STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

To Hang For Farmer's Death.

Baltimore.—Robert Robinson, colored, 26 years old, of Boone Station, Anne Arundel county, will pay the death penalty for the murder of James Elder Tydings, an aged farmer of the county, on April 26 last, before Judges Heuisler, Dobler and Dawkins, who found him guilty of murder in the first degree, he was sentenced to be hanged.

Robinson, through his counsel, Milton Dashiell, attempted to get a new trial before the Supreme Bench several days ago and the case was argued before the entire membership of the bench. The judges reached a decision denying him another trial.

Attorney Dashiell immediately filed a notice of appeal and asked the Court to order a stay of execution until the Court of Appeals can act on the case. The judges ruled that an order is not necessary, that the notice of appeal will have the effect of staying the hanging.

Woman Killed, Husband Hurt By Car.

Laurel.—Mrs. Emily L. Godfrey, wife of Charles Godfrey, was killed near Contee, about three miles south of Laurel, and her husband was severely injured, when one of the electric cars of the Laurel and Washington line struck their carriage at a crossing. The horse was killed and the carriage demolished. Mr. Godfrey was stunned and received severe cuts on the head and body.

It is stated that the horse stopped upon the tracks and, due to the fog, was not seen by the motorman of the car in time to prevent the accident. Several persons have been killed at various crossings along this line, which extends into Washington. Mrs. Godfrey is survived by her husband and one daughter, Miss Leafy Godfrey.

State's Draft Slate Clean.

Baltimore.—There were no wealthy draft-dodgers in this State, according to Special Agent W. A. Doyas, of the Department of Justice. Hundreds of drafted men failed to respond promptly to the call, but these were rounded up quickly by special agents and the military police. There were few conscientious objectors and in all the counties of the Eastern Shore there wasn't a white man who dodged his country's call, according to Mr. Doyas.

Mr. Doyas said that many months ago the local department cleared up its work as relating to men who failed to respond promptly when called to Camp Meade. No man in Maryland, it is said, is being sought for failing to answer the call.

Child Turns Black.

Hagerstown.—With his skin turned completely black, Clarence, 11-year-old son of Charles R. Rickard, near Kemp's Mill, is seriously ill from a strange disease which is baffling physicians. Dr. W. S. Richardson, Williamsport, the attending physician, has pronounced the discoloration purpora hemorrhagica, but what causes the condition is unknown. Dr. E. A. Wareham was called into consultation and confirmed Dr. Richardson's diagnosis. It is believed that something the child may have eaten caused blood poisoning, which changed the color of the skin.

Negro Is Deputy.

Hyattsville.—For the first time Prince George's county has a negro deputy sheriff. Richard Johnson, Fairmount Heights, in Seat Pleasant district, took the oath for this office in Upper Marlboro before Clerk of the Court S. D. Hall. Thomas Perry, colored, of Upper Marlboro, has been appointed keeper of the county jail in Upper Marlboro, a position heretofore held by a white man.

Orders To Organize Brigade.

Formal orders governing the reorganization of the First Brigade of the Maryland National Guard under the supervision of Brigadier General Charles D. Gaither, and providing for the formation of two batteries of field artillery in the guard, have just been issued by Adjutant General Henry M. Warfield. The two artillery units will be known as Batteries A and B. Both will be stationed at the old Pikesville Armory, and their commanding officers will be Captains Blanchard Randall, Jr., and S. Page Nelson, respectively.

General Warfield also announced the appointment of Drs. William G. Coleman and Dwight H. Mohr, of Baltimore, as majors in the Medical Corps, M. N. G. To these and to Captains Randall and Nelson commissions will be issued as of January 3.

Farmer Dies In Woods.

Hagerstown.—The dead body of Henry W. Gray, 72, retired farmer, was found Saturday evening in the old Bair swoods at Wagner's Cross Roads, where he had gone in the afternoon to cut wood. Mr. Gray left his home shortly after dinner, telling his wife that he needed the exercise. He had been warned by his physician not to exert himself because he was a sufferer from heart trouble.

