GEN. WOOD A DECISIVE WINNER

Results of Joint Democratic and Republican Primary Election

RESULTS OF PRIMARIES.

DEMOCRATIC. REPUBLICAN.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE.

No Contest. Leonard Wood.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

*John Walter Smith. *O. E. Weller.

FOR CONGRESS.

(By Districts).

Democratic.

First—T. Alan Goldsborough.
Second—Carville D. Benson.
Third—*Charles P. Coady.
Fourth—*J. C. Linthicum.
Fifth—Thomas S. Klinger.
Sixth—*Frank W. Mish.

Republican.

First—*W. N. Andrews.
Second—*A. A. Blakeney.
Third—*John Philip Hill.
Fourth—W. O. Atwood.
Fifth—*Sydney E. Mudd.
Sixth—*Fred N. Zihlman.

*Unopposed.

G. O. P. Vote For President.

County	Johnson.	Wood.
Baltimore city	4,467	8,061
*Allegany	1,278	477
*Anne Arundel	.....	400
Baltimore	201	279
Calvert	63	270
Caroline	93	514
Carroll	145	362
Cecil	93	394
*Charles	.....	200
*Dorchester	.....	100
Frederick	375	757
*Garrett	.....	125
*Harford	.....	100
Howard	67	214
Kent	48	560
Montgomery	325	745
Prince George's	.....	200
Queen Anne's	31	183
St. Mary's	32	211
*Somerset	.....	500
Talbot	73	238
Washington	768	710
*Wicomico	.....	100
*Worcester	.....	200
Totals	8,059	15,900

Wood's plurality 7,841.
*Majorities.

Gen. Leonard Wood defeated Senator Hiram Johnson in an unusually light vote in the primaries for the State's preference for the Republican nomination for President.

General Wood carried all four Legislative districts in Baltimore city and his popular majority was 3,577. His vote was 8,761, as against 4,467 for Senator Johnson. The total vote was barely one-fourth of the affiliated Republican vote in the city.

Practically complete returns from the entire State gave General Wood 15,900 votes to 8,059 for Senator Johnson, a majority for the former of 7,841. General Wood carried all the counties, except Allegany, which Senator Johnson won by the smashing majority of 801, and Washington. In some counties Wood's majorities were scant.

General Wood will have instructed for him the entire delegation of 16 votes from Maryland to the national convention. Complete returns from the Sixth Congressional district may show that Johnson's big majority in Allegany county will give him the popular majority in that district, but it will not win him the district delegates. All 16 will be chosen by the State convention, in which, according to the returns, Wood will have 116 of the 129 votes.

In the Congressional contests the results were as follows:

First District (Dem.)—	
Goldsborough	3,656
Robertson	3,364
Goldsborough's majority	292
Second District (Dem.)—	
Benson	3,868
Appleby	3,365
Benson's majority	503
Fifth District (Dem.)—	
Klinger	1,803
Dorsey	1,104
Smith	423
Klemm	116
Klinger's plurality	699
Fourth District (Rep.)—	
Atwood	2,214
Knickman	2,200
Atwood's plurality	14

The Congressional fights were full of surprises. In the Democratic contest in the second district, Samuel C. Appleby, running solely as a wet, defeated Congressman Carville D. Benson in the city wards by 643, but was beaten in the district as a whole. Mr. Benson carried his home county, Baltimore, by 1,100 and carried Carroll county. Appleby won Harford by less than 100.

In curious contradiction to this tide for the solely wet candidate in the Democratic contest in the city, running against a moderately wet, a contest in the Republican party in the city between an outright wet and an outright dry resulted in a victory for the latter. William O. Atwood, dry, defeated Dr. Walter E. Knickman, wet, by 14 votes for the Republican nomination in the Fourth district. Atwood had 2,214 to 2,200 for Knickman. The latter had most of the organization workers in addition to the wet support. The last precinct was needed to settle the fight.

Curiously again, on the Eastern Shore, long considered the dry citadel of Maryland, Hilton W. Robertson, unknown in most of the district until this campaign, running as a wet for the Democratic nomination, gave T. Alan Goldsborough, a prominent lawyer of Caroline county, backed by most of the organization and anti-organization forces, a hard fight.

Robertson carried Cecil by a good majority, and Kent, Dorchester and Wicomico. In the latter, where he lives, he had upward of 400 majority. His victory in Dorchester, where former Governor Harrington was supposed to be quietly for Goldsborough, was a surprise. Goldsborough got his largest majority in his home county—Caroline. He also got a good majority in Talbot, and carried Queen Anne's, Somerset and Worcester.

Capt. Thomas S. Klinger, of Prince George's county, won the Democratic fight in the Fifth district through carrying the city wards in the district by about 1,200 plurality over Walter B. Dorsey, of Anne Arundel. Dorsey carried his own county and St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's and Calvert. Frank O. Smith carried Howard.

