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Lawrence Chiswell Dies

Lawrence A. Chiswell, supervisor of assessments for Montgomery County, former member of the board of county commissioners and descendant of one of the county's oldest families, died Monday at his home near Barnesville after a long illness. He was 68.

He was the son of the late Lieut. Edward J. Chiswell, first commander of Ridgely Brown Camp of Confederate Veterans of Montgomery County, and for many years was engaged in business at Dickerson.

In 1921 he was elected to the county board, but he served only two years, resigning to become superior of assessments, a position he held until his death. He also was secretary-treasurer of the Monocacy Cemetery Association and was active in Democratic politics.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Hattie H. Chiswell; two daughters, Mrs. Newton Brewer, of Hagerstown, Md., and Mrs. William B. Hilton, of Barnesville; a son, Maurice H. Chiswell, of Gaithersburg; two sisters, Mrs. Joseph N. Darby, of Dawsonville, and Mrs. Norman Wootton, of Silver Spring; three brothers, Commodore Maurice Chiswell, U. S. N., retired, and Thomas Chiswell, both of Silver Spring, and Edward L. Chiswell, Dickerson, and his mother, Mrs. Evaline Chiswell, of Dickerson, who is 95 years old.

Funeral services for Mr. Chiswell were held at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning at his home and burial was in Monocacy Cemetery, at Beallsville.

PARK ILLUMINATED

Illumination of Jesup Blair Park, in Silver Spring, Md., was formally achieved Saturday night when Mrs. Lina Howlett, vice-president and chairman of the operating committee of the Silver Spring Library Association, threw a switch lighting the park.

Sixteen lights have been installed along the walks, playgrounds and picnic ovens by the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

Ash Is Only Green Wood That Will Burn in Grate

Logs do not always save the coal bill. Some have to have coals to make them burn, and a coal-and-log fire is not economical. All kinds of logs will burn brightly if they can be stored in a shed indefinitely, according to the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian. Ash is really the only wood that will burn when it is green. Birch and hawthorn make a poor second, with holly and beech taking third place.

Birch, pine, larch, and oak make excellent fires when dry, and beech does too, but beech produces an inflammable soot that may set the chimney on fire if it is used continuously. Elm and sycamore are not so good, but they are better than poplar, lime, fir, and chestnut, which are poor.

Cedar and cypress burn with a delightful fragrance. Yew makes a good blaze and approaches most to coal in density, but it must not be left unattended, as it sparks dangerously. Old orchard trees make good firewood and have a pleasant smell, but they must be well dried. Birch combines good combustion with a pleasant scent, as do in a lesser degree pine and larch logs when dry and resinous. Laburnum and laurel trimmings from the garden make good fires.

Large grates are the best log burners. It is a mistake to use the poker with the idea of urging on a slow-burning fire, for a new surface has to be heated through before there is a flame. Instead of a poker, coax the smouldering fire to a blaze with a pair of bellows.

Painting Too Natural

Zeuxis (pronounced Zewk-sis), a Greek painter who lived in the latter part of the Fifth century B. C., is said to have painted a bunch of grapes which looked so natural that birds pecked at them. This is supposed to have occurred during a competition between Zeuxis and a young rival named Parrhasius, Zeuxis admitted his rival's superiority when Parrhasius painted a curtain by which the older artist himself was deceived. Pliny gives a somewhat different version of the grape story. He says Zeuxis painted a boy holding grapes towards which birds flew. Zeuxis, commenting upon the incident, remarked that if the boy had been as well painted as the grapes the birds would have been afraid to approach.

Vanity in the Dog

Vanity is seen in the dog that carefully cleans his paws and his legs whenever he returns to house or kennel on a muddy day. A keen sense of humor is found in countless dogs which tease their masters by hiding small objects and a love of games is inherent in nearly all dogs, but a rather advanced type of intelligence is present in those which continually invent new games and try to teach them to their masters.

Not All Germs Harmful

Only 100 of the 2,000 known kinds of bacteria and germs are harmful to mankind; the other 1,900 are necessary to life.