STATE CAPITAL

Officers Senate And House.

SENATE.

President—Senator William I. Norris, Baltimore.

Secretary—Emerson R. Crothers, Cecil county.

Assistant Secretary — Walter C. Mann, Wicomico county.

Reading Clerk—C. Andrew Shaab, Howard county.

HOUSE.

Speaker—Millard F. Tydings, of Harford.

Chief Clerk—Albert F. Almoney, of Montgomery.

Assistant Chief Clerk—Joseph B. Bopp, of Baltimore.

Reading Clerk—Leo S. Echle, of Baltimore.

Points From Retiring Governor's Message.

The State's finances, at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1919, after all outstanding obligations of every kind, both special and general, are paid, there will be shown to be in the treasury to the credit of the State $775,692.33, and, according to the estimate of the Comptroller, there will be a net surplus of $1,028,040.33 at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1920, notwithstanding the fact that the public schools received for 1919-1920 $250,000 more than ever before as a regular appropriation, and $150,000 as a special appropriation out of the general treasury, and that $100,000 additional appropriation was made for State aid to roads and $100,000 more to meet the upkeep and maintenance of State roads.

Maryland's budget system is the model for most of the State budgets and its main principles are proposed for the national budget. It should be strengthened, not weakened. The abolishing of continuing appropriations and the adoption of the executive budget system have been vital in Maryland's fiscal system.

My experience has taught me to believe more strongly than ever in the parole system."

The Governor advocated larger salaries for school teachers.

We must continue our good roads system. It is the pride of our State. We have today in Maryland about 1,200 miles of State roads, about 463 miles of State-aided roads and about 500 miles of improved or semi-improved county roads.

The cost of legislative expenses decreased by $78,000. Some offices consolidated, others abolished and some $50,000 saved.

State printing reduced by one-half.

State Law Department created, reducing expenses $8,000.

Uniform accounting system.

Uniform fiscal year arranged for.

Conservation Commission formed.

Continuing appropriations abolished.

Appropriated $75,000 for colored tuberculosis patients.

Three Moves To Stop Prohibition.

In the House the first move to stay and withdraw Maryland's ratification of the Federal dry amendment was made by Mr. Iverson, of Baltimore City, who offered three joint resolutions bearing on this subject. All were referred to the Judiciary Committee, hereafter to be appointed.

One resolution provides that the Secretary of State be directed to withdraw and cancel Maryland's ratification of the amendment.

Another requests the President of the United States to move to stay the putting into effect of the dry amendment pending a referendum to the voters. The third provides for a referendum to the voters in Maryland in November of this year.

For Quick Compensation.

Immediate compensation of injured men and women in an industry, instead of a delay awaiting the decision of the State Commission, will be provided for in an amendment to the workmen's compensation law to be submitted to the Legislature. This was announced in a report of the Legislative Committee and the political league of the Federation of Labor. A minimum compensation of 66 2-3 per cent. of wages made by the individual, instead of 50 per cent., as at present, will also be recommended. The third recommendation will provide more adequate financial provision for medical treatment.

Metzerott Turns In Two Measures.

