STATE CAPITAL

Annapolis.—

Prince George county seems to be in for a hot fight over whether or not Upper Marlboro is to continue to be the county seat. While no legislation has actually appeared, it is understood that one element in the county wants to move the seat of county government to Seat Pleasant. To this end circulars have been distributed through the county urging the voters to appeal to their members in the Assembly urging the change. The appeal in favor of the removal of the county seat declares that 95 per cent. of the people of the county are inconvenienced and dissatisfied with the present location. Attention is called to the fact that the seat of county government was established there over 100 years ago, when it was the center of county population, which is not now the case.

After having the county seat moved by legislative enactment and putting up a new courthouse, erected on land to be donated by the citizens of Seat Pleasant, the plan is to have the present courthouse and grounds at Marlboro turned over to the school board of the county for use in an educational line.

Evidence in the contested election of Frank T. Benson, Republican Delegate from Cecil county, was filed in the House and referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Benson was elected by 16 votes. Various allegations were made in support of the claim of the Democrats that their candidate had won the right to a seat, but it is the belief that Benson will be confirmed. He was sworn in on the opening day.

Senator Barlett launched his legislative fight to abolish the office of state commissioner of motor vehicles. He offered two bills designed to place the issuance of automobile licenses in the hands of the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City and of the clerks of the circuit courts in the several counties. The corps of traffic police maintained under Commissioner Baughman to enforce respect for the motor traffic regulations is also abolished and their duties placed in the hands of the sheriffs and similar policing agencies.

The bills, against which a fight will be made by the state administration as well as the Automobile Club of Maryland, were referred to the Finance Committee.

Governor Ritchie will consider the offer of John T. Stone, president of the Maryland Casualty Company, to sell to the state the tower building at Baltimore street and Guilford avenue, for use as a headquarters for the state boards and commissions which require offices in this city.

Protection of the employe or other victim of accidents on railroad from the technical bug-a-boo of "contributory negligence" is provided in a bill offered by Senator Eppler, of Allegany. Senator Eppler's bill is designed to have the state courts apply the same rules against both interstate and intrastate railroads as apply under the Federal statutes in United States courts, where damages are sued for against interstate lines. The bill has the endorsement of the railroad brotherhoods. It will just as certainly meet with the active opposition of the railroad companies.

Dimarco, of Baltimore city, was sponsor for a bill asking for the increase of the pay of police matrons from $1,000 to $1,200 a year, and for the increase of the pay of the police department charwomen from $10 to $15 a week.

Speaker Tydings assigned all the House employes to their duties. Four stenographers are still needed. There will be some switching of members of committees, found necessary in order to expedite coming work.

Governor Ritchie sent to the Senate for confirmation the following nominations, all for the position of notary public: George H. Seller and Frank Willenburg, Jr., both of Baltimore city, and Effie Clarkson, of Anne Arundel county.

The suffragists have begun their direct attack. The other morning every member of the General Assembly found on his desk a petition signed by Post Adjutant F. Grace Bell Micheau, Post No. 44, a feminine auxiliary of the American Legion, asking him to vote for the ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment.

"Every voter in Maryland, counting each voter as the head of a family, has upon his shoulder a combined national, state and county debt which totals $8,500," declared Delegate Vernon N. Simmons, minority floor leader. "This is more than most voters can save in a lifetime. How is this debt going to be paid?"

"Extravagance in government and extravagance in living has brought the country to this pass; the immediate stopping of extravagant spending is the one thing that is going to do much to remedy our condition."

With the passing of the war emergency and the return of the National Guard, it has been ordered by Governor Ritchie that the Maryland State Guard be disbanded on February 1.

The order that sends the state military organization out of existence is very short and merely recites that the State Guard was created as a wartime organization for home duty and was authorized during the first year of the war, when the National Guard became a part of the potential A. E. F.

IMPORTANT NEWS QUICKLY TOLD

Happenings In Various Sections of Old Maryland

NEWS ITEMS FOR OUR READERS

Agriculture Courses Popular.