News Review of Current Events

JAPS GIRD FOR LONG WAR

Mass 30,000 Troops Near Peiping . . . Wages and Hours Bill Passed by Senate . . . Take Up Low-Cost Housing

Japanese soldiers cremate their dead at Fengtai.

Edward W. Pickard
SUMMARIZES THE WORLD'S WEEK
© Western Newspaper Union.

North China Powder Keg

TIENTSIN, powder keg of the hostilities in North China, was being attacked from many angles as Japan apparently prepared to fight a long term war. Japanese bombers rained death and destruction from the skies, artillery peppered the city with shells and, as if that were not enough, a serious earthquake shook the metropolis' foundations.

A surprise Chinese attack, by three armies along a 95-mile front from Taku (Tientsin's port) to Peiping, drove Japan away from three key railroad stations, provoking Nippon's retaliation. In the wake of the bursting bombs, flames engulfed Tientsin's principal buildings, including the central railway station, the militia headquarters, the famed Nankai university and the Chinkiang international bridge connecting the Chinese city to the foreign concessions. In the streets, Chinese and Japanese soldiers fought hand to hand, with entrenchments in some places no more than 100 feet apart.

Chinese troops declared that "Thousands of non-combatant men, women and children were killed or injured" by the airmen.

Russia protested vigorously to the Japanese embassy in Nanking against the "pillaging of the Russian consulate by White Russian ruffians assisted by Japanese." The Japanese denied that any of their countrymen were implicated, and ridiculed the idea that the Japanese planned any future attacks against Russian consulates.

In the Fengtai-Lukouchiao district southwest of Peiping, 30,000 veteran Japanese troops massed for an attack upon five divisions of China's central government army, numbering approximately 60,000. Including the remnants of the twenty-ninth army, driven from Peiping by the Japanese, there were said to be 100,000 Chinese. Both sides were well equipped with airplanes.

Further evidence of Japan's expectation of real war were the sweeping changes in military personnel made after a conference between Premier Konoye and Emperor Hirohito. Four new division commanders were named, as well as a new commander for the island of Formosa. It was regarded as significant that all of the new appointees were soldiers with extensive experience in China. The government was attempting to push through an appropriation of $115,000,000 for operations in North China.

Bill Green Saves the Day

AFTER William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, had been prevailed upon by President Roosevelt to grace the wages and hours bill with an approval slightly less than lukewarm, the senate passed it, 56 to 28. Southern senators, led by Pat Harrison of Mississippi and obviously displeased with the bill, pressed a movement to recommit it to the education and labor committee, but their motion was defeated, 48 to 36.

William Green

It seemed certain that the southerners would have enough votes to defeat the measure when the metals and building units of the Federation voiced their dissatisfaction also, while Green at first refused to comment. But under pressure from the White House, Green gave out a statement that, while the bill was still unacceptable to him, he would like to have it passed in the senate and then improved in the house.

As the senate passed it, the Wagner-Connery bill to regulate hours and wages would create a labor standards board empowered to set minimum wages up to 40 cents an hour and maximum work weeks down to 40 hours a week.

The draft prepared by the house labor committee was far broader in scope than that of the senate. It would extend the limits to permit the board to set minimum wages up to 70 cents an hour and set the maximum working week as low as 35 hours.

In the house, too, there was opposition by the southern Democrats. They objected to the wide latitude given the board. Most of them felt the bill would have a detrimental effect upon the industrial growth of the South.

$700,000,000 for Housing

HAVING disposed of wages and hours legislation, the senate took up the Wagner-Steagall low-cost housing bill. This would authorize the flotation of a $700,000,000 bond issue by a United States housing authority. To meet operating expenses of the program's first year, $26,000,000 would be appropriated immediately. The proposed bond issue was cut from $1,000,000,000 as a compromise with the Treasury department, which objected to so high a figure.

