

W. Ernest Offutt Opens Mortgage Loan Office

Formerly associated with A. E. Landvright, W. Ernest Offutt has opened offices at 1520 K street north-west, and will deal in Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage loans.

Mr. Offutt, former sanitary engineer and surveyor for Montgomery County, Md., has been active in the field of real estate since 1921, and served in the valuating division of the Federal Housing Administration for 15 months.

Kensington

The annual town election will be held Monday, June 7th, at the Armory.

The election will be for two vacancies on the council. Candidates nominated at the town caucus May 24th, were the incumbents, Robert L. Lewis and Raymond Burdoff. Since that time Walter N. Palmquist has filed as a candidate.

Mayor Edward E. Saunders has appointed as judges of election William L. Maddox, Joseph H. Herrick and Howard S. Bean. The judges elected Welles Meriam as clerk of election.

At the last meeting of the Town Council it was decided to hold an inspection of the town by the Mayor and Council.

The Audit Committee submitted a report of an audit which covered the last six years. The committee announced it had found the accounts in good order, but recommended that a more improved system of bookkeeping be installed.

Iva Loughen Guy recently presented a group of her pupils in a piano recital at the Women's City Club. Those on the program were Rene Wilkins, William Cogswell, Barbara Hatter, Alan Fitch, Nancy Abbott, Ellen Mae Burdoff, June Ney, Nancy Wakefield, Robert and William Hartshorn, Jacqueline Blunt, Betty Walker, Julia Ann Warthe, Harris Ball, Betty Bean, Jean Guy and Mary Graves.

State honor roll certificates (seven pieces) with high honor won in the recent piano playing tournament were presented to June Ney, Jacqueline Blunt and Betty Walker; national honor roll certificates (10 pieces) to Betty Bean, and national honor roll certificates, with high honor, to Julia Ann Warthen, Mary Graves and Jean Guy.

Mrs. W. Russell Briscoe has returned to her home in Knoxville, Tenn., after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been visiting their son, Mr. Elliot D. Adams, who arrived last Thursday from the South.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Lockowitz and Mrs. H. R. Rector, of Moorestown, N. J., were recent guests of the Misses Grove.

Mrs. Casper Dickson will spend several weeks in Detroit, Mich., where she is visiting her daughter.

The Kensington National Symphony Orchestra committee, assisted by the music section of the Woman's Community Club of Kensington will present a program of American Folk Music tonight at 8:15 o'clock in the school auditorium. Tickets may be secured from members or at the door. The concert is for the benefit of the sustaining fund of the orchestra and for the transportation of the school children to the students' series of concerts held in Washington. There will be five groups of songs and instrumental numbers, including Indian music, early California Spanish music, spirituals of the cotton fields and songs of the Plains and Hills. Mrs. Henry M. Milburn is chairman of the committee.

Mrs. M. K. Barroll was hostess to the Janet Montgomery Chapter of the D. A. R., at the May meeting with the Regent, Mrs. Peyton Whalen, presiding.

The chapter will present six good citizenship medals to boys and girls chosen as outstanding pupils by students and faculties of the Bethesda, Glen Echo and Kensington schools.

Mrs. James Harrison has arrived from Chicago to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Wanner, before returning to her home in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Richardson Baker have visiting them the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Baker; Mrs. Leon Walker and Miss Elizabeth Lockart, all of New Hartford, N. Y.

Mrs. Richard Burbank has gone to Fargo, N. Dak., where she joined Mr. Burbank, who was transferred there on Government business. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davidson, Jr., are occupying the new home recently built by Mr. and Mrs. Burbank.

Miss Edith Meriam, of Baltimore, was a recent guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Welles Meriam.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Still Insists on Supreme Court Bill, Which Raymond Moley Scores—Disturbing Developments in the Field of Organized Labor.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

VALIDATION of the social security act by the Supreme court was most pleasing to President Roosevelt, but he did not agree with the general opinion that this would put a stop to his program for enlargement of the highest tribunal. He more than intimated in a press conference that the fight for his court bill would be fought to a finish and that he was not satisfied with the retirement of a number of present members of the court.

