ANNAPOLIS NEWS

Instead of opening the oyster season on September 1 hereafter, Maryland oyster packers and canners may not open, steam or ship oysters until September 20, according to the terms of the Conservative Committee bill introduced in the House by Delegate Millbourne.

The tonging season remains as before, under the provisions of the measure, but the oysters caught before September 20 must be bedded and not put on the market until September 20.

The purpose of the change in season is to prevent the labor used in canning vegetables being put to opening oysters and also to prevent the loss due to the season opening while the weather is yet warm.

Another bill of the committee reduces the tax on soft crabs from one cent a dozen to five cents a box.

Realizing that it is a hardship to require that voters changing their places of residence from one extreme part of the state to another appear in person for a removal certificate from the board of supervisors or registry, Delegate Gorsuch introduced a bill providing that this may be done by mail if the person removing appears before a notary public or other official empowered to administer oaths and subscribe to the necessary facts.

Sponsored by the delegates of St. Mary's, Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, representing the tobacco-growing section of the state, four bills affecting the tobacco industry were introduced in the House.

One changes the principal office of the Maryland Tobacco Growers' Association from State Agricultural College to Baltimore, "or such other place in the state;" another requires persons, firms and corporations selling leaf tobacco on the Baltimore market to keep "correct" records of sales and report them to the State Agricultural Board; a third requires all leaf tobacco buyers to make reports of purchases to the board, and the fourth grants the association space for offices in the tobacco warehouses.

The State Board of Education will not take a school census of its own this year, according to announcement made by Dr. M. Bates Stephens, secretary of the board. He says that the board has determined to take as the basis for its various apportionments the figures of the federal census now being compiled.

Of importance to engineers, architects and surveyors is the bill introduced in the House by Delegates Grymes, of Baltimore city, creating a state board of examiners for engineers. The board is to consist of seven members, of which three are to be professional engineers, three to be architects and one a surveyor. The Engineers' Club is said to be behind this measure.

President Norris introduced a bill increasing the salaries of the police justices sitting in the stationhouses in Baltimore, including the two additional justices as now provided for, to $250 per month. The payment is to be upon the basis of a proportionate part of this sum for such period of the month as the justices shall actually sit in the stationhouses.

Delegate Grymes, of Baltimore city, introduced his Firemen's Two-platoon System Bill, which also provides for an annual vacation of 15 days with full pay and for the right of counsel when a member of the department is accused of any offense.

The bill provides that the question may be submitted to the voters of Baltimore for adoption or rejection upon the submission of the usual petition of 10,000 signers.

President Norris introduced in the Senate a bill authorizing a $50,000,000 harbor development loan for Baltimore city. The bill provides that the loan shall be issued in instalments, as these are in turn submitted to and approved by the voters of the city.

The money is to be applied to the development, extension and improvements of Baltimore harbor by the productive construction alone of wharves, docks, piers, warehouses and other waterfront facilities.

No part of the loan shall be expended until a contract has been concluded by the city with responsible concerns for a lease of the construction contemplated at an annual rental charge at least equal to the sum of the annual interest on the expenditure and the annual sinking fund necessary to retire the bonds.

An administration measure was introduced by Delegate Coblenz, majority floor leader, which affects every justice of the peace having jurisdiction in criminal cases by requiring that he shall give $2,000 bond for the faithful performance of his duty. The purpose of the bill is to prevent justices from being influenced in the handling of cases before them.

Delegate Jones introduced a bill forbidding the issuing of automobile registration cards unless the applicants furnish bond of not less than $5,000 to cover the death or injury of any person injured by the holders of the cards.

Delegate Powell introduced a bill amending the administration merit system bill by providing that Army and Navy nurses be put within the favored class of war workers provided for in the original measure.

No railroad may require an employe engaged in the running of trains to work more than eight hours a day without an eight-hour rest period between time of coming off a run and going on again, if a bill introduced by Delegate Purkey is enacted.

The committee to direct the raising of Maryland's quota of $3,000 toward the French memorial statue to be erected by the people of the United States in the town of Meaux, on the Marne, has been named by Governor Ritchie. It is headed by Judge Carroll T. Bond.