Sen. Wagner

The bill would aid low-cost housing projects in two ways. It would make loans to the full amount of contracted projects, aiding the repayment of the loans by direct grants if the sponsors kept rents sufficiently low; or it would make direct grants not to exceed 25 per cent of the cost of a project. Under this latter method, the President would be authorized to make an additional 15 per cent grant from relief funds, to be used only for the employment of labor. Sponsors would be required to contribute at least 20 per cent of the cost.

The housing authority would also be permitted to spend $25,000,000 on demonstration projects to illustrate to communities the benefits of eliminating slums and providing adequate housing at low cost. The projects would be sold "as soon as practical" to local housing agencies.

Under the first plan the housing authority would be given power to enter subsidy agreements totaling $20,000,000 annually.

Wedge to Split Loyalists

AS THE battle of Madrid continued to rage, Gen. Francisco Franco's eastern army was driving an ever-widening wedge into the territory near the junction of Teruel, Cuenca and Valencia provinces 100 miles east of Madrid. His object is to impose a barrier between Madrid and the loyalist government's capital at Valencia.

Government forces all along the line of advance were reported surrendering or fleeing. Insurgents claimed to have captured large numbers of automobiles and supplies of arms, munitions and clothing.

Latest news from the Madrid front indicated that a rebel attack in the Usera sector southeast of the city had been repulsed by machine gunners and dynamiters.

Taking inventories of their forces in the Madrid conflict, the government and the insurgents disagreed; each claimed the other's losses had been greatest. Rebels reported the government had lost 300 fighting planes and had had 30,000 casualties. The government declared Franco had lost at least 100 planes to its 20 or 30, had lost 20,000 to 25,000 men, and had consumed $15,000,000 worth of war materials.

Women Hear War Cry

ONE of China's chief agitators for war was Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Wellesley-educated wife of the dictator. She urged women to fight Japan "according to their ability," citing the fashion in which the women of Spain are occupying the fighting lines.

"In the World war the women of every country gave their best," she declared. "The women of China are no less patriotic or capable of physical endurance.

"China is facing the gravest crisis in its history. This means we must sacrifice many of our soldiers, masses of our innocent people, much of the nation's wealth and see ruthlessly destroyed the results of our reconstruction."

New Court Bill Drafted

FOUR important provisions were contained in the new court "reform" bill reported out of the senate judiciary committee, but none of them involved any changes in or additions to the personnel of the Supreme court. The new bill provides for:

(a) Direct appeals to the Supreme court from decisions in the district courts involving the constitutionality of federal statutes.

(b) Intervention by the Department of Justice in all suits involving the validity of federal statutes.

(c) Trial of all suits to enjoin the operation of federal statutes by a court of three judges—one judge from the circuit court of appeals and two district judges.

(d) Reassignment of district court judges by the senior circuit judge of each circuit, wherever additional help may be needed to relieve congested dockets. Judges sitting away from home would receive $10 a day additional pay.

U. S. Weighs Embargo

AS THE conflict in North China blazed into open, if undeclared, warfare, the United States prepared to declare that a state of war existed between China and Japan and to place an embargo upon the shipment of arms to the two countries, under the neutrality act. The President, who has the power to declare that a state of war exists, kept in close touch with affairs in the Far East, assisted by Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Proclamation of an embargo prohibits the sale of arms, ammunitions and implements of war to the belligerent countries. It forbids loans or the extension of credit to either of them, and makes it illegal for Americans to travel upon the ships of the belligerents.

Secretary Hull said that conferences had been held among embassy attaches, commanders of foreign troops in Peiping and others, to lay plans for removing Americans and other foreign nationals from the danger zone.

It was reported that there were 223 United States military personnel and dependents and 403 American civilians registered in Tientsin, in addition to 750 American officers and men.

'Pack the White House'

WITH a roll call vote of 260 to 88, the house of representatives voted to give President Roosevelt six new secretaries at $10,000 a year each. The debate on the bill provoked some quaint comment. Republican Dewey Short of Missouri offered an amendment providing that the six new positions should be given to Elliott, Franklin, Jr., and John Roosevelt, sons of the President; Mrs. Anna Boettiger, his daughter; and "Sistie" and "Buzzie" Dall, his grandchildren. It failed to carry.

