STATE CAPITAL

Senate Committees.

Agriculture and Labor—Senators Mish, Stifler, Harrison, Wolfe, Legg, Burdette, Sproesser, Bartlett and Snader.

Amendments to the Constitution—Senator Mitchell, Frick, Biggs, Wolfe, Brady, Mish, Metzerott, Robins and Sproesser.

Article 3, Section 24—Senators Wolfe, Russell, Stifler, Legg and Speicher.

Civil Service and Election Reform—Senators Mitchell, Harrison, Crothers, Biggs, Stifler, Mish, Speicher, Nuttle and Metzerott.

Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Senators Legg, Disheroon, Russell, Brady, Harrison, Bartlett, Robins, Parran and Nuttle.

Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries—Senators Legg, Brady, Russell, Mitchell, Disheroon, Robins, Gibson, Bartlett and Parran.

Corporations — Senators Stifler, Biggs, Brady, Wolfe, Legg, Grason, Mitchell, Speicher, Goodall, Parran and Eppler.

Education — Senators Disheroon, Harrison, Crothers, Wolfe, Mitchell, Goodell, Nuttle, Gibson, Burdette.

Elections — Senators Crothers, Mitchell, Harrison, Disheroon, Frick, McIntosh, Nuttle, Speicher, Metzerott.

Executive Nominations — Senators Wolfe, Biggs, McIntosh, Mitchell, Mish, Legg, Sproesser, Eppler and Speicher.

Federal Relations—Senators Grason, Brady, Frick, McIntosh, Russell, Eppler and Gibson.

Finance—Senators McIntosh, Stifler, Mish, Wolfe, Harrison, Crothers, Biggs, Brady, Speicher, Sproesser and Snader.

Fish and Game—Senators Crothers, Stifler, Brady, Grason, Russell, Mish, Mitchell, Goodell, Nuttle, Gibson and Bartlett.

Inspections—Senators Russell, Wolfe, Brady, Legg, Goodell, Nuttle and Metzerott.

Insurance, Fidelity, Security and Loan Companies — Senators Biggs, Crothers, Mitchell, Legg, Stifler, Metzerott, Eppler, Nuttle and Sproesser.

Judicial Proceedings — Senators Frick, Crothers, Mitchell, Legg, Grason, Biggs, McIntosh, Metzerott, Eppler, Sproesser and Speicher.

Library—Senators Harrison, Russell, Stifler, Grason, Disheroon, Nuttle, Burdette, Robins and Gibson.

Militia — Senator Grason, Mish, Stifler, Crothers, Disheroon, Russell, Frick, Sproesser, Eppler, Nuttle and Robins.

Pensions—Senators Speicher, Nuttle, Metzerott, Parran, Gibson, Robins, Snader, Russell and Grason.

Printed Bills—Senators Crothers, Grason, Wolfe and Gibson.

Printing—Senators Mitchell, Stifler, Crothers, Harrison, Legg, Burdette, Snader, Parran and Bartlett.

Public Buildings at Annapolis—Senators Brady, Biggs, Crothers, Disheroon, Stifler, Burdette, Bartlett, Snader and Metzerott.

Railroads and Canals — Senators Crothers, Frick, Stifler, Mish, Grason, Nuttle, Goodell, Eppler and Sproesser.

Retrenchment of Expenses of State Government—Senators Stifler, Russell, Mish, Harrison, Disheroon, Bartlett, Burdette and Parran.

Revaluation and Assessment—Senators Harrison, Legg, Russell, Disheroon, Mish, Bartlett, Burdette, Robins and Parran.

Roads and Highways — Senators Harrison, Legg, Brady, Mish, Disheroon, Stifler, Snader, Parran and Goodell.

Rules—President Norris, Senators McIntosh and Speicher.

Sanitary Conditions of the State—Senators Mitchell, Disheroon, Mish, Harrison, Goodell, Bartlett and Robins.

Supervision of Employes—Senators Russell, Wolfe, Mitchell, Mish and Speicher.

Temperance—Senators Brady, Grason, Frick, Burdette and Eppler.

Another gun in the antidry battery was opened up when Delegates Dimarco, of Baltimore City, introduced his bill providing for the sale of beer containing not more than 5 per cent. of alcohol and cutting the license fee in half. Speaker Tydings referred this bill to the Temperance Committee.

Like the Iverson bills attacking prohibition, the Dimarco measure will, to a certain extent, smoke out the dry element in the House, and while it is felt that the Volstead enforcement law will operate against the success of the fight against the drys, the sentiment which these bills may evoke is not to be ignored.

