovery made a few days ago in the excavations along the southern side of Ostia, near the new 'motor road' going to the Roman Lido, will attract especially the attention of archeologists. It consists of a mass of tombs, some of which seem to go as far back as the epoch of Augustus and appear to be very singular in their type and structure. These excavations were made on an area of about 100 meters on one side and 150 on the other.

"A road, Roman paved, shows the beginning of the newly explored area, passing along two rows of buildings recently excavated. A little further on are some stairs at the end of which is a square showing on the left side the molding of a stone monument, on a quadrangular basis, almost five meters high. It is one of the most characteristic Roman tombs of the imperial epoch, of a style reserved for wealthy families.

"In the central part of the area excavated, both on the right and on the left, are cubicles, nearly all built with curved vaults, with niches of various sizes cut into the walls.

Many Fine Pictures.

"On the walls are remarkable paintings and stuccos. One picture is three meters wide and two meters high and represents a lion devouring the head of an ox.

"Painted under the central screen is another representing a crocodile, a boat with two pigmies rowing, also two ducks, one with a pigmy riding upon its back.

"Another picture, in a niche, represents a woman sitting in front of a small table and a human figure with wings. On the right are a peacock and some other birds and on the small vault a bird looking very much like a crane.

"These pictures are astonishingly like those of the Empress Lina's 'ninfeum' at Saxa Rubra. In a cubicle, enclosed in an urn, are many animal bones, most probably sheep bones, belonging presumably to animals sacrificed according to pagan rites. Every tomb is covered with inscriptions containing the names of the dead."

Globe-Circling Trip in Two Weeks Soon a Fact

Chicago.—A globe-circling journey in 15 days will soon be a reality as a projected trans-Pacific air service nears establishment, says a bulletin issued by United Air Lines.

It will be possible to leave the Pacific coast, for example, by air and be back home in 15 days, including a steamer crossing of the Atlantic, the only section of the trip not made by air. This remarkably fast time for a world tour will be speeded up even more when trans-Atlantic service is developed.

The schedule, based on the proposed Pan-American trans-Pacific air passenger trip, calls for the following itinerary: California to Manila by air, three days; Manila to Singapore by air, one day; Singapore to Amsterdam by air, five days; Amsterdam to Paris by air, two hours; Paris to La Havre by train, three hours; La Havre to New York by steamer, four and one-half days; New York to California by United Air Lines' overnight plane.

Thus Jules Verne's famed fiction plan of "Around the World in 80 Days," which was a sensation in 1872, becomes merely a leisurely sojourn around the globe.

Indian Songs Contribute to the Music of America

Omaha.—The folk songs of the American Indian represent an almost untapped reservoir for modern American music, according to Thurlow Lieurance, composer.

Lieurance, who wrote many Indian lyrics, including the popular "Waters of Minnetonka," believes that the traditional music of the Indian one day will provide an important background for developments in modern compositions.

"Indian music still has much to offer," he said. "It is of a type that can be worked over and adapted for use of almost any musical group."

Boy Reproduces Battlefield

Galion, Ohio.—A reproduction of the Argonne battlefield of the World war won for Victor Smith, Galion high school student, too young to remember the war, first prize in the local Rotary club's hobby fair.

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.

Earliest Sponge Rubber

Probably the earliest mention of sponge rubber is in British patent No. 13103, issued to William Edward Newton, Middlesex, England, in 1850. The sponge rubber was made by mixing raw sugar, resins, or other materials, with the rubber prior to vulcanization, and was used for shoe soles and for other purposes in connection with footwear.

BANK CHARTERING POLICY REVIEWED

State Official Declares Correct Principles in Licensing Banks Are Essential for Sound Banking Conditions

PHILADELPHIA. — Sound public policy in chartering banks was discussed by Carl K. Withers, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance of the State of New Jersey, before the Eastern Conference on Banking Service, held here recently under the auspices of the American Bankers Association. He declared that "few questions bearing on the future stability and security of our banking systems loom as more important than that of a sound policy to be pursued in the chartering of banks."

Alluding to competitive policies of both state and national banking authorities to charter the most banks in the past, he said that "this country was over-banked, and that aside from any other consideration, economic or otherwise, this condition was brought about largely through an unwise, unsafe and unthinking charter policy, alternating between the state and national systems, which has marked and hampered banking progress in this country since its very inception."

Political Influence

He decried political considerations in connection with the chartering of banks, saying: "Political influence has no more place in banking than it has in the deliberations of our highest tribunal—The Supreme Court of the United States. Until this is recognized and brought into being within both our state and national systems, we may never feel safe against the shifting sands of political expedience."

As to the "element of sometimes ridiculous competition heretofore existing between the state and national systems," he said that much may be said in favor of the progress made in recent years. In many states there exists a practical working agreement between local supervising authorities and the federal authorities, whereby all charter applications are mutually considered on a basis of community need rather than competitive advantage as between systems. In some states this arrangement goes even further in the refusal of the one authority to even consider a charter while pending with the other, he declared.

Aside from the competitive and political aspects of our future charter policy, he continued, there are several others more individual and local which merit consideration. Among these he mentioned honesty of purpose, community need, the character of management and adequacy of capital.