Elliott Roosevelt

Democrat Ross Collins of Mississippi offered an amendment that would provide a new secretary for each member of congress. "The President may need additional secretaries," he said. "How about the overworked members of congress? We need extra help also."

If the bill became law, it would raise the total of the President's $10,000-a-year secretaries to nine, for he already has three—James Roosevelt, Stephen Early and Marvin McIntyre.

El Caudillo Is the Boss

INSURGENT Spain has a "head man" and also has a name for him now. In Germany things are bossed by "Der Fuehrer," and Italians scurry to obey "Il Duce." Now Rebel Spain has dubbed Gen. Francisco Franco "El Caudillo." Throughout the realm on walls and fences are signs bearing the motto, "Homenaje el Caudillo"—"Obey the leader." And the people salute him by raising the right arm.

Franco's followers are protesting that he is not a fascist, but he has never announced just what form of government he will propose for the nation. There is said to be a scheme afoot to shape it along the lines of Portugal's corporative government. Since he openly declared on July 19 that he believes the restoration of a monarchy is vital to cohesion of Spain, it is believed that this is what he will eventually effect. Prince Juan, third son of the former King Alfonso XIII, is the likely candidate for the crown.

Ambition in Bloom

CONGRESSMAN SOL BLOOM of New York, who, it is said (by Congressman Bloom), is the "spittin' image" of George Washington, and once posed for a bust labeled "The Father of His Country," sponsored a brief bill in the lower house, but unfortunately (for Congressman Bloom) it was rejected—in fact it never even came to a vote.

It provided that a book be given, at the government's expense, to each naturalized citizen with his citizenship papers. The book, exhibited in the house, is a handsome affair, all done up in blue and gold. The cover contains, in large letters, the inscription: "The Story of the Constitution, by Sol Bloom. Copyright, by Sol Bloom."

'Way Back When

By JEANNE

MOTOR EXECUTIVE WAS A DAY LABORER

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN, vice president of General Motors, hardly gave promise to the casual observer of being executive material 30 year ago. Born in Denmark in 1880, he came to the United States at the age of twenty, with $30 in his pocket. His first job was as a reamer and riveter in a New York shipyard, and later he worked in the railroad shops at Salamanca, N. Y., repairing locomotive boilers. Knudsen had worked in a bicycle plant in Denmark, and he finally obtained a job as a bench hand in a similar factory in Buffalo, N. Y.

The result? In five years, Knudsen was manager of the bicycle factory, the Keim mills which Henry Ford bought in 1911. During the next ten years, he worked closely with Ford in the development of mass production of automobiles. In

1921, he joined General Motors, where he steadily advanced to his present position as one of the most prominent men in the whole automobile industry.

There is so much in liking the work you do that, even if offered more money at something I did not like, I think I would stick with the thing that appealed to me more. And I would be thinking of my own success in doing that. For, when we are working on things we like, we can put in more extra hours, we take more extra pains, we can do a better job. Doing the things we like, we tire less easily. We are inspired toward finding better ways, and we are able to contribute so much more than we may be actually paid for at the moment that advancement cannot fail to be rapid.

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FLIVVER KING WAS A SIMPLE MECHANIC

TIME is so short, so swift in passing, we should never be at loss for how to use it. The question should not be "How can I kill this evening?" but rather "Do I need to take this valuable time for fun, or is there something important I can do with it?"

Consider the life of Henry Ford. He was born on a farm near Dearborn, Mich., in 1863. The oldest of five children, Henry helped his father with the plowing, shucked corn, mowed hay, cut grain, dug potatoes, and milked cows. Time never hung heavily on his hands. Mechanically inclined, he rigged up a small machine shop on the farm and repaired watches at night for the village jeweler. After finishing the local public schools, the farmer boy left for the city to seek his fortune. In Detroit, he obtained a job as a mechanic's apprentice and the

fortune he received was $2.50 per week. When he was twenty-four he returned to the farm and ran a sawmill, experimenting in his spare time with a steam car. There was never a question in his mind about what to do with time.