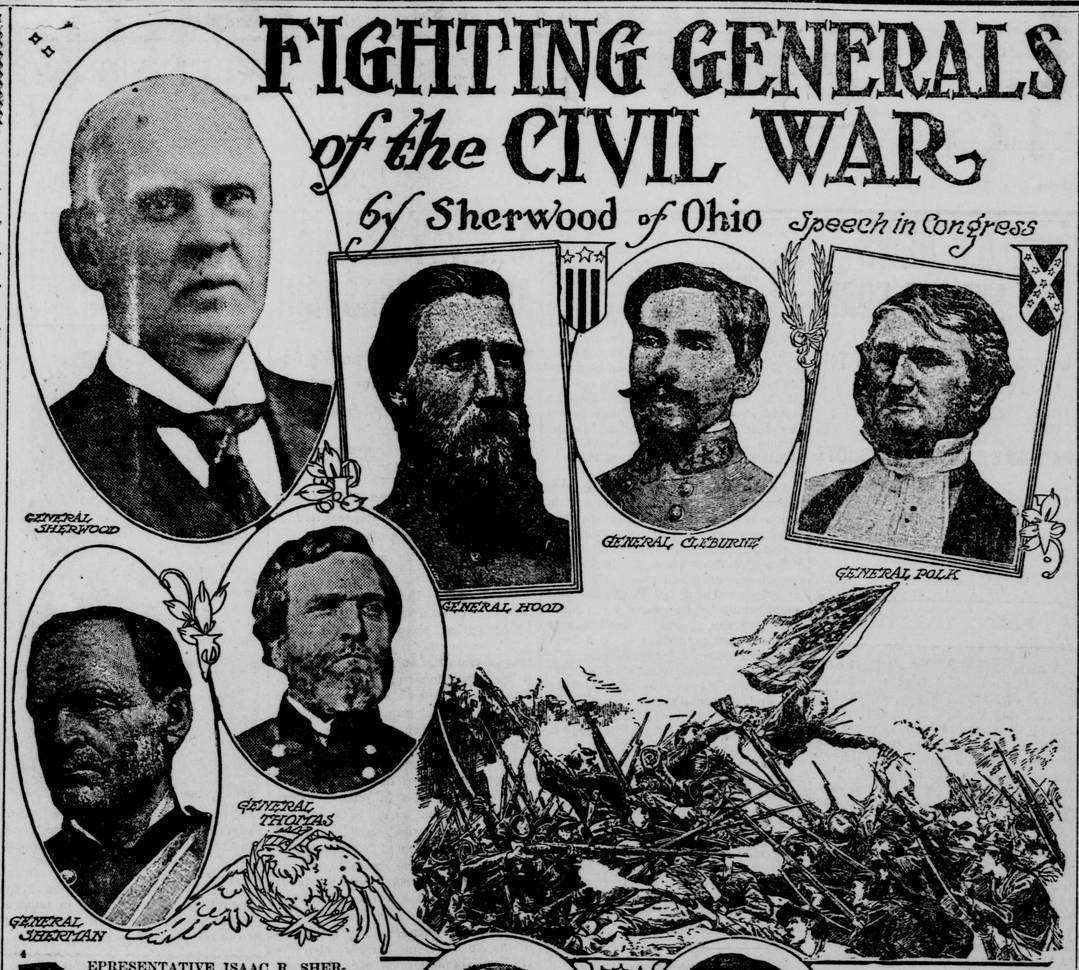
Senator Metzerott, of Prince George's, introduced two bills, the first providing for the construction of lateral roads, and the second to give increased representation to Baltimore City. Senator Frick took the stand that the introduction of bills at an opening session was unprecedented, and that bills should not be introduced until the appointment of the committees to which in the usual course of procedure they would be referred. President Norris ruled that the bills could be introduced.

Naval Tablet Unveiled.

The bronze tablet inscribed with the names of the first 800 naval volunteers in Maryland in the great war was unveiled Tuesday afternoon in the rotunda of the State House at Annapolis. Secretary Daniels, with Admiral Archibald H. Scales and Capt. W. T. Cluverius took part in the ceremonies, as well as Governor Harrington, members of the General Assembly; President Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, chairman of the tablet committee.

FIGHTING GENERALS of the CIVIL WAR

by Sherwood of Ohio Speech in Congress



REPRESENTATIVE ISAAC R. SHERWOOD of Ohio made an address in the house the other day quite out of the ordinary. Probably no other living man could have made just that speech. The house heard him with great interest, and when his time had expired gave him additional time in which to finish.

Possibly his theme may be stated as "Fighting Generals of the Civil War." In general, the debate was about the question whether or not, since the advent of long-range cannon, a general's place is on the battle front—whether or not the style of fighting has changed since the Civil war and the Spanish-American war, and Sherwood was moved to tell something about the style of fighting he saw in the Civil war.