The other members of the committee are former Governor Goldsborough, Major Redmond C. Stewart, Col. Milton C. Reckord, newly appointed adjutant general; Col. Amos W. Woodcock, Col. Stuart S. Janney, Dr. M. Bates Stephens, secretary of the State Board of Education; Dr. Murray P. Brush, of Port Deposit; Hon. Francis Neal Parke, Westminster; Mrs. T. Parkin Scott, Mrs. Edward M. Shoemaker and Alfred R. Riggs.

It will be illegal to represent and advertise as kosher any product which is not kosher under the terms of a bill introduced by Delegate Burke by request.

Senator Gibson's bill to abolish the Conservation Committee was returned to the Senate with an unfavorable report and the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries. The report created a parliamentary tangle, which was finally straightened out by recommitting it to the Finance Committee.

Delegate Crockett introduced a bill exempting household furniture and effects to amount of $500 from state taxes and to value of $100 from county and city taxes.

The "printers' ink" honest-advertising bill introduced in the House several days ago by Delegate Burke, chairman of the Judiciary Committee was favorably reported out of committee. It was not amended. The Judiciary Committee also favorably reported the bill of Delegate Webb, of Baltimore city, permitting the sale of the site of the former industrial school of girl.

A little slap at the Eighteenth Amendment was taken when Delegate McDaniel introduced a bill legalizing the sale of unfermented cider and fruit juices made from fruit grown in Talbot county.

Eleven bills, including the administration merit system measure, were signed by Governor Ritchie, President Norris and Speaker Tydings. Those approved in addition to the merit system act were: Authorizing a water loan for Cumberland; relating to the road engineer for Baltimore county; providing municipal electric light and power plant for Hagerstown; increasing certain salaries in Harford county; abolishing office of clerk to the Grand Jury of Baltimore county; relating to the salary of the treasurer of Baltimore county; relating to building of fences in Garrett county; authorizing a road loan for Allegany county; diverting certain unexpended taxes in Hagerstown; providing for sewerage system at Hagerstown.

Inspired apparently by the recent case of a New York mother who came to Baltimore seeking a child by a former marriage, which had been placed in an institution, Delegate Grymes introduced a bill providing that hereafter in cases where minor children are committed to asylums or institutions of that sort the parent shall have the right to be informed of the name and residence of the persons with whom their child may have been placed. Severe penalties upon the directors of the institutions are provided for disregarding the new provision.

The Burns bill providing for a state boxing committee was acted on favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the House after several amendments were added. These amendments provide that the commissioner fix the number of rounds for boxing contests, add wrestling to the sports over which it will have jurisdiction and stipulate that standing-room be permitted where contests are held and that the use of less than five-ounce gloves be forbidden.

"Any legislation to limit or handicap racing thereby reducing the thoroughbred horses in this country, is a direct and serious blow at national defense." This direct assertion by Col. Stanley Koch, U. S. Army Remount Service, at the hearing on the Nuttle anti-racing bill before a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary summed up the opinion of army officers who spoke in favor of racing.

Governor Ritchie is, after all, going to have a military staff of that famous type which for generations has brought fame, uniforms and prominence to so many Marylanders. Among the long list of appointments still to be announced by the Governor, but which do not require the confirmation of the Senate, are five brigadier generals and 10 colonels. These will be the quartemaster general, the chief of ordnance, the inspector general, the surgeon general and the judge advocate general, together with the 10 colonels, who don't have very many jobs other than that of "setting off" a uniform and filling in the picture when the Executive's staff is on parade.

MARYLAND IN BRIEF.

A debate was held in Colora school house on "The World Is Growing Better," and the judges decided in favor of the negative.

Chestertown firemen have elected M. Wilbur Thomas president and George H. Cannan chief.