At the same time a strike of C. I. O. men closed the Ford assembly plant at Richmond, Calif., forcing 1,800 workers into idleness. The local union head there predicted strikes might spread rapidly from that beginning, possibly to all the Ford plants.

HEADS of unions affiliated with the C. I. O. met in Cincinnati with President William Green and the executive council, went ahead with the plans to combat the C. I. O. One of their first steps, it was indicated, is to be an invasion of Lewis' own union, the United Mine Workers of America, through the granting of a charter to its rival, the Miners' union in Illinois. Drives are expected in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania and the soft coal fields of Virginia, where there is considerable opposition to Lewis.

The United Garment Workers also declared war on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers whose chief is Sidney Hillman, first lieutenant of Lewis in the C. I. O. In the Cincinnati conference John P. Frey, veteran president of the federation's metal trades department, accused the C. I. O. and the communist party of "sleeping in the same bed and under the same tent." Communists had obtained such a grip on the Lewis movement that the C. I. O. leaders are not shaking them off if they wanted to, Frey said. He contended the C. I. O. had sixty Communist organizers on its payroll and that the C. I. O. tactics were discussed in Moscow long before they were discussed in Lewis' office.

FINAL passage of the \$1,500,000,000 work relief bill the chief bill was delayed by rebellion against the practice of "writing blank checks" which give the President and Harry Hopkins power to spend relief funds as they deem fit. The opponents of this policy found in the revolt a chance to obtain a lot of "pork" by the earmarking of more than half a billion from the total appropriation for projects that would get votes. In a day of wild debate these major changes in the bill were voted:

\$55,000,000 to be set aside for flood control and water conservation work.

\$300,000,000 to be "earmarked" for PWA projects.

\$150,000,000 to be spent on highway and grade crossing elimination projects.

Authority to use work-relief money for construction of power lines into rural sections for non-profit and co-operative utility groups.

Unskilled and agricultural workers who refuse private jobs will be ineligible for work-relief as long as a private job is available.

CONTINUING its vigorous campaign to organize the steel industry, the C. I. O. called out on strike the employees of the independent companies that refused to sign contracts for collective bargaining. These companies were Inland Steel, Republic Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. More than 20 plants employing about 85,000 men were involved. Philip Murray, chairman of the organizing committee, said it was the purpose of the committee to conduct the strike peacefully. In the Chicago district police arrested a number of men for violating the rule against mass picketing and for other offenses, and there was some trouble in Buffalo.

Employees of the Sharon Steel corporation followed the example of those of the Jones & Laughlin concern and voted in favor of the S. W. O. C. by a large majority, so the C. I. O. gets contracts from those companies.

Operations in the huge Pittsburgh plant of the H. J. Heinz company were interrupted by a strike of the Canning and Pickle Workers' union. The strikers demanded a 10 per cent wage increase and recognition of

the union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, as sole bargaining agency.

FORD employees at the Rouge plant, Detroit, took matters into their own hands and severely pummeled a number of U. A. W. A. men who undertook to distribute at the plant gates handbills designed to offset the "Fordisms" card that had been given Henry's workers. Among the union men beaten up were Walter Reuther, R. T. Frankenstein, J. J. Kennedy and Robert Canter. Frankenstein telegraphed John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, at Washington, asking:

"Will the C. I. O. co-operate in simultaneous nationwide demonstration before Ford salesrooms to protest brutality at Ford's today and establish the right to organize?"

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SAN FRANCISCO put on a wonderfully brilliant festival to celebrate the opening of the Golden Gate bridge, the fulfillment of the city's dream of half a century. The battle fleet of the United States navy was there, and so were representatives of the states, of numerous cities and of many foreign nations. Automobile cavalcades from Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Mexico and Canada, as well as from parts of California, joined in the great parade, and bands from all over the United States. John Thomas, noted baritone, and a cast of 3,000 presented a pageant depicting the history of California and the West, and a week-long program of sports events was begun.