Maryland having learned a lesson from the way in which the "wets" cinched prohibition tightly on the country, and possibly agitated over the drive of the "suffs," any more additions to the Federal Constitution, says Delegate Iverson, of Baltimore City, should be submitted to the electors of each state. To pave the way for this he introduced a joint resolution in the House calling on the Maryland delegation in Congress to endeavor to have the Fifth Article of the Federal Constitution amended to permit this.

Elkton. — Charles S. Derrickson, aged about 80 years, a wealthy farmer living near Bunker Hill Flour Mill, Second district, is in a serious condition as the result of being waylaid, beaten and robbed. He went to the stable, when he was then grabbed by the throat and dealt a heavy blow with some blunt instrument. His wife hearing his cries, found him in a semi-conscious condition and bleeding. A search was made for the assailant, but without success. An open-face watch and about $10 were taken from the victim.

POINTS IN GOVERNOR RITCHIE'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Maryland is ready to meet challenge of radical lawlessness if it shows its head in this State. Legislation at variance with fundamentals of Democracy must be opposed.

Class or sectional interests must not be favored.

Too much regulatory legislation now. More of it might readily impair business incentive and initiative.

Road building to continue from federal, state and county funds. Bond issue of $15,000,000 urged. City contribution to roads too high for return obtained.

More revenue needed for state, but every effort must be made to hold taxes down.

Extensive state institutional constructive program for the present is inadvisable.

Public economy is governmental business to be practiced.

Increase pay for police and school teachers.

Merit system bill ready for introduction.

Will support increased representation.

Repeats opposition to prohibition.

Good-bye, brass buttons! Good-bye, strictly "honorary titles." The old-time colonels, generals and captains of the Governor's staff are among the personalities and things likely to fall before Governor Ritchie's apparent disregard for precedent. There is in preparation a bill which is to be introduced shortly that prescribes certain qualification for "staff" officers. These qualifications will require membership and commission of the desired rank within the national guard. Otherwise no buttons can be worn—that is brass ones. This bill, if passed, and it is understood that it is going to have the support of Governor Ritchie, will do away with the old-time "governor's staff."

"Real Military Rank," capable of making good in the field, will be the criterion on which the appointments to the governor's staff will be based should the measure be passed.

This, with the measure providing for the reorganization of the Maryland National Guard are now in course of preparation by the corps of military experts in the office of Adjutant General Henry M. Warfield.

Delegate Rudolph Nichol, of Allegany, who served as a private in the A. E. F. and knows what a Boch looks like when the sights of a United States Army rifle furnish the telescope for the view, wants the fortunes made by the stay-at-homes during the world war to contribute the funds from which will be drawn the bonus that Maryland's sailors, soldiers and marines shall receive from the State. Backing up Mr. Nichol are his fellow-members in the House from Allegany, including Garland W. Powell, who won a captain's commission in the United States Air Service during the war, and Senator George Louis Eppler. They want the state to pay a bonus to the service men of Maryland.

The Alleganians would have Maryland give to each soldier, sailor, marine and nurse $10 per month for each month they served overseas in the service of their country, "as a token of appreciation of the character and spirit of their patriotic service and to perpetuate such appreciation as a part of the history of the State of Maryland."

The first bill increasing representation in the General Assembly was introduced by Delegate George W. Iverson, Jr., of Baltimore city, and creates six legislative districts for Baltimore, with a senator for each district, and creates a sliding scale of population as a basis for increased representation from the counties.

While aiming for the goal of increased representation for the city, the Iverson bill differs from the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Metzerott, of Prince Georges county, and also from the measure being drafted in Baltimore City in the proposed increase in the number of lawmakers from Baltimore City falling short of the number said to be wanted by the political lights of Baltimore.

As an amendment to the state Constitution would be necessary to change the representation as it now stands, the bill provides for the submission of the amendment to the qualified voters of the entire state.

A loaf of bread must show on its face just how honest it is if a bill introduced by Senator Metzerott becomes law during the present session of the Maryland General Assembly. Briefly here is what Senator Metzerott's bill provides:

When bread is sold, or offered for sale—whether it be a loaf, a roll, a biscuit or a bun—it must tell the public just how much the baker thought it weighed before he put it on the market. Under the supervision of the State Health Department and the health officers of the smaller cities and the counties, each loaf must show in letters "not less than one-quarter of an inch high" the weight of this particular unit of the staff of life. If the "baked in" weight of the loaf or roll does not fit when the bread is put on a scale by the skeptical housewife, penalties ranging from $1 to $25 can be collected upon conviction.