Elkton.—The mid-winter schedule in agricultural and home economics has been a full one. From one end of the county to the other have come calls from houses, farms, schools and churches. In 20 rural schools pupils now are being given a definite course in practical subjects. Under the direction of County Agent Knode, teachers are giving outlined courses in agriculture to the boys and under the direction of the home demonstration agent, Miss Esther C. Wotring, the girls are to receive a specific course in home economics. It is expected that in the near future a council of community activities will be organized here.

Gets Taney Memoirs.

Frederick.—City Attorney Edward S. Delaplaine received from Neal D. Reardon attorney and profesor of law of Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., a volume of memoirs of Roger Brooke Taney, the illustrious lawyer and first Chief Justice of the United States, which he asked to be presented to the Free Library Association. The volume, written by Samuel Tyler, contains Taney's autobiography. The initial page has 48 references to his life by other writers and on the following page is an excellent likeness of the jurist.

Laurel To Change Charter.

Laurel.—At a mass-meeting at the Masonic Hall it was decided to change the City Charter, making it possible for the City Council to appoint a member of the Council, upon resignation or death of a member, instead of holding a special election, as at present.

There now are two vacancies in the Council, caused by resignations, and the lack of representation in these two wards causes considerable complaint by the taxpayers.

The position of Tax Collector and Clerk to the Council and probably Treasurer will be consolidated into one at a much larger salary.

Alleged Burglar Caught.

Frederick.—John E. Bell, 22 years old, who escaped from a Deputy Sheriff while being taken to jail, was arrested in York and lodged in jail on a charge of burglary at Hanover. Bell was arrested here several nights ago while trying to dispose of a number of postage stamps. Later the discovery was made that the office of the Welsh Transportation Company had been entered and 99 postage stamps stolen. Some years ago Bell escaped from the Maryland State Reform School.

Dies In Buggy On Way Home.

Lonaconing.—John T. Ravenscraft, 55 years old, died in a buggy Thursday while riding to his home on Dan's Mountain in company with his daughter, who had driven here for her father.

MARYLAND IN BRIEF.

While at work in his office Philip Ott, superintendent for Evans Brothers, lumber and coal dealers, in Elkton, dropped dead from heart failure.

William E. Tucker, a former lieutenant in the Army, has been appointed a teacher in Centerville High School, to succeed Miss Alice Dandy, resigned on account of ill health.

Michael Lipman, of Elkton, chairman of the Jewish relief campaign in Cecil county, reports the total amount raised $812.90.

R. H. Linwood Carter, Clayton Cann and A. H Johnson, of Centerville, have formed a partnership to engage in the canning business.

Miss Katherine May Hoffman, of Frederick, died in a Brooklyn hospital twelve hours after being severely burned. She was an assistant in a dentist's office and her clothing ignited while she was standing before an open fireplace.

Fire destroyed the smokehouse of Arba G. Keller, near Jefferson. More than 1,000 pounds of pork in process of curing were burned.

The Hagerstown Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to work for an appropriation of $250,000 for the erection and equipment of an armory in Hagerstown. A bill for introduction into the legislature has been drafted.