The Golden Gate bridge is a single deck suspension bridge, the longest single clear span in the world. It is 6,450 feet in length from end to end, and 4,200 feet center to center of piers. It crosses over San Francisco bay at a height of 250 feet and connects San Francisco by highway directly to the redwood empire of Northern California.

THE social security act, which President Roosevelt considers the New Deal, is constitutional, in the opinion of a majority of the Supreme court. The unemployment insurance provisions of the law were upheld by five of the justices, Van Devanter, Butler, Sutherland dissenting. The old age pension provisions were declared constitutional by all the justices except Sutherland and Van Devanter.

Justice Cardozo wrote the two majority opinions and, as it changed, delivered them on his sixty-seventh birthday. Administration leaders declared they completely justified the President's broad interpretation of the general welfare clause of the Constitution and his policy of extending federal power, and it would seem that this is true.

In another 5 to 4 decision the court upheld the Alabama state unemployment insurance act, declaring the relief of unemployment a valid state function.

Yet another opinion was handed down by five of the justices, upholding Wisconsin's law prohibiting injunctions against peaceful picketing in labor disputes.

IN ORDER to determine the performance of co-operating farmers in the soil conservation program, the Agricultural Adjustment administration has employed thirty-two aerial photographers to make aerial maps of 377 agricultural counties in 22 states, the cost to be \$753,909.

From a study of the photographs agricultural experts will be able to tell how much of his acreage each farmer retired from production and put into soil-building legumes. Their reports will be the final test of claims for farm subsidies under the new AAA. Department of Agriculture officials estimate there may be from 200,000 to 300,000 overpayments to farmers.

"I AM very tired," said John D. Rockefeller, Sr., to his secretary as he sat in the garden of his Florida winter home at Ormond Beach. Then he went to bed, soaked in a hot tub, fell into a coma, and a few hours later passed away peacefully and painlessly. His wish to be buried in his old home on a hundred years old was not fulfilled, but he would have been ninety-eight on July 8 next.

Thus died the man who, starting with a \$4.50 a week job, fought his way to become one of the nation's wealthiest men. He had created the vast Standard Oil trust and built up one of the biggest private fortunes ever recorded.

Disturbed by ill health, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., retired in 1911. Some time before that he had switched from accumulating wealth to giving it away. The giving was done systematically, and representatives of the family interests estimate that his own benefactions between the years 1885 and 1934, both inclusive, totaled \$50,853,632.

Mr. Rockefeller's body was taken from Ormond Beach to his estate at Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, N. Y., and there the funeral rites were conducted by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York city. Next day the oil king was laid to rest in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, beside his wife who died 22 years ago.

Only two of Mr. Rockefeller's children survive him. They are John D. Rockefeller, Jr., head of the business since the father retired, and Alta, wife of E. Parmelee Prentice. There are eight grandsons and five granddaughters.

SOVIET Russia is planning to establish regular airplane connections with the United States by way of the Arctic ocean and the persistence of the plan is building an air base on the ice within a few miles of the North pole. Four scientists have been landed there from a plane which first flew over the pole, and they will remain on the ice for a year, keeping in connection with the world by a powerful radio. They have named the floating ice field "Comrade Stalin's Land." The contemplated air route will be from Moscow to San Francisco.

UNCOMMON AMERICANS

By Elmo Scott Watson

Western New York Union

EARLIEST REBEL IN FRONT of the statehouse in Boston stands the statue of a woman, with a Bible in her hand and a child smuggled against her. The inscription on the monument tells you that this woman was a "Courageous Exponent of Civil Liberty and Religious Tolerance." But 300 years ago Massachusetts wasn't calling her by any such complimentary names. In the year 1637 she was "that proud dame, that Athaliah," a "notorious Invidious daydreamer, a dangerous Instrument of the Devil raised up by Satan," and a "Breeder of Heresies." For she was Anne Hutchinson, the earliest rebel in this country.