Oakland. — Mrs. Margaret Frances Collins, of Grafton, W. Va., who was married to Luther Amos Collins in Oakland when she was 15 years of age, has entered suit for divorce, claiming she was deceived; that her husband is a colored man. Mrs. Collins is a comely young woman. She alleges that in obtaining the marriage license Collins swore that she was 17 years old, when she was but 15, and that he was a white man, but she has since learned that he has negro blood in his veins.

DURING the past two years the methods of production and conservation employed by the farmers of this country have advanced 20 years of peace times. Prior to 1914, and even up to the declaration of war by the United States, there were farmers in every community who were not interested in county agents, farmers' institutes, the agricultural colleges, or the United States department of agriculture. But when war was declared and Uncle Sam asked the farmers to grow more foodstuffs of every kind, those who had before assumed an attitude of indifference responded to the call. Throughout the nation these farmers, with a spirit of patriotism and an additional inducement of fair prices and an assurance of reasonable compensation for their expenditures, called upon the federal department and other agencies that could give them information. The attitude as well as the spirit of the farmers changed from peace-time to war-time farming.

Improved methods and practices adopted and now being applied have come to stay. In future farming methods there should be little question as to the practice of the man who has treated his oats for smut and has increased his yield; the man who has applied fertilizer to his wheat and has increased his crops five to ten bushels an acre; the man who has sought information on the feeding of cattle and has found that by adding protein to the ration he can produce a pound of beef with nine pounds of corn where the old ration required 13 pounds of grain; the man who was encouraged to build a silo through which he is able to feed a carload of cattle with the crops from 16 acres of land when before it required 26 acres. Men who have learned these lessons, have seen the result, and have profited by them, are not going back to old-time methods. Farmers are reaching out in a broader way for additional aid.

Last fall farmers planted 49,000,000 acres of wheat, and while the early prospective yield was reduced to some extent by reason of adverse weather and insect enemies, a crop of approximately a billion bushels is the result. This huge crop is the direct result of the good methods of farming that were employed in the fall of 1918. There were more tons of fertilizer applied to this wheat than during any previous year. There was more early plowing. There was better cultivation. There was better selection of varieties and better treatment of the seed. There was more top-dressing of the crop with straw and manure than ever was known in any other year. Part of the crop was due to favorable weather in some localities, some just to plain luck, but the big results achieved in the wheat fields all over the country was due to the improved methods employed by farmers.

There is large and sufficient evidence to show that agriculture has made a rapid, sure, and substantial advance. If that is true, then agriculture will not readily revert.

At no time has the farmer been called upon to give greater attention to the business side of his operations. In this day of high-priced land, labor, seed, fertilizer, machinery, and other materials and equipment, careful attention must be given to economical production. Industrial plants have found it necessary to introduce the cost-accounting system in order that the cost of each part manufactured may be determined. In the same way, farmers must conduct their business and know more definitely the desirable and profitable lines of production.

Not every farmer has it within his power to increase his acreage, but he can very materially increase his income by judiciously increasing the size of his business. There is one way of doing this that seems to be open to farmers in practically all parts of the country. The simplest and surest way for the land-locked farmer to make more money is to produce more and better live stock. There is but limited opportunity for expansion in the production of the intensively grown crops, but there is great opportunity for expansion in the breeding and sale of all classes of live stock.

In the case of 42 farms surveyed in Henry county, Indiana, by the department of agriculture, 11 made an average labor income of $1,423 a year. These farms kept the most live stock, averaging 62 animal units—that is, 62 full-grown cattle, or their equivalent in smaller animals. Sixteen farms made an average labor income of $479. These farms kept live stock averaging 19 animal units per farm. Fifteen farms made an average labor income of but $1. Not one of these farms kept more than 15 animal units.

Dividing these farms into three groups according to the number of animals to an acre, the same tendency is shown. The more heavily stocked the farm the larger the labor income.

A specific example of what can be accomplished by raising more and better stock, is that of a corn-belt farm, formerly managed as a straight-grain farm, that for the past five years has been operated as a hog farm. The system followed is rather unusual, in that but one litter is raised each year, the sows bred being gilts, which are fattened and sold after their pigs have been weaned. The pigs, put on full feed on self-feeders, are sold when from six to seven months old. Enough hogs are bought to hog down the corn crop. The profits realized are far in advance of those realized under the old system. For the past three years, respectively, the net returns from the hog enterprise alone have been $1,259, $1,859, and $3,733.