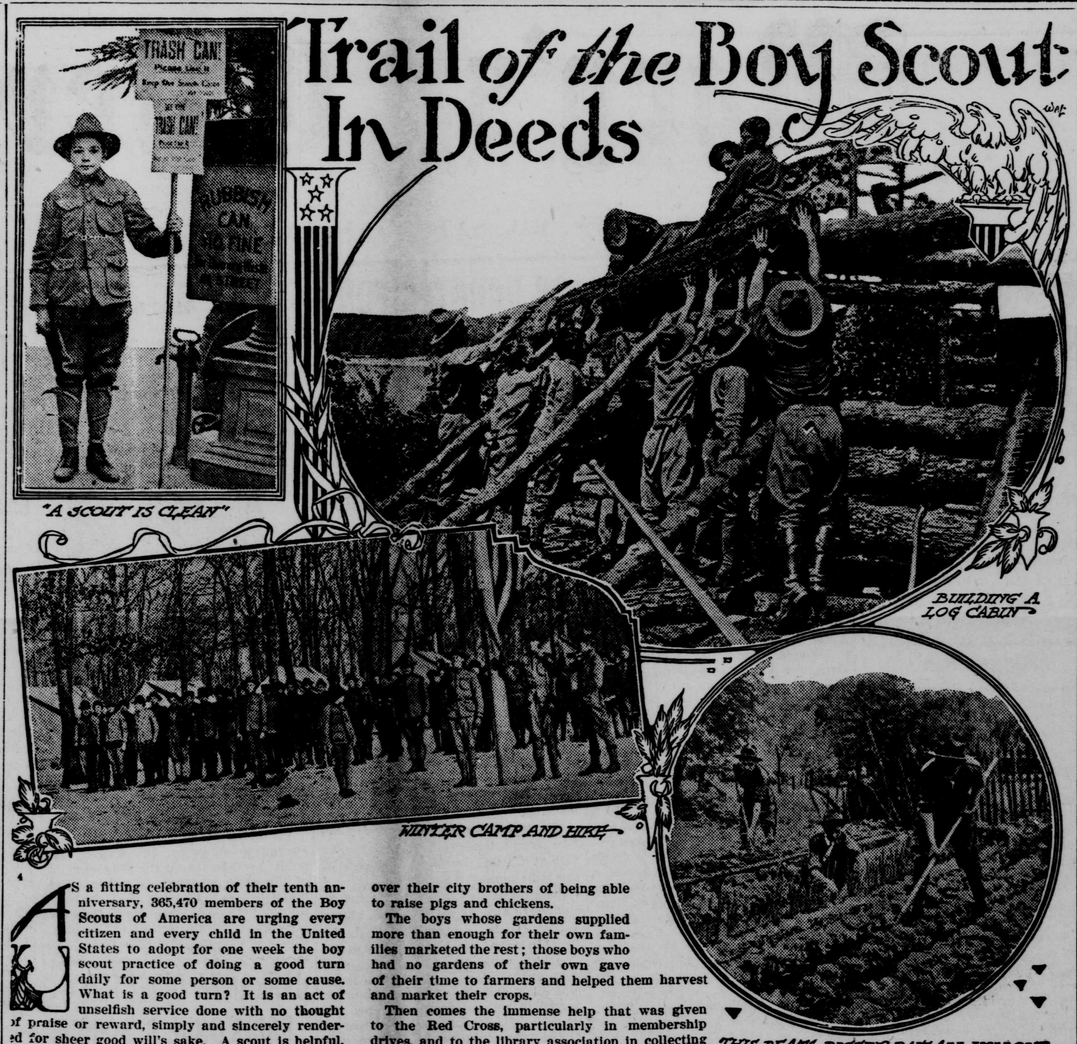
London boasts of having the world's smallest violin, a perfect instrument but two and five-eighths inches long.

TO TEST CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

Washington.—Appointment of a permanent committee to determine physical standards for children about to enter employment and to supervise the health of children at work was announced by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

The sound of a bell, which can be heard 45,000 feet through the water, can be heard through the air only 458 feet.

Trail of the Boy Scout In Deeds



As a fitting celebration of their tenth anniversary, 365,470 members of the Boy Scouts of America are urging every citizen and every child in the United States to adopt for one week the boy scout practice of doing a good turn daily for some person or some cause. What is a good turn? It is an act of unselfish service done with no thought of praise or reward, simply and sincerely rendered for sheer good will's sake. A scout is helpful.

Nearly every individual, institution and organization in this country has become accustomed by this time to seeing khaki-clad boy scouts bustling about, lending a hand here and there and everywhere, wherever and whenever there is something to be done. The latter day version of the adage: "If you want a thing well done, you must do it yourself" seems to be "If you want a thing done well, get the boy scouts to do it."

What scouts have done towards winning the world war and their usefulness generally in times of peace is now fully realized by the American people. No agency called into service by the government in war's emergency responded with more enthusiasm or with greater efficiency than did the army of almost half a million boys who constitute the Boy Scouts of America.