She became a leader of a group of people who fell under the displeasure of the stern Puritans of Massachusetts Bay colony. Because these people held meetings in her house to discuss and criticize the sermons of the Puritan ministers, they finally placed her on trial for heresy, a trial that has been compared to that of Joan of Arc at Rouen.

Under their questioning, she proved herself more than a match for her prosecutors. But just at the moment when it seemed that she had defeated her accusers, she burst forth into a long speech describing God's revelations to her. Thus she convicted herself and her penalty was banishment from the colony.

But Anne Hutchinson was more than the first defender of religious freedom in America. She was our earliest feminist. The meetings held in her house, although primarily for religious discussion, were the forerunners of thousands of meetings since her day, wherever women gather together to improve themselves or the rest of the world. So her house became the "birthplace of the women's clubs of America."

After her banishment from Massachusetts Bay colony she went to that haven of religious freedom, the colony of Rhode Island, founded by Roger Williams. There she lived until 1642 when, left a widow, she took her young children (she had borne 14) to the Dutch colony of New York where later she and all of her children were killed. But she had not lived in vain for "civil liberty and religious tolerance, the principles for which she suffered exile and death are written into the Constitution of the United States."

The Nation's Jester

HE WAS baptized as Charles Farrar Browne but the whole nation once loved him and laughed with him under the name of Artemus Ward. Born in 1831, he took her (she had borne 14) to the Dutch colony of New York where later she and all of her children were killed. But she had not lived in vain for "civil liberty and religious tolerance, the principles for which she suffered exile and death are written into the Constitution of the United States."

But this editorship did not last long for the wandering foot of the former journeyman printer soon began to assert itself. He published "Artemus Ward, His Book" which had a phenomenal sale. Then he took to the lecture platform and "Artemus Ward," until now a fictitious character, became a living reality to thousands of Americans.

One of Ward's devoted readers was President Lincoln and his book played a role in an historic scene at the White House during the Civil war. In September, 1862, Lincoln called a meeting of his cabinet members whom he astonished by reading excerpts from Ward's book. When they failed to join in his laughter, Lincoln threw down the book and said: "Gentlemen, why don't you laugh? With the fearful strain that is upon me night and day, if I didn't laugh, I should die and you need the medicine as much as I do."

He then told them the real purpose of the meeting which was to read to them a paper he had prepared and which he proposed to issue when the time was ripe. That paper was the Emancipation Proclamation. When the finished reading it, Secretary Stanton exclaimed: "Mr. President, if reading chapters of Artemus Ward is a prelude to such a deed as this, the book should be filed among the archives of the nation, and the author canonized."

The author was never canonized but before he died in 1887, Artemus Ward had not only become America's favorite jester but he had won fame as a humorist in England such as no other American before him had ever known.

16 Montgomery and Prince Georges Bills Are Passed

Sixteen bills were signed for Montgomery and Prince Georges counties as Gov. Harry W. Niece cleared his files of measures passed at the recent regular and special sessions of the State Assembly.

He affixed his signature to 53 bills in all and vetoed 65.

Among the Montgomery County bills he approved were those providing for the establishment of a merit system of appointment to all county jobs in 1939, pay raises for members of the county police department and for distribution of future gas tax proceeds between the county and its towns on a road mileage basis.

He likewise signed the bill permitting the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission to issue \$100,000 in bonds for a new office building, another calling for the incorporation of Greenbelt as a municipality and a third permitting the sale to the Federal Government of five tracts of land at the University of Maryland.

Other Montgomery County bills signed by the Governor will:

Repeat the charter of Washington Grove as a camp meeting, the old law being in conflict with a new statute providing for its incorporation as a town.