Now, Sherwood of Ohio saw a whole lot of fighting in the Civil war. He enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio infantry April 16, 1861, and was mustered out as a brigadier general October 8, 1865. He was in 43 battles and was 123 days under fire. He was six times complimented in special orders by commanding generals for gallant conduct in battle. So, few living men have seen what he has seen.

Omitting the controversial parts, and emphasizing the historical parts of real value, General Sherwood's address was in part as follows:

Mr. Sherwood.—Now, as to the question of our style of fighting in the Civil war. There stands today, as it stood over half a century ago, in front of the town of Franklin, Tenn., on the highest point of the ridge, a large linden tree. It was half past three in the afternoon of November 30, 1864, when General Hood, commanding 75,000 veteran soldiers, rode unattended to that tree, threw the stump of the leg that was shot off at Chickamauga over the pommel of the saddle, drew out his field glass, and sat looking across the valley to the position of the Union army. It was the silence that always precedes a great battle. Presently the silence was broken by the soft strains of music which floated up from the town below. It was the Federal band playing "Just before the battle, mother." The men in gray on the hill and the men in blue in the valley below listened. There were tears in many eyes, as the pathetic words were well remembered:

"Just before the battle, mother,
I am thinking most of you."

General Hood closed his field glass, wheeled his horse, and rode back to General Stewart with the command, "General, we will charge the Federal line in front." Stewart formed his corps on the right. General Cheatham formed his corps on the left, and on the extreme right, on the Harpeth river, rested General Forrest's cavalry. A cannon on the ridge sounded the signal for the charge. With bayonets fixed the heavy columns, all veterans, marched with a steady and even tread down the slope. The fiercest and bloodiest battle of the centuries was on. I say that because it is a fact that more men were lost in that battle in proportion to the number of troops engaged than in any battle that was ever fought on either continent. Hood's losses were over 40 per cent.

The hottest part of the line was a black-locust thicket just at the right of the Columbia Pike. I was at that part of the line. I have a distinct recollection of that locust thicket, and I can see now, as I saw then, that waving line of shining bayonets as it rushed to the works with that defiant rebel yell, and the mad and murderous conflict that followed. My horse, Firefly, a coal black that I had ridden in many conflicts from Rocky Face to Atlanta, was shot. But I was young and spry then and was at the front to witness the culmination of the charge.

On the left of my command the Federal lines gave way. And this is something historical, on which historians and Horace Greeley, the Count de Paris, Governor Cox of Ohio, General Banks of Mississippi, Gen. Basil Duke, and John Trotwood Moore of Tennessee have written conflicting accounts. I am going to clear that up. On the left of my command the Federal lines gave way. General Cleburne was abreast of that charging line. He fell just at the left of my brigade. As the Confederates rushed on the Federal line of battle a grey figure on a chestnut horse rode diagonally across the front of the charging column. The horse went down within 50 yards of the breastworks. The rider arose, waved his sword, and led his men on foot to the ramparts; then his brave form staggered and fell against the Federal line, pierced with minie balls. His corps was swept back under a terrific fire of musketry, nearly one-half either killed or wounded. This was Gen. Pat Cleburne. [Applause.]

A few yards on the Confederate right Gen. George W. Gordon of Tennessee, who was also abreast of the charging line, fell just under the fresh earth of the breastworks. He was wounded and captured, as he refused to fall back. Near this spot Gen. John Adams also fell. He stood upon the parapet and was fatally shot, his horse falling across the breastworks. General Carter fell mortally wounded before reaching the Federal battle line. General Stahl reached the ditch; he stood on the bodies of the dead and gave commands and rallied his men. Just in front of my line, facing the locust thicket, General Cockrell of Missouri was wounded, but not fatally. Not a hundred yards away lay General Granbury dead. He died leading the brave Texans to the works. A minute more and General Stahl fell, mortally wounded. General Walthall of Mississippi, afterward United States senator, had two horses shot under him. Twelve Confederate generals were either dead or wounded. Colonels were commanding divisions, captains were commanding brigades.