In the five Liberty loan campaigns, boy scouts, acting always as gleaners after the reapers and working as solicitors only in the last few days of each drive, secured 2,328,308 separate subscriptions amounting to $352,122,975. Reducing this total to an average for each scout, it means a sale of $880 worth of bonds a boy.

The treasury department has recognized this service by awarding to scouts 66,914 war service emblems and 28,497 bronze bars, making a total of 95,411 awards to scouts for distinguished service in Liberty loan work.

Soliciting Liberty loan subscriptions was a patriotic service done at definite, stated times. But throughout the war—and they are still hard at it—these boys sold 2,189,417 War Savings stamps to the total amount of $43,022,044. For exceptional work in the sale of stamps the treasury department has given 23,111 achievement buttons, each button representing sales made in 25 different homes, and 13,231 ace medals for sales totaling $250.

But it is only a small part of scout war service that can be measured in terms of money. In the soliciting of funds for Liberty loans scouts were only used as "Moppers Up," and while their usefulness and achievements in this respect are things of which scouts are proud, they are proudest of their other work that was more individually, characteristically, scout "Good Turn" service.

There is much that is included in the term scout service, but an analysis of individual good turns as applied to the community or nation reduces it simply to the job to be done next. As a rule there were so many jobs that there was no next—they all had to be done at once, and what is more—they were. In connection with Uncle Sam's loans there was a great deal of publicity for the scouts to spread broadcast. Between local headquarters, scout messengers strengthened the lines of communication; scout messengers helped out the banks and made lighter the work of city and federal officials. Those posters on the windshield of practically every automobile in the land were put there by scouts.

At the loan rallies, and other big patriotic meetings in every community in the land, it was a boy scout that ushered you in, a boy scout that gave you the subscription blank, a boy scout that acted as orderly for the speaker; it was a boy scout band very often that played and it was boy scouts who formed a corps of assistants to the police.

Scouts at the outdoor rallies attracted the attention of passers-by with scout demonstrations or loan speakers and everywhere "served in any capacity in which the scout uniform and what it stands for" gave prestige to the occasion and helped sell bonds.

Another big item in war service was scout gardens. No plot was too large or too small for the efforts of the scouts whose slogan was "Every scout to feed a soldier and one other." In cities scouts made vegetable gardens grow in back yards that used to be a mass of unkept grass and weeds. Boys who have no back yards asked owners of vacant lots to let them cultivate the land, and then paid rental with some of their choicest products. Country scouts planted war gardens on a large scale, and had the advantage over their city brothers of being able to raise pigs and chickens.

The boys whose gardens supplied more than enough for their own families marketed the rest; those boys who had no gardens of their own gave of their time to farmers and helped them harvest and market their crops.

Then comes the immense help that was given to the Red Cross, particularly in membership drives, and to the library association in collecting books by the carloads to be sent to men overseas. Millions of feet of standing black walnut were located by scouts, and hundreds of carloads of peach pits were collected.

Scout war service is by means over, and upon armistice day in 1918, the slogan "The war is over, but our work is not" was adopted as the peace cry of scouts, and right now the war risk insurance and treasury departments are asking scouts' help in placing posters and getting citations from employers who are taking back all their former employees who enlisted in the army or navy.

Each separate service was in its own time the most important and boy scouts have achieved a record for a very large share in winning the war. Besides definite war service, scouts were always prepared to jump into every local emergency, and kept up their civic good turns, their individual good turns, and as time permitted their regular scout program.

Helping the police direct street traffic and manage unruly crowds, distributing anti-tuberculosis literature or Red Cross posters, directing strangers, helping somebody fix a tire, restoring somebody's doorbell, finding lost children, dragging small boys out of the water, collecting your old newspapers, helping timid old ladies across the street, removing unsightly signs, building bird houses, planting trees, raising community flags—there is no end to the things scouts find to do with their time and energy and vigorous good will.

The good turn the scout does is done quietly and without ostentation; it is not a matter to be boasted of. You never hear scout boasting of the good turns he does. By that principle will he differ from some men when later he comes into the larger activities of manhood. Lincoln used to say that a certain public individual reminded him of the Mississippi river steamboat that had a 6-foot boiler and a 10-foot whistle, and every time they blew the whistle they had to stop the boat.