In the city fight between John Mahon and Frank Kelly for the delegates to the Democratic State Convention Mahon came out ahead. He won 16 of the 28 delegates. Kelly won 11 and one man was elected who was on both slates. If the unit rule were applied in the delegation from each Legislative district Mahon would have three of the four delegations.

He won five of the seven delegates in the First Legislative district, four of the seven in the Second, against two won by Kelly, the seventh man being the compromise candidate, Chas. F. Evans; five of the seven in the Third district, and two of the seven in the Fourth.

The roster of delegates follow:

First District — Mahon men, Burns (delegate-at-large), Harrigan, Hanna, Lasch and Lewis; Kelly men, Ahern and Flynn.

Second District — Mahon men, James S. Armiger (at large), Frank Armiger, Flynn and Boone; Kelly men, Dorl and Carman; compromise man, Evans.

Third District — Mahon men, Jones (at large), Beer, Lamar, Campbell and Brewer; Kelly men, Ames and Hoenes.

Fourth District — Mahon men, Durm and Kramme; Kelly men, Bartels (at large), Bopp, Fitzsimmons, Hucksoll and Horton.

One of the features of Mahon's victory was "Danny" Loden's success in carrying his ward, the Nineteenth, for the Mahon slate in the Third district. Loden lost his ward in the fight for the State Central Committee last fall. The Mahon people were in great glee last night because of their success in the city and hailed it as a reliable indication of the relative strength of their machine and Kelly's. They have always claimed that the results of last fall's fight for the State Central Committee were a fluke.

No contest occurred in either party for the nomination for United States Senator. John Walter Smith was unopposed for renomination by the Democrats and Ovington E. Weller had no opposition for the Republican nomination.

For Congress, the Democrats renominated Congressmen Coady and Linthicum in the Third and Fourth districts, respectively, and nominated Senator Frank W. Mish, of Washington county, in the Sixth without opposition.

The Republicans renominated Congressmen Andrews, in the First; Mudd, in the Fifth, and Zihlman, in the Sixth, without opposition. They also nominated John Philip Hill in the Third without a contest.

In the Second, former Congressman Albert A. Blakeney was nominated. Linwood L. Clark, who filed against him, withdrew too late to get his name off the ballot and polled a considerable number of votes. In the city wards he had about 800 against Blakeney's 1,500.

RITCHIE MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

Names Movie Operator Examiners And School Trustees.

Governor Ritchie appointed the following as members of the Board of Examiners of Motion Picture Operators: Crofton S. Whitter, vice self, representing the Association of Fire Underwriters; Philip S. Scheck, vice self, representing the Building Inspector's office, and John H. C. Bedford, vice Eugene Gamble, representing the machine operators.

The Governor also appointed the following members of county school boards:

Somerset county—William E. Dougherty, Crisfield, for six years, succeeding Dr. Gordon T. Atkinson; E. B. Lankford, Pocomoke City, R. F. D., for five years; Thomas B. Bradshaw, Deals Island, for four years, succeeding J. L. Alexander, deceased; Dr. George P. Coulborn, Marion Station, for three years; Dr. Charles W. Wainwright, Princess Anne, for two years, and William L. Jones, Chance Postoffice, for one year. The last Legislature increased the membership in the Somerset board from six to three.

Dorchster county—Edwin Dashiell and Joseph W. Brooks, succeeding themselves. One vacancy on the board remains.

THREE KILLED BY PLANE.

Fatal Flight Of Passenger Airplane In California.

Valejo, Cal.—His father and an 8-year-old girl were killed and a third person was seriously injured when Charles Stoffer, Jr., attempted to make a flight with three passengers in an airplane which he had recently purchased. Coming down from the flight the engine died and the plane went into a nose dive.

LIMITS ART EXPORTATION.

French Deputies Enact Law To Retain Treasures.

Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill prohibiting the export of works of art which the state considers form a part of the nation's artistic patrimony. An export duty was placed on other ancient objects of art of 5 per cent., ad valorem, plus 50 centimes per 1,000 francs for objects valued up to 100,000 francs and of 100 per cent. for those valued over 100,000 francs.

American Wives of Foreign Ambassadors

APPARENTLY it is the fashion abroad to send to Washington an ambassador whose wife is an American woman. And it seems a sensible sort of fashion. How could an ambassador have better credentials? Anyway, these wives are many in the capital of the land that gave them birth and, as is to be expected, they "do it proud."