More generals were killed in that eight hours' struggle in front of that little Tennessee town than were killed in the two days' fight at Chickamauga or the three days' fight at Gettysburg, where three times as many soldiers were in battle. And let me emphasize this with the statement that more brigadier and major generals were killed at Franklin in that eight hours' fight than in the whole world war of four years and over where nearly 18,000,000 soldiers were in the hell of battle. [Applause.]

I was colonel, commanding the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio, just to the right of the old cotton gin, and just in front of a grove of black locusts. Early in the fight Colonel Lowrey of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, and Col. Leroy Clark of the One Hundred and Eighty-Third Ohio, were killed, which left me the ranking officer of the battle line of the brigade, which I commanded to the end of the struggle. My regiment suffered, both in officers and men, the largest casualty list of any regiment in the Union army. [Applause.] I had only eight officers alive and not wounded in ten companies.

During my four years' service I was compelled to witness the agonizing aftermath of over 40 battlefields. I saw the brave and intrepid General Harker go undaunted to his death in the charge on Kenesaw mountain. General Harker was the idol of his soldiers. I saw that splendid Ohio soldier, General McPherson, the handsomest mounted general in our army, brought on a stretcher to the left of my command at the Howard house in the Battle of Atlanta, just as his great soul had departed to the unknown world.

General Sherman was the commander in chief of the Union army in the memorable Atlanta campaign. I commanded the brigade skirmishers the day of the Atlanta battle of July 22, 1864, and established a front skirmish line in easy view of the Confederate breastworks. General Sherman came to my outpost and, standing in front of a tree, took out his field glass to survey the Confederate lines. Just then a sharpshooter concealed in the foliage of a tree made a line shot at General Sherman, the bullet piercing the tree about two feet above his head. But he never took down his field glass. [Applause.] Only a few minutes later the roar of artillery and infantry was heard on our left. General McPherson was killed; our left flank was doubled up in confusion. Gen. John A. Logan, mounted on his war horse, Black Jack, rode to the front, rallied our staggering battalions, and saved our army. [Applause.] Again, at Chickamauga, Maj. Gen. James B. Steadman of Ohio came to the front with a division of volunteers in the most critical period of the conflict. General Steadman rode abreast the front of his charging battalions. His horse was shot dead in that hell of fire. He mounted another horse and saved his battle lines. [Applause.]

It will be remembered that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander in chief of the Confederate army in the fierce battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862, was shot and mortally wounded riding his war horse and rallying the battle lines.

I commanded the brigade skirmish line the day of the battle of Pine mountain, at the right of Kenesaw, June 14, 1864. I saw the cannon shot fired that killed Lieut. Gen. Leonidas Polk on the Confederate front.

That great Virginian, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, the idol of the boys behind the guns, appeared, amid wild applause, along the battle lines just before the final charge December 16, 1864, in the three days' battle of Nashville.

In the battle of Resaca I saw Gen. Joe Hooker in the full uniform of a major general—yellow sash and all the plumes—riding at the extreme front, almost abreast of our advance line. He was mounted on a powerful high-headed bay stallion, red-nostrilled and furious, the most daring and inspiring figure I ever saw on a battle field. [Applause.]

In the battle of Burnt Hickory, Ga., I saw Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, the maimed soldier who lost his good right arm in the Battle of Chancellorsville, ride the battle line in the hottest moment of the conflict, enthusing and encouraging the men behind the guns.

In the Civil war, from '61 to '65, we lost—killed in battle and died of wounds—121 general officers. Of this number 75 were Confederate generals and 46 were Union generals. We lost 12 major generals, and the Confederates lost 11. We lost 34 brigadier generals, and the Confederates 64.

Their loss was greater than ours because of the fact that Secretary of War Stanton, instead of making generals commanders of brigades, took the ranking colonel. This was true in all the campaigns in which I participated; and if you will get the fatality lists of colonels you will find that the losses on both sides were about equal. The Confederates lost four lieutenant generals—Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall Jackson), Leonidas Polk, Ambrose P. Hill, and Albert Sidney Johnston.