A boy scout is expected to do at least one good turn daily.

The good turns reported for one scout for the year, the record probably having been kept by some kindly, watchful aunt, said that he got 174 buckets of coal and 129 buckets of water, carried out the ashes 124 times and the dishwater 125 times, and did other miscellaneous good turns amounting to 1,694 distinct efforts of cheerfulness during the year.

He brought in corncobs for the fire, went after the washing, fixing up the mail, cleaned up the waste paper, picked up a limb from the sidewalk, cut some tall for a kid's kite, went to town for mother many times, picked up glass from the sidewalk, replaced a brick in the pavement, stopped a dog fight, loaned his knife, wound the clock and set the alarm innumerable times, fixed the fire and made his bed, telephoned messages, changed a five-dollar bill, fed the dog and cleaned up some ink, baked the pancakes for breakfast, fried some bacon, put on the coffee, washed the potatoes and fixed the fire, fed the chickens, also watered the flowers, taught a younger boy his lessons in school, picked up needles and pins from the floor, lit the lamps and darned his own sweater, mopped up some water, and swept off the back porch, mailed letters and put up curtains, fixed a pair of scissors, got the fruit cans for his mother, opened cans of salmon, tomatoes and beans, dug out a rat and set a mousetrap, turned the washing machine many times and hung pictures.

The scout is bound by his oath to be "helpful to all people at all times." Little by little, the good-turn habit becomes ingrained in his daily conduct and attitude of mind. Helpfulness to others becomes not an occasionally gratified impulse, but an essential element of his character.

There are 365,470 Boy Scouts of America in the United States, all more or less consciously acquiring the good-turn habit of acting and thinking and feeling. Does anybody believe that these 365,470 boys with their all-round nth power friendliness of spirit aren't going to help leaven the mass of human selfishness and human indifference to the needs of the other fellow? Can anyone deny that the good turn multiplied by thousands and multiplied again by the 365 days of the year is going to make an appreciable dent in our social order and bring the kingdom of heaven a little nearer this sordid earth?

Why should we let boy scouts have the monopoly of the good turn? Why shouldn't we all have a try at it? What if you, and you, and you should pledge yourself to the daily good turn for one week, at least, and see what it would feel like? What if everybody in this town, every man, woman and child, decided to do the same thing and eventually set to work embedding the good turn as a regular feature of our community life? Maybe it wouldn't make any difference in things as they are and as they ought not to be, but the chances are to the contrary. It is a safe bet that we, as a community and as individuals would come out healthier, happier, richer, in every way for the experiment.

Why give the good turn a trial? It can't do any harm. It may do an incalculable amount of good. All over the country boy scouts are celebrating their tenth anniversary this week and renewing their obligations to the scout oath and law, and especially to the daily good turn. In most towns the boy scouts are celebrating the anniversary and renewing their obligations along with those other three hundred thousand boys plus who belong to the movement. Why shouldn't the rest of us get into the game and do ourselves a good turn? Let's raise our right hands and say all together, "I pledge myself for the period of one week to do a good turn every day to somebody or something." Let's have an "era" of good feeling right here and now in our town and thank our boy scouts for showing us the way.

Before he becomes a scout a boy must promise: "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the scout law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

A scout is trustworthy. A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task, when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

A scout is loyal. He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due; his scout leader, his home and parents and country.

A scout is helpful. He must be prepared at any time to save life, help injured persons, and share the home duties. He must do at least one good turn to somebody every day.

A scout is friendly. He is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout.

A scout is courteous. He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

A scout is kind He is a friend to animals. He will not kill not hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

A scout is obedient. He obeys his parents, scoutmaster, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

A scout is cheerful. He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

A scout is thrifty He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects. He may work for pay but must not receive tips for courtesies or good turns.

A scout is brave. He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand up for the right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

BOYS TRAIN FOR CIVIC WORK.