Most state laws make reference to the "character, responsibility and fitness" of the incorporators of a new bank, he said, continuing:

"So important do I conceive this factor to be, that I place it first among those for consideration, for unless the motive is sound, honest and sincere, there is little likelihood that the resultant institution in its service to the community will reflect other than the spirit of its founders.

The Lessons of the Past

"Too often in the past have charters been granted to promoters pure and simple—not always pure, and by no means simple. The country was dotted with such. The experience has been costly and, it is to be hoped, the lesson well learned, not only by charter-granting authorities, but the public."

Other factors to be considered as among the most important in granting new bank charters, he said, are the number of institutions already serving the area, the record of earnings of existing institutions, the number of failures since 1920, and the reasons therefor, public convenience and advantage, the reasonable prospects for growth of the community, expectation of profitable operation and whether a branch bank could serve as well.

"Sound public policy demands that no new banks be chartered unless there is a definite, necessitous and permanent need," he declared. "Sound mergers, consolidations and the sensible extension of branch banking are much to be preferred to any general movement toward a flood of new charters. But here again we must guard carefully against monopoly or unbridled branch competition, either of which might become as dangerous as the organization of new banks."

Public Confidence

Challenging a recently published statement that there is an "apparent loss of public confidence in banks," William A. Boyd of Ithaca, N. Y., asks why, if this were true, bank deposits are constantly increasing. "I maintain that any banking institution which has continued to serve its community since the trying days of 1929 must be enjoying the respect and confidence of that community, and I am sure that the very large majority of banking institutions which have come through this depression have never had to 'regain' public confidence," he says.

Trust Institutions

A directory of trust institutions published by the Trust Division, American Bankers Association, lists 2,853 institutions having aggregate capital funds of $4,416,000,000 and total resources of $35,443,000,000. It shows a total of 6,949 men and women engaged in this phase of bank work. The trust institutions comprise 1,356 state-chartered trust companies and banks and 1,497 national banks with trust departments located in 1,684 cities and towns.

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.

Meaning of Word "Reich"

The word reich means government and the third reich refers to Germany's third system of government. The first was the German empire, the second the German republic following the World war and the third the Nazi rule, a reversal of the policies of the earlier reichs.

RADIUM, JEKYLL AND HYDE AMONG METALS

Capable of Curing Disease and of Causing It.

Washington.—Radium, most precious of metals, an ounce of which is worth nearly as much as a ton of gold, recently has been brought to the fore again through new advances in its use in the treatment of disease.

"This silvery-white substance, which few people ever have seen, is a sort of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde among the metals," says the National Geographic society. "While its principal use is in the treatment of dreaded cancer, in many cases of which it is a saver of life, radium also is capable of causing cancers and a fatal form of anemia when not properly handled.

"Recently the largest 'radium pack' for treating cancer ever used in the United States was put to work at Bellevue hospital, New York city," continues the bulletin. "It contains five grams of radium and is expected to be particularly useful in treating deep-seated cancers.

"It is estimated that there are about 250 grams of radium in the United States at present, nearly half of the total of 600 grams or approximately one and one-quarter pounds that has been produced in the world.

Worth Million an Ounce:

"Radium first was produced from pitchblende ores of Bohemia after its discovery in 1898. Since then prospectors have found radium-bearing deposits in many parts of the world. The most recent important 'radium strike' was in the Great Bear lake district in the wilderness of northern Canada, farther north than the Yukon gold fields.

"So valuable is the ore that it is profitable to fly out loads of it by airplane to civilization for refining. Today the world's principal sources of radium are the Great Bear lake deposits and mines in the Belgian Congo, Africa. There also are radium deposits in the United States, in Colorado and Utah. They are not rich enough to be worth working at present prices, but form a sort of radium reserve available in case other supplies are cut off.

"The value of radium is fabulous. It is worth about $1,000,000 per ounce at present prices. Gold is now valued at $35 per ounce in the United States, and platinum approximately the same. In small amounts radium may at times command a price of as much as $75 per milligram, the thousandth part of a gram. In past years its price has been much higher than now, reaching $125,000 per gram during the World war.

Used in Luminous Paint.

"Aside from the treatment of cancer, the chief use of radium is in luminous paint, used on watch and clock dials, for electric switches and keyholes, and in wartime, for gun sights and compass cards for use where lights would betray presence of troops.

"The radiations which make radium both useful in treating disease and dangerous when handled without protection, are caused by the explosion of atoms in the radium. Slowly radium is dissipating itself away by these explosions, though it takes from 1,620 to 2,500 years for half of a piece of radium to dissipate itself.

"The exploding atoms send out three different kinds of radiations or rays—alpha particles, positively charged, traveling up to 12,000 miles per second; beta rays, negatively charged electrons traveling with almost the speed of light; and gamma rays, electro-magnetic waves which also travel nearly as fast as light.

'In treating diseases, an emanation or by-product of radium usually is used instead of the radium itself, because it is far more radioactive than radium. One of the most frequently used is radon, a gas which can be released from radium by heating or dissolving it. A very small quantity of radon is as radioactive as a large amount of radium. Radon can be produced without the original radium being scattered or lost."