Extend the lines of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission to include Hillandale and Bannockburn Heights.

Eliminate technical mistakes in the 1936 act calling for establishment of a permanent system or registration in Montgomery.

Permit the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission to eliminate street name and house number duplications in Montgomery County.

Prince Georges measures will:

Limit the fees of any constable to \$5 annually.

Require justices of the peace to maintain records in quadruple form of all persons brought to them for commitment.

Require that all persons arrested in Prince Georges be taken before the nearest available justice of the peace for commitment.

Require that all public notices of the county be published in weekly newspapers that have been published continuously and consecutively in Prince Georges for two or more years.

Permit suits in equity to collect delinquent taxes.

Provide for the appointment of a motor vehicle transfer clerk by the county commissioners.

MARYLAND RIVALS SEEN HEADED FOR STATE PRIMARY

That there will be a Democratic primary next year for the gubernatorial nomination was practically made certain when William S. Gordy, Jr., State controller, let it be known that he intends to "toss his hat into the ring."

Adopting the tactics of Howard W. Jackson, three times Mayor of Baltimore City, who two weeks ago let it be known to his personal and political friends that he intended to seek the nomination, Mr. Gordy did not make a personal announcement of his plans but simply "passed the word down the line."

Gordy, who hails from Wicomico County, first entered politics in 1921 when he sought the controllership to succeed E. Brooke Lee of Montgomery County.

Considerable speculation has been aroused by the report that Miss Mary Ristea, State Senator from Harford County, would enter the primaries against Senator Millard E. Tydings for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

Miss Ristea was the first woman to be elected to the House of Delegates, and over the strenuous objection of Senator Tydings, who hails from the same county; the first to win a seat in the State Senate and the only woman in the upper branch of the General Assembly.

Miss Ristea is popular in Harford County, and in the last elections succeeded in electing all her candidates over those endorsed and backed by Senator Tydings.

ROCKVILLE SPENT \$40,269 FOR YEAR

Exclusive of \$6,000 borrowed and repaid, it cost \$40,269.01 to operate the town of Rockville during the fiscal year which closed April 30, the annual report of F. Bache Albert, town clerk and treasurer, shows. At the beginning of the year the town treasury had a balance of \$902.64, while the balance at the end of the 12 months was \$734.53.

The report shows that \$3,000 was paid on the town's bonded indebtedness, reducing it to \$85,000; that the town owes nothing else outside of current bills and that many improvements were made in various sections of the town without incurring additional indebtedness.

The principal sources of revenue were: General taxes, \$18,392.92; water rents, \$9,887.70; sewer maintenance tax, \$2,305; from county for street work, \$3,717.90; securities, franchise and bank taxes, \$1,697.67; from county for redemption of and interest on sewer bonds, \$1,050.

TAKOMA PLANNING 4TH OF JULY FETE

Plans are getting under way for the annual Independence day celebration, with Mayor John R. Adams heading the General Committee this year.

One feature of the program will be a parade through the central section of the community in the morning, followed by patriotic exercises at noon, concluding at night with a fireworks display. In the afternoon field and track events will be held on the Whittier Street Playgrounds.

E. Brooke Fetty has been appointed grand marshal of the parade and chairman of that event, with Mrs. Margaret P. Dodge, as chairman of the Pageant Committee. Capt. Harold W. Orcutt, a member of the Town Council, will preside at the patriotic exercises.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This is to advise that the contract of lease dated November 20, 1936, to Herbert F. L. Allen, for The Montgomery Press, was cancelled after thirty days' notice to the said Herbert F. L. Allen, because of his failure to comply with essential provisions of the contract, and that the publishing of The Montgomery Press on May 27, 1937, by Herbert F. L. Allen under the name The Montgomery Press-Mail was not authorized by the owner of The Montgomery Press.

The Montgomery Press will be published in Kensington, Maryland, as it was prior to November 20, 1936, by the estate of C. W. Clum.