His father was not in sympathy with Henry Ford's experiments, so he again went to Detroit, and worked for a power and light company as an engineer on the night shift. During the seven years that he was there he became general manager; and night after night, at home, he worked far into the morning hours in developing a gasoline motor car. Success came from his experiments at last, and in order to popularize the new vehicle, Henry Ford built racing cars and drove them himself in race after race. You know where Henry Ford stands today.

His life is the story of time well used. It is an example worth remembering the next time you are wondering "how to kill time."

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Bethesda-Somerset Swimming Meet

Twenty-five events were arranged for the swimming, track and field meet held between the Bethesda and Somerset playgrounds Thursday under the sponsorship of the Bethesda-Chevy Chase Tribune.

Included on the program were six aquatic competitions staged at 9.30 A. M. in the Glen Echo pool, while the remaining 19 contests constituted the track and field games, held at 2 P. M. on the campus of Leland Junior High School, Chevy Chase.

Instructors of the two recreational centers officiated in all but the diving contest, which was judged by Boyd Hickman, former George Washington football star and manager of Glen Echo pool for the last four years.

A trophy went to the playground scoring the greatest number of points in the day's events, while individual medals were awarded to winners of each race or game. William Prescott Allen, publisher of The Tribune, donated the prizes.

Walter Johnson, former Washington baseball idol, and Arch McDonald, The Washington Post's baseball commentator and sports announcer for Station WJSV, appeared at the track and field meet at 2 P. M., to autograph baseballs and meet children who attended.

Horse Show September 12

Another horse show will be held in the county on September 12, when the Forest Glen Council, Knights of Columbia, stages its meet in the Rock Creek Park ring, at Chevy Chase, Md. Gov. Harry W. Nice is honorary chairman of the show committee.

Douglas Wade is chairman; Vincent Lester, secretary; Paul Lee, treasurer; William V. Jouvenal, John Culver, Earl Culver, Eugene E. Ruppert, Louis C. Beall, Frank Huhn, George Mess and Robert Conroy, directors.

Channel Islands Part of Old Duchy of Normandy

The Channel islands — Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, and a number of smaller ones—are part of the old Duchy of Normandy, over which William the Conqueror ruled.

The Channel islands came under Norman rule in the Tenth century. In 1066 William overthrew the reigning British house by the battle of Hastings, and the Norman dukes became kings of England. Wars in France in the next century and a half lost them the Norman mainland domains, but not the Channel islands.

To the islanders the English king is not king but duke, having still the title of duke of Normandy, says a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The islands are administered according to their own laws and customs, and acts of the imperial parliament are not binding upon them unless they are specially included.

Jersey has a separate legal existence. Its affairs are administered by a lieutenant governor appointed by the crown. Guernsey, Alderney and Sark are under one lieutenant governor, but Guernsey and Alderney have governments of their own, while Sark is a dependency of Guernsey. There are local legislative bodies called the states.

The language spoken is a dialect of Norman-French, which varies from one island to another. There are many curious survivals of feudal customs and ceremonies of government, which are proudly and carefully observed. The islands have their own flag, the flag of Normandy, with three lions in white and scarlet.

New Orleans' Street Nmes

New Orleans streets have consecutive number names only for first to fourth and from sixth to ninth. Most of the others are named after important persons and places in the early history of the city, like Bienville, Iberville and Barracks. An avenue bears the name of Napoleon and the streets near it some of his important battles: Jena, Cadiz, Australitz, Milan, etc.

Etesian Winds

Etesian winds are winds blowing at stated times of the year, applied especially to north and northeast winds which prevail at certain seasons in the Mediterranean regions. They are due to the heat of the African Sahara, which causes a huge displacement of air due to superheating. This is supplied by the cooler air from Southern Europe.