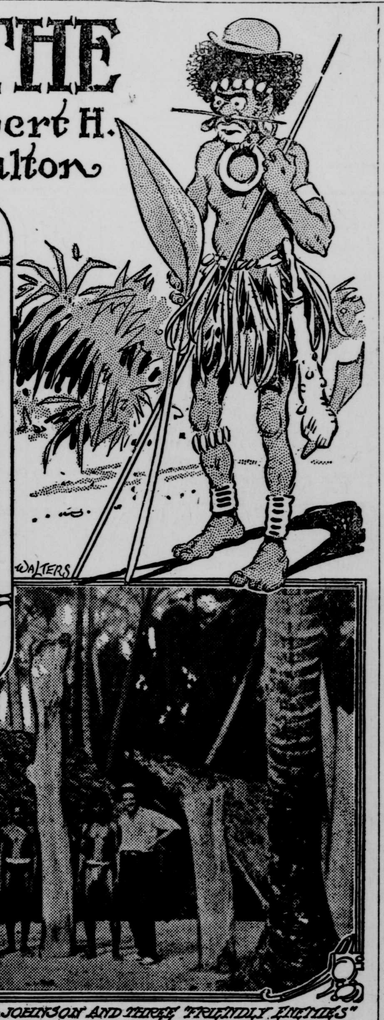
The farmers of kent county have organized to control wages for labor, agreeing to pay $35 a month, with board.

Going to his barn after a barrel of vinegar which he had placed there last fall, Benjamin Garvin, a Colora farmer, discovered the contents had been stolen.

OH, WHERE WAS THE MOVIE-MAN.

by Robert H. Moulton

BODY GUARD TO "BIG NUMBERS" —S



JOHNSON AND THEIR "FRIENDLY FUETUES"

THE JOHNSON COTTAGE ON VAO —S

WHERE, oh where, was the movie man?

Of course, after the experiences of the photographers in the Great War—in the air, on the firing line and among the U-boats—almost any other photographing adventure is bound to seem tame. Just the same, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson had an experience in the Solomon islands in the South seas not long ago that has thrills all its own. It's different—that's all. The Solomons, be it known, are one of the few places where the "King of the Cannibal Islands" still reigns and does business at the old stand. Of course none of the natives indulge openly in "Long Pig"; the white man sees to that. But back in the bush it is still about as wild as it ever was and the white man can't watch the savages all the time. And the appetite and the taste still persist in the Solomon islands savage.

Also, back in the bush the petty king takes unto himself as many wives as he wants, in the good, old-fashioned way of the Solomon islands—maybe that's where they get the name. And naturally a king with a white wife in his collection would be some punkins—which is where Mrs. Johnson comes into the story. As for Mr. Johnson, evidently the kettle hasn't been cast that can convert him into a cannibalistic titbit.

Johnson's home is in Independence, Kan., but he is seldom there because there is adventure in his blood and he cannot stay long in one place. Harking back a few years, he was with Jack London on the famous cruise of the Snark. Forever after there was nothing to the sedentary life of the ordinary American for him. He had to roam, and the region that has presented the greatest lure for him is the Solomon islands.

Like many another woman, his wife, Osa, did not discover until after her marriage exactly what sort of a man her husband really was. She assumed that she had married an enterprising young business man whose passion for photography need give her no alarm. She knew, of course, that he had been a friend of the late Jack London, but how, when he displayed such a proper, newlywed interest in the rugs and furniture and curtains of the new little home in Independence, was the poor girl to guess that one fine day her spouse would decide that he just must go adventuring in the South seas again?

When he made the announcement about six months ago, however, Mrs. Johnson decided she was bound to be a pal and helpmeet or die in the attempt, so she decided to go along. And thus it came to pass that, a few weeks later, in what is known as the "Big Numbers" district, home of the fiercest race of cannibals at present in existence, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were risking their lives to obtain photographs of these people. They are said to be the first white people ever to enter into this district and come away.

From the moment of Johnson's landing in the New Hebrides and the white people became aware of his misison, he was warned against making photographs of the savage natives of the large Island of Malekula, but the stories he heard only made him want to photograph these people all the more. It was with the idea of being close to this Island that he visited the small island of Vao and made arrangements to stop with an American missionary located there and wait his chance.

Every day for a week he watched for some schooner. His intention was to make arrangements with the captain to take him to the Big Numbers district, 22 miles from Vao, on the other side of the island of Malekula. But no schooner came along and he grew restless, for he wanted the pictures. Finally he secured a whaleboat belonging to a trader and persuaded five semi-civilized cannibals of Vao island to go along as crew.

Right here is where Johnson made three mistakes. Mistake No. 1 was in going. No. 2 was in taking his wife with him. No. 3 was in not taking along a motion picture man.