40,000 Illinois boys are to be trained for community service. This is the program of the Boy Scouts of America, as presented to the Better Community conference at the University of Illinois by J. P. Freeman, the national field scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Freeman is in charge of this work in the central states. He says:

"Scouting is promoted through the various agencies of the community, such as schools, churches, clubs, playgrounds, etc., and is of such a nature as to appeal to all who are interested in the welfare of boys.

"The work is outlined by the national organization, but actual control of the different troops is left in the hands of the local institutions. Scouting is largely a volunteer work, and no community is too small to have at least one troop.

"On the other hand, scouting presents a program comprehensive enough to handle the boy problem in large cities. It is a program which can be adapted to meet the peculiar needs of each community, and each community will be better because of having its boys trained along scout lines," he concluded.

SCOUT MAY AID TREE CENSUS.

A tree census in every state at the same time the 1920 population count is made is advocated by officials of the American Forestry association.

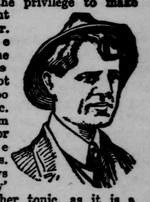
The census of trees to determine the extent of American forests, both in the country and in towns and cities may be begun.

"Block-by-block" listing, including the size and variety of the tree, may be done by boy scouts and children, under supervision of civic leaders. Planting of memorial trees, it is believed, will swell the figures by many thousands.

Planters will register new trees with the association, which will also keep the "census" records taken by children and scouts.

Well Known Folks

Baltimore, Md.—"It has been my pleasure to recommend Dr. Pierce's remedies for the past 37 years and I have never known them to fail. I was suffering with a complication of troubles. I had pains all over my body and my heart seemed weak. I had been doctoring for months with our best doctors and had obtained no relief. I was discouraged and wrote to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., and started taking 'Favorite Prescription,' 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' My health improved from the very start and eventually I was cured of my ailments and was in perfect health."—Mrs. Lydia J. Ewig, 1953 W. Franklin St.



Hinton, W. Va.—"It affords me great pleasure to have the privilege to make public this statement in behalf of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I cannot recommend them too highly to the public. We have used them in our family for years and have reaped good results. We have always found the 'Discovery' superior to any other tonic, as it is a wonderful system builder."—E. J. Carper, Box 4, Bellepoint.

Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., stands behind this standard medicine. When you take Golden Medical Discovery you are getting the benefit of the experience of a doctor whose reputation goes all around the earth. Still more, you get a temperance medicine.

Skin Troubles Soothed With Cuticura

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.

SINCE 1870 SHILOH 30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

Extravagance a la Mode.

"I understand that Isobel Glimme entertains regardless of expense."

"I should say she does. She doesn't care what a dish costs if she wants it. Yesterday, when she gave a lunch to her dancing club, there were two hard boiled eggs in the center of the table, and every guest got a slice."

"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.

The Supply.

Knicker—Favorite sons are plentiful.

Bocker—Yes, some states even have twins.

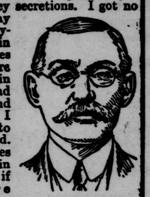
Take care of your health, and wealth will take care of you. Garfield Tea promotes health.—Adv.

It is said that all the world loves a lover, but the proof is missing.

WAS DISCOURAGED

St. Charles Man Tells How He Suffered Before Doan's Cured Him.

"Heavy strains on my back and being exposed to all kinds of weather, weakened my kidneys," says John S. Shelton of St. Charles, Mo. "The misery in my back was constant and I had to get up several times during the night to pass the kidney secretions. I got no rest night or day and lost twenty-two pounds in weight. My eyes burned as if there were fire in them. I also had dizzy spells and would feel as if I were going to pitch forward. Sharp catches would take me in my back as if someone were driving a sharp knife into my back. My kidneys were so weak I had no control over them and the secretions were scanty and burned in passage. I had pains in my bladder too. I was discouraged. I tried different remedies but received no benefit. I was advised to use *Doan's Kidney Pills* and when I did so I was soon relieved of my misery. *Doan's* cured me."



Mr. Shelton

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Baby Coughs

require treatment with a remedy that contains no opiates. Piso's is mild but effective; pleasant to take. Ask your druggist for

PISO'S