It should be borne in mind in this connection, however, that, just as a large acreage may be a handicap rather than an advantage unless used to advantage, so live stock may be a liability rather than an asset unless the quality of the animals is high. The more scrub cows a man has the worse off he is if he persists in trying to produce milk from them, and in some cases the quickest way to increase net returns is to sell a bunch of canners.

The high-class hog and the high-class cow, each in its own field, has no equal in efficiency in turning raw products into human food, but until we realize the wide difference in efficiency between the scrub cow producing 2,000 pounds of milk and the animal yielding 7,000 pounds of milk, or between the razorback hog and the hog that converts corn into pork rapidly and economically, we are not in a position to make the most of this fact.

So the farmer who seeks to increase his business by going into live stock enterprises will make a grave mistake unless he pays strict attention to the vital question of quality of stock. It is not necessary to begin with expensive registered animals, for good grade stock will serve, but it is essential that great care be exercised in selecting the individual animals that are to serve as the foundation of the herd or flock. When such care is taken, however, there is no safer way for the farmer to increase the size of his business than by intensive production of live stock.

National Farmers' Union

Senator Capper of Kansas recently put into the Congressional Record resolutions and recommendations adopted by the National Farmers' union at its annual convention in Memphis, Tenn., as follows:

"First, We indorse the Kenyon-Anderson bill, which embodies important recommendations of the federal trade commission designed to correct the abuses and extortions that exist in the meat-packing industry and urge its immediate enactment by congress.

"Second. We indorse the Capper-Hersman bill to give the farmers of the republic the privilege of organizing and conducting collective bargaining associations, based on co-operative principles, but we ask that proper safeguards be included in such legislation to prevent corporations from taking advantage of its provisions.

"Third. We favor an amendment to the federal loan act that will enable a man without a farm but possessing an established reputation for honesty, frugality, and industry to secure loans from the federal land bank up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the land. We also ask that the maximum rate of annual payment, including amortization, shall not exceed 5 per cent.

"Fourth. We insist that the secretary of agriculture should be a practical working farmer, and that the indorsement of farm organizations should receive due consideration in the selection of men for that office.

"Fifth. That the highest rates of taxes levied during the war on incomes, corporations, and excess profits be continued until the full cost of the war has been paid, and that the government also levy a tax on the value of land and other natural resources held for speculative purposes.

"Sixth. We urge the adoption of a far-seeing, patriotic policy for the reclamation of the waste lands of all sections of the country for the purpose of enlarging the area of agricultural productions.

"Seventh. We demand the most vigorous enforcement of all federal laws to prevent the immigration of undesirable aliens, and we also urge the prompt deportation of all aliens seeking to overthrow our government and destroy our free institutions.

Eighth. We believe that the principle of co-operation should be applied to the solution of our marketing and industrial problems, to the advantage of the producing, consuming, and laboring classes.

"Ninth. We are opposed to the maintenance of war-time armaments in time of peace and to any system of military organization that includes universal military training."

Oyster Shells for Poultry

Oyster shell is not needed by chicks, but pullets and hens do better for having oyster shell as a regular part of their ration. This was proved by the New York agricultural experiment station some years ago, when a poultry writer condemned the use of oyster shell as unnecessary. The New York station proved that a pound of oyster shell contains enough lime to manufacture about seven dozen eggs. This should not be fed in the mash. Fowls know more about what they need to eat than we do. If they have the shell, ground bone, meat scraps and grit in hoppers before them, with a variety of ground grains in dry mash, they will balance their ration better than we can balance it for them.

Combat Vermin on Animals

It doesn't take much argument to convince the owner of lousy stock that relief measures should be inaugurated to combat the lice and relieve the animals. Lice show on animals usually in the late winter and early spring months. The harm they do is then very apparent. Stock owners usually busy themselves when the life and thrift of the infested animal is seriously involved. But it takes greater argument to get the average stock owner to combat lice on animals that do not look lousy. Lousy spring animals were also lousy fall animals. The only difference is in the number of lice. Why not kill the few lice now that apparently do no harm, instead of the many that have done harm?

Fertilizer on Grass Lands

To keep up the organic matter of the soil and thereby improve the fertility it is important to maintain good sod. In other words, it is a mistake to keep mowing a field until the yields of hay are no longer profitable and then plow up the sod for some other crop. If a field is to be mown more than once a year it should be fertilized each year after the first with either manure or commercial fertilizer. Nothing is better for a top-dressing than manure, which may be applied when weather permits at any time during the winter. If manure is not available equal parts of nitrate of soda and field phosphate should be applied at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds of the mixture to an acre.