They sailed away from Vao one morning and shortly after noon of the same day came into Big Numbers bay and drew the boat upon the sandy beach. At first not a native was in sight. Then about 25 savages emerged from different places along the horseshoe bay and came to them. They were of larger stature than any Johnson had seen in this group. Around their waists they wore dark bands that covered them from their upper hips to their first ribs. This band is sort of a belt that is wound around two or three times—outside of this they were entirely naked.

Most of them had very hairy faces and big heads of bushy hair and many wore armlets and anklets of wild boar tusks. But their faces were the striking part about them; they were the ughest and cruelest and most repulsive the explorer had ever seen. Their mouths were large, their eyes those of an animal and their skin was thick and seamed with lines. A few of the younger carried bows and arrows and clubs, but without exception the older men carried rifles.

Mr. Johnson should have been warned right there that such savage animal-like beings could not be trusted. But he had heard of a chief who had 30 wives, and he wanted to photograph him. These people told him their chief was close by, so he decided to get to him.

Following the lead of their guides, the Johnson party climbed up and up, first through a heavy jungle on the side of a hill and then on top of a plateau. While they stood there four bushmen made their appearance on another ridge a short distance away. By this time Johnson was getting a little frightened.

When they reached the bushmen they saw that their cruel faces were made more hideous with big plugs through their noses. The bushmen glared at Johnson and his party and then started a fierce jabber with Johnson's own savages. Finally one stepped on a large boulder and started a queer shouting chant that was so shrill it seemed to carry for miles. In a short time he was answered by a like sound from away back in the hills.

Johnson and his party were about three miles from the sea. It was 4:30 and he was afraid it would be dark before they could get back again. So he told his natives to pick up his paraphernalia and they would go back.

Then on top of the ridge there burst into view the biggest, most savage and most impressive savage that Johnson had ever seen. He was more than six feet tall and a mass of muscle. He came toward the party with a bearing which indicated that he thought he owned the earth. When he stopped in front of them they saw a face that had a great deal of character in it, cruel, brutal character.

At first he stood and glared at the little party one by one. Finally he fastened his eyes on Mrs. Johnson, and then Johnson became more frightened than ever before in his life. However, Johnson handed the chief a package he had prepared beforehand, consisting of four yards of colored calico, fifty sticks of tobacco, twelve boxes of matches, a sheath knife and a large mirror. The cannibal chief, however, showed no signs of friendliness, merely handing the things to one of his men, and keeping his eyes glued on Mrs. Johnson, whose face was drawn with terror.

Since he had put up some pretense of photographing, Johnson got out his apparatus and went to work and in 15 minutes exposed more films than he had ever done in twice that time. He says he just photographed to be doing something, but every action was mechanical, and when he finished the Big Numbers savages were still glaring at them. Finally he packed his apparatus and made signs to his savages to pick it up and that they would leave. He stretched out his hand to say goodby to the chief, and mechanically the latter gave him his own hand, which was so large Johnson's was lost in it. Johnson then told his wife to do the same, which she did. But the chief did not let go. Instead, he stretched out his other hand, felt Mrs. Johnson's arms and face and ran his hand over her body.

Finally the chief let her go and for the first time took his eyes off her, and then turning to Johnson's men commanded them to drop the photographic apparatus, which they did. He then gave orders and they backed away. Just then Mrs. Johnson cried to her husband to look around. In the bush and cane grass surrounding them in every direction were savages, at least a hundred of them. Johnson now decided to get away if possible and leave his apparatus, but as he and Mrs. Johnson backed away they were both seized.

Johnson told his wife not to struggle, because that would only make their situation worse. He had decided to tell her to draw her revolver the first chance she got and shoot as many of the savages as she could. Then in the excitement he hoped to be able to draw his own revolver, and shoot right and left. Then they would make a run for it. Anything was better than letting her fall into the hands of the chief, who evidently had decided to add her to his collection of wives. As for himself, Johnson had not the slightest doubt that his fate would be the cooking pot.