We have made 11 soldiers and generals president of the United States; all generals but two, McKinley and Roosevelt.

George Washington, our first president, was our first commanding general. He had four horses shot under him, always at the front of battles.

Our soldier presidents all had solid battle records.

I know that the map of the world has been changed, and that we are in the midst of the most momentous epoch of all history. But I believe the future is safe; that democracy under our flag is safe. [Prolonged applause, the members rising.]

FOSTER TRAVELING IN AIR

Swiss Authorities Have Established a Regular Biweekly Service Under Government Control.

Now that the world can devote itself to peaceful problems, the proverbial progressive spirit of the Swiss has again been remarkably displayed in the field of aviation. The Swiss government has voted a credit of 1,300,000 francs annually for its air service and has assigned 30 new Swiss Haeffeli military airplanes to its aviation stations. The stations, under federal control, have just been established at Geneva, Berne, Lausanne, Lugano, St. Gall and Frauenfeld and other stations are to be established at Basle and Lucerne.

Concurrently with this announcement comes word from Frederick Dossenbach of the Swiss information bureau of the establishment of regular air passenger lines in Switzerland.

"Had it not been for the war," Mr. Dossenbach says "travel by airplane from peak to peak would no doubt by this time be a daily occurrence."

The Modern Way.

"What is your diagnosis, doctor?"

"Well, I find that you have a little inflammation in the ears; your throat is slightly affected; your digestive organs are not functioning properly, and there is evidence of bronchitis."

"But can you fix me up?"

"Well, I advise that you go to Doctor Tappem for your ears; across the street you will find Doctor Swallow, who is a throat specialist, and Doctor Pepsin will understand your digestive difficulties. As to your bronchitis you should see a good lung expert at once.

"But isn't there anything the matter with me that you can cure?"

"Yes, you have a $10 bill in your wallet, I'll relieve you of that."

"CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP" IS CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from stomach, liver and bowels.

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California."
—Adv.

Still on Trial.

"Do you believe in woman suffrage?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Meekton, "for the present. But we've been talking it over, and unless Henrietta gets elected to some office or another pretty soon I shouldn't be surprised if our family were to change its mind and call it a failure."

LET "DANDERINE" BEAUTIFY HAIR

Girls! Have a mass of long, thick, gleamy hair

Let "Danderine" save your hair and double its beauty. You can have lots of long, thick, strong, lustrous hair. Don't let it stay lifeless, thin, scraggly or fading. Bring back its color, vigor and vitality.

Get a 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter to freshen your scalp; check dandruff and falling hair. Your hair needs this stimulating tonic, then its life, color, brightness and abundance will return—Hurry!—Adv.

Would Be All Right.

Bernice asked her mother what she was going to do today. Her mother said she was going to wash the windows. Bernice answered: "Oh, mother, don't; it's going to rain." Whereupon Dorothy, aged three, said: "Mother, you wash them. You can hang them in the attic."

DYED CHILD'S COAT AND HER OLD SKIRT

"Diamond Dyes" Made Faded, Shabby Apparel So Fresh and New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods,—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings—everything!

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card. —Adv.

Hot Ice.

Prof. Bridgman of Harvard has succeeded in making ice by squeezing water—and the ice is so hot that it will make alcohol boil.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, Ohio.

Did His Best.

Sallie Slim—I saw Jack put his arm around you.

Addie Pose—You didn't, either.

Sallie—Well, then, as far around as he could get it.—Boston Transcript.

Garfield Tea was your Grandmother's Remedy for every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.—Adv.

Rumor is like butter; once it has been spread you can do nothing more with it.

A torpid liver condition prevents proper food assimilation. Tone up your liver with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills. They act gently and surely. Adv.

A man's descriptive ability usually goes lame when he attempts to tell about a woman's hat.