Inscribed Terra Cotta Cones Back Up Testament

Washington.—New proof of the accuracy of the Old Testament as a historical record has been obtained by the Smithsonian institution.

The findings—three inscribed terra cotta cones found in a temple wall at Ur of the Chaldees—were memorial tablets buried to perpetuate the name of the king, Libit-Ishtar, fifth ruler of the Isin dynasty who reigned about 2075 B. C.

Included in the cuneiform inscriptions were references to several early cities, mentioned before in the Book of Genesis. The Smithsonian said their existence based on the Biblical reference was never considered conclusive, however.

The fourteenth chapter of Genesis gives Ur as the birthplace of Abraham, presumably in the reign of Rim-Sin or of Hammurabi, 2000 to 1900 B. C.

Jersey Tailor Makes 2,500th Suit and Quits

Collingswood, N. J.—Thomas Nebelitsky, who made by hand more than 2,500 suits of clothes, has retired. Although only fifty-eight, Nebelitsky has been in the tailoring business for 24 years.

"There is only one way to make a suit of clothes," Nebelitsky commented as he closed his shop. "And that is to build it like a house for the man who orders it."

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, Ancillary Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of John C. Letts 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 25th day of August 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 25th day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

American Security & Trust Company,
Ancillary Executor.

William F. Prettyman, Attorney.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN
Solicitor
Rockville, Maryland

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWER AND AUTHORITY contained in certain mortgage from Henry G. Milans and Bessie G. Milans, his wife, to The Citizens Building and Loan Association of Montgomery County, Inc., dated July 8, 1933, and recorded among the Land Records of Montgomery County, Maryland, in Liber No. 550, folio 318, the undersigned, attorney named in said mortgage to make sale will, on

Saturday, March 7, 1936, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M.

offer for sale at public auction on the mortgaged premises all the property described in said mortgage, same being all of Lots Nos. 6, 19, 20 and 21 and the North 40 feet front by the full depth of Lot No. 5, all in Block No. 7, in a subdivision of land in Montgomery County, Maryland, known as and called "Washington Grove," as the same is laid down and described upon a plat, duly recorded among the Land Records of said County in Plat Book No. 1, Plats 22 and 23.

Improvements consist of a 2 story frame house containing 8 rooms, bath and porches on 2 sides, with modern improvements; also a garage.

Terms of sale: cash, of which a deposit of 250.00 will be required on the day of sale. Balance payable in cash upon ratification of said sale by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County.

Conveyancing and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser or purchasers.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN,
Attorney named in Mortgage to make sale.

ROBERT S. BAINS
1413 I St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland. Equity No. 7798.
In the Matter of the Petition of Merrill Sickles and Olive C. Sickles, his wife, for the appointment of trustees in the place and stead of: W. Preston Gibson and R. C. Lyddane, Trustees, both deceased.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION

The object of this suit is to obtain a decree for the appointment of new trustees in the place and stead of W. Preston Gibson and R. C. Lyddane, both of whom are now dead.

The bill of complaint states that on October 18, 1923, the petitioners executed their deed of trust to W. Preston Gibson and R. C. Lyddane, trustees, to secure the payment of nineteen hundred dollars ($1900.00), the property mentioned in said deed of trust being lot numbered thirty (30) in block numbered seventeen (17) in a subdivision called Pine Crest, as shown on Plat Book 2, Folio 105, one of the Land Records of said County; that your petitioners are the present owners of the property and are desirous of obtaining a release, the indebtedness having been paid in full; that R. C. Lyddane and W. Preston Gibson are both deceased.

IT IS THEREUPON, this 5th day of Feb., 1936, ordered by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland, as a Court of Equity, that the petitioners, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in said Montgomery County, Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 7th day of March, 1936, giving notice to the said J. A. McCalmont, the beneficiary under said deed of trust, of the object and substance of this bill, warning him to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 25th day of March, 1936, next, to show cause, if any he has, why a decree ought not to be passed as prayed.

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 Simeon Deseach, 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 5th day of August 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 5th day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

Charlotte Coffield,
Silver Spring, Maryland,
Executrix.

WILLIAM F. PRETTYMAN
Solicitor
Rockville, Md.

In the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland, as a Court of Equity, No. 4189.
In the Matter of the mortgage from Martha G. Savage and husband, to James L. Lodge, Assigned to Grace L. Warfield.

ORDERED, this 15th day of February, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six, by the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, sitting as a Court of Equity, that Albert M. Bonic, attorney named in the mortgage filed in this cause, give notice to all persons having claims against the said Martha G. Savage, deceased, or against the estate of said decedent, to file their claims properly authenticated with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1936, by causing a copy of this order to be published in some newspaper printed and published in said Montgomery County, once a week for three successive weeks, on or before the 14th day of March next.

CHARLES W. WOODWARD,
Judge of the Circuit Court.

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 Lucy Hopkins 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 26th day of August 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 26th day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-six.

RICHARD E. HOPKINS,
Sandy Spring, Maryland,
Executor.

William F. Prettyman, Attorney.

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;
Counsel, Edward Peter.

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.

39