Then Johnson heard the first words of English spoken by these people. It was "man o' war" and a tremendous chattering arose. Every face was turned toward the sea, where the British patrol ship Euphrosyne was seen coming swiftly into the bay. Johnson's carriers then came running back and talked loudly and excitedly to the chief, while the latter's people all jabbered at once. The chief himself stood like an image, saying nothing, but watching the Euphrosyne as she dropped her anchor and quickly lowered a boat. Johnson made the most of it. Through an improvised sign language he made the cannibal chief understand that the man o' war had come for him and his wife. Then for a long time he waited for the chief to speak. But the chief made no sign and Johnson, pressing his psychological advantage, made his carriers pick up his apparatus, took Mrs. Johnson by the arm and started down the hill. They were not stopped, although their hearts were in their mouths until they reached their boat on the beach.

Doubtless the discriminating reader has already noted that this story of Johnson's adventure is illustrated from photographs of the harmless savages of the missionary island of Vao. Why not from photographs of the savage and his cannibal band?

Well, Johnson confesses that in his "excitement" he didn't get a single negative. He was too "rattled" to make his camera work.

Where, oh where, was the movie man?

Airplane Wings That Fold

The naval airplane of the future will undoubtedly consist of a fuselage equipped with wings that collapse to permit easy storage in the hold of ship or supersubmarine. The development of the feature is still in the experimental stage, but favor is already inclining to rigid wings that are hinged at the fuselage. On an entirely different principle, however, is based a recent invention of this sort. The extension and retraction of the wings, as demonstrated with the inventor's model, are controlled by wires that run to a crank in the pilot's cockpit. To retract the wings he turns the crank; each wing (on the model) breaks into nine hinged pieces, and all come to rest folded snugly against the fuselage side. Such handling of the wings is, of course, impossible with the spar-and-rib structures now used; it is to be taken for granted that the inventor has another structural scheme, as construction of an experimental plane is said to be in progress at an airplane factory near Birmingham, England.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

To Tap Well of the Gods

The Greek government's proposal to supply the city of Athens with water from Mount Parnassus, 30 miles away, will cost about $40,000,000 and take four years to complete, acording to Thaddeus Merriman, deputy chief engineer of the New York department of water supply, who arrived here recently from Piraeus on the steamship Pan nonia. He went to Athens with W. E. Smith last August to work on the plan.

TELLS WHAT REAL POETRY IS

In Norman Macleod's early days in Glasgow, he says in his memoirs, a poet and local celebrity named Dugald M—— was frequently ridiculed by the other young men for his bombastic productions and his self-importance. Once at a public dinner a toast was proposed, coupled with the name of Dugald M——, in terms disparaging to the poetical art. Whereupon Dugald arose in defense. "I will tell you, gentlemen," he shouted, "what poetry is! Poetry is the language of the tempest when it roars through the crashing forest. The waves of the ocean tossing their foaming crests under the lash of the hurricane—they, sir, speak in poetry. Poetry, sir, poetry was the voice in which the Almighty thundered through the awful peaks of Sinai; and I myself, sir, have published five volumes of poetry, and the last, in its third edition, can be had for the price of five shillings and sixpence."—Youth's Companion.

Mother Otter and Family.

The young otters—blind and downy—are born in a soft-lined nest under the shelter of an inaccessible bank; the mother will not at first leave them, save on feverish rushes after the food necessary to keep up the supply of milk. To guard them she sleeps, like many a human mother, with at least one ear awake. When they open their eyes she cautiously carries them to bask for a while in the winter sunshine, for their birthdays are often in January. When they can clamber she teaches them the woodcrafts of the immediate vicinity of the "hover," and then communicates many of the valuable lessons she has learned, sometimes taking occasion to punish the unruly members of the family by biting them.

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If people who are bilious are treated according to local symptoms they seldom get very much better. Whatever relief is obtained is usually temporary. Trace biliousness to its source and remove the cause and the chances are that the patient will remain strong and healthy.

Doctors say that more than 70 non-organic diseases can be traced to an Acid-Stomach. Biliousness is one of them. Indigestion, heartburn, belching, sour stomach, bloat and gas are other signs of acid-stomach. EATONIC, the marvelous modern stomach remedy, brings quick relief from these stomach miseries which lead to a long train of ailments that make life miserable if not corrected.

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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.

Rich men have coffers and poor men have coughs.

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Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up.

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffing, blowing, headache, dryness. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed up with a cold or nasty catarrh.—Adv.

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No wise man ever gives advice until asked for it.

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