Talk of Navy Chaperons

Possibility of Something New Developing in the Life Led by the Joyous "Gob."

The rumor is spreading that the navy is to equip its ships with chaperons.

The hitherto inalienable privilege of a gob has been to do all the harmless lovemaking he can find time for during his stay in port, says the Kansas City Star. Riverside drive is festooned with clean-looking kids hand-holding with nice-looking girls. The gobs and the girls go to shows together and take bus rides together and kiss each other with youthful candor. No chaperon can control them on the streets. But the girls are permitted to visit the gobs on board ship, and it is felt that navy neatness is somewhat impaired by the spectacle of young couples spooning behind every gun.

So the navy may have chaperons. Whether they are to accompany the ships on their cruises, or to respond to danger signals only when the fleet is in an American port, has not yet been settled. Nor is it likely that the navy recruiters will tell would-be gobs too much about the chaperons.

Napoleon's Eagle Failed as Symbol.

When Prince Louis Napoleon made his theatrical attempt to usurp the throne of France from Louis Philippe, he carried with him from England a real live eagle, which it was intended to liberate on landing, in the hope that it would circle around the prince's head as a symbol of victory. It was bought at Gravesend for a pound from a boy who had kept it chained up as a pet. When the expedition landed at Boulogne the bird was set free, but instead of soaring around as a symbol of the Napoleonic dynasty, it flew straight away and sought shelter in the slaughterhouse of Boulogne.

ASPIRIN INTRODUCED BY "BAYER" IN 1900

Look for name "Bayer" on the tablets, then you need never worry.

If you want the true, world-famous Aspirin, as prescribed by physicians for over eighteen years, you must ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin."

The "Bayer Cross" is stamped on each tablet and appears on each package for your protection against imitations.

In each package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" are safe and proper directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuritis, and for Pain in general.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

To Supply Natural Gas Deficiency.

It is expected that in the near future artificial gas for heating purposes will be substituted largely for natural gas in the Pittsburgh and other districts where a considerable shortage in supply of natural gas has developed. This was the prediction made at a conference held recently under the auspices of the public service commission in Pittsburgh. The Philadelphia company, which has been a large supplier of natural gas for many years, it is stated, is now prepared to supply 7,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas per day, and expects in the near future to be able to supply 30,000,000 cubic feet of artificial gas per day.

A Feeling of Security

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root.

It is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything.

It is nature's great helper in relieving and overcoming kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

If you need a medicine, you should have the best. On sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to try this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

No Pie for Dinner.

The other evening I had a girl friend and her husband over for dinner. I had baked a nice peach pie and set it on the porch swing to cool. It was rather warm in the house and my friend's husband went out on the porch to get some fresh air. It was getting dark and I, busy preparing dinner, forgot all about the pie until I heard a loud exclamation. The young man had sat in the hot pie. I don't know when I was more embarrassed. We had no pie for dinner and I'm sure our guest was uncomfortable during the remainder of the evening.—Exchange.

SEE SHABBY, FADED GARMENTS TURN NEW

"Diamond Dyes" Make Old Apparel Fresh and Stylish.

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.

Self-Sacrifice.

Parent—Of course, as my daughter is of age she can suit herself as to marrying you, but the day she does I shall cut her off without a cent.

Suitor—In that case, it's all off. I could not think of depriving a young lady of her inheritance.—Boston Transcript.

RECIPE FOR GRAY HAIR.

To half pint of water add 1 oz. Bay Rum, a small box of Barbo Compound, and ¼ oz. of glycerine. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the desired shade. Any druggist can put this up or you can mix it at home at very little cost. It will gradually darken streaked, faded gray hair, and will make harsh hair soft and glossy. It will not color the scalp, is not sticky or greasy, and does not rub off.—Adv.

Sympathetic.

"Those two people ought always to go together."

"Why so?"

"Because one has a stitch in his side, and the other 'hems' in his speech."

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scalp

On retiring gently rub spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Make them your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear skin and soft, white hands.—Adv.

Had Been There Before.

"What's the next film?"

"A comedy, I infer. Everybody looks resigned."—Life.

If Worms or Tapeworm persist in your system, it is because you have not yet tried the real Vermifuge, Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot." One dose does the work. Adv.

If we always prepare ourselves for the worst that may happen, we will never be disappointed.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney troubles, take Garfield Tea.—Adv.

Yes, Alfred, a wife is called the better half because she usually gets the better of the other half.