Robin Hood Story

There is probably not any truth in the story of Robin Hood, observes a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, inasmuch as very similar tales are found in Germany and Scandinavia and appear to be part of the common heritage of all these related northern peoples. There is, at any rate, no proof of Robin Hood's existence, although the exploits of some local hero may have been the center around which the Robin Hood tales crystalized. Some authorities think he represents simply the remnant of the old Saxon race, living in perpetual defiance of the Norman conquerors.

Ground Broken for Colored Hospital

Ground was broken near Norbeck, Md., Monday for a $10,500 hospital building to serve colored residents of Montgomery County. Construction work is to be started within a month.

Dr. Webster Sewell, graduate of Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital, who now practices in Montgomery County, and his wife purchased a site for approximately $4,000 near the Seventh Street pike and Norwood road for the hospital.

Several hundred colored volunteers excavated for the foundation, while several thousand persons attended a celebration on the grounds.

The building will be one story and is to contain two six-bed wards and three private rooms, capable of accommodating a total of 15 patients; two operating rooms, staff offices, examination, treatment and waiting rooms.

Ten 4-H Girls Compete

Ten members of the Girls' 4-H Clubs of Montgomery County are eligible to compete in the State 4-H Club week, to be held at the University of Maryland from August 5 to 10.

Four of the ten are eligible because of their winning exhibits in the county girls' rally at Germantown. They are Betty Clark, of Rockville; Nancy Hambleton, Carolyn Gould and Jean Hambleton, of Somerset, whose dress exhibits were adjudged the best at the rally.

Six are eligible for the "Club Week Group" because they have previously represented the county for two years in the State contests. They are Gladys and Dorothy Fetzer, of Damascus; Jean Parent and Carolyn Barnsley, Olney, and Edwina Hambleton and Helen Bryan, Somerset.

Admitted to Citizenship

Judge Charles W. Woodward, sitting in the Montgomery County Circuit Court has admitted ten residents of the county to United States citizenship. They are Mrs. Anna Pauline Huner, Bethesda, a native of Germany; Mrs. Eleanor Sarah McCathran, Washington Grove, native of Canada; James Mullarkey, Silver Spring, native of Ireland; Leopold Bocek, Silver Spring, native of Australia; Mrs. Martha Rey, Takoma Park, native of Switzerland; Mrs. Helena P. B. Parrish, Chevy Chase, native of Ireland; Louis B. Gieser, Kensington, native of Canada; Joseph Stolaz, Gaithersburg, native of Germany; Mrs. Annette Scheltema and her husband, Theodore Scheltema, Bethesda, natives of Holland.

Ask Road Completion

A resolution imploring the Montgomery County Commissioners to throw their support behind a movement for the completion of Viers Mill road, between Rockville and Silver Spring, was presented to the board at its meeting Tuesday by the Rockville Chamber of Commerce executive committee.

The unimproved portion is a 2-mile strip midway between Rockville and Wheaton. The road furnishes virtually a direct route from Rockville and Silver Spring.

MISS PUMPHREY MARRIED

In the presence of members of the two families, Miss Mary R. Pumphrey, of Rockville, and Mr. J. Herman Cutting, of Washington, were married in the home of the bride, by Rev. John W. Rosenberger, pastor of the Rockville M. E. Church South.

The bride, who is a daughter of the late William R. Pumphrey, Sr., of Rockville, has long been connected with the United States Post Office Department, Washington. The bridegroom is also in the Government service at Washington as an attorney.

Garfield Once a Preacher

Before James A. Garfield became President he was a lay preacher in the denomination known as Campbellites or the Disciples of Christ. But no ordained minister of the gospel ever became President of the United States.

War Changed Street Name

The main street of a large French city went by the name "Royal" until the French revolution of 1789, when the name was changed to "the Street of the Republic." In the days of Napoleon the street's name was changed to "Street of the Emperor." After Napoleon's fall it became "Royal street" again; then in quick succession, in tune with politics, "Street of the Republic" and "Street of the Emperor" again, until the city fathers settled the street's name once and for all by naming it "the Street of the Head of the Executive Power."

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