At the head of the foreign diplomatic corps stands the much-beloved dean of them all, M. Jean Adrien Atoine Jules Jusserand, ambassador from the French republic, who has represented "La Belle France" uninterruptedly for the last eighteen years. By his side stands Mme. Jusserand, an American woman. Who will deny that she has been one of the instrumentalities in binding America and France ever close through the greatest crisis that ever confronted her adopted nation? Mme. Jusserand was before her marriage Miss Eliza Richards, daughter of the late George T. Richards, of New England, and one of the founders of the banking house of Munroe & Co., of Paris. Through her mother, born Kernochan, she is related to the New York family of that name. Of brilliant intellect, madame has been of invaluable aid to her distinguished husband in the many exacting duties that have confronted him during nearly two decades of service in Washington.

Next to Mme. Jusserand, the honor of long residence goes to Mrs. W. A. Ekengren, wife of the Swedish minister. Her husband was first secretary of the Swedish legation in 1906 and then was appointed charge d'affaires, which position he filled until his elevation to the ambassadorship in April, 1912. Mme. Ekengren is a daughter of New Jersey. Her father was the brilliant lawyer, John P. Jackson, for many years counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. She was educated in Paris and Dresden, and when it came time to introduce her to society her mother took a home in Washington. There she was courted and wed by the Swedish ambassador. Mme. Ekengren is of real American descent. Her mother came of the illustrious Gregory family in New Jersey. Her great-grandfather was Major General Roger Wolcott, first governor of Connecticut, and further back in the family tree stands Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Baroness Avezzano, wife of the new Italian ambassador, is the "baby" member of the group. The baroness was Miss Marie Jacqueline Taylor, daughter of the late Amos Taylor, who went from Kentucky to St. Louis more than forty years ago and made a name and fortune for himself in the field of law. Miss Taylor grew up in St. Louis. She met Baron Avezzano while he was serving as an attache of the Italian embassy under Baron Fava. They were wed in 1901. After her marriage the baroness spent most of her time abroad. The baron served in virtually every large capital in Europe, and the baroness thoroughly liked this life, that brought her in contact with the peoples and customs of many lands. She was particularly happy at last when the baron was sent to her own native land. She hopes he will stay here a long time. The Baron and Baroness Avezzano have a beautiful daughter, Miss Yolanda Avezzano, a "bud" much sought among the capital younger set.

It is only a few months since the former Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Cary married Baron Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian ambassador. She was Marie Dows, a Boston girl, of no fortune but many ambitions. When Elihu Frost, a New England multimillionaire, took his bride to New York twenty years ago, unheralded and unknown, the petite beauty set out to win her way into the exclusive smart-set circles. As Mrs. Frost she became known as "the best-dressed woman in New York." She met Hamilton Wilkes Cary, kin of Colonel John Jacob Astor, racing enthusiast, yachtsman and popular in New York society. Mrs. Frost went to Reno and secured a divorce. Mrs. Frost, the divorcee, and Mr. Cary, widower, were wed. Two years later he died. When his affairs were straightened out she went to France and engaged in war work. It was while there that she met the charming Belgian baron. Their wedding occurred last July in Paris. Herbert Hoover and the American ambassador, Hugh C. Wallace, were among the guests. King Albert of Belgium, in honor of the marriage, revived the ancient title of Baron de Cartier, which had fallen into abeyance at the time of the French revolution.

It is just three years since the Mexican Government sent Ignacio Bonillas, then secretary of communications in the government at Mexico City, to Washington. General Carranza may have made many mistakes since his ascendancy to the executive leadership of a turbulent state, but there are few to admit that he made a mistake when he designated the astute Senor Bonillas as the envoy of his government to his big neighbor republic. Senor Bonillas has absorbed American atmosphere all his life. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. When it came time to marry he took as his wife an American girl, the sister of former Governor Safford, of Arizona. The Bonillas have two daughters, who have been very popular in the Washington smart set. Senor Bonillas is a candidate for the presidency of Mexico and is now absent from Washington pulling political wires in Mexico. His enemies declare he is not a Mexican citizen, alleging that he was born on this side of the border and has been naturalized.

To look upon the fair Senora Alicia Ward Diano y Gayangos, wife of the Spanish ambassador, is to vow that this is some fair Castilian beauty. Every one, says the senora, is amazed when she acknowledges the United States her birthplace and fatherland. From the day of her arrival in Washington she has proved one of the most popular and efficient chatelaines of the entire diplomatic corps. She is an accomplished linguist, speaking fluently half a dozen different languages. She is athletic, going in for swimming, long-distance walking, motoring and traveling. She was Miss Alice Ward of New York. She spent most of her girlhood days in Washington and was the chum of Mrs. Nicholas Longworth when, as Miss Alice Roosevelt, she led Washington society.

From a wedding ceremony in the New York home of Elbert H. Gary, the steel king, came Senora de Gama, fresh to the diplomatic family in the same season that Washington society welcomed Mme. Ekengren. The senora was the widow of George A. Hearn, dry goods merchant prince. She is a Texas girl. Her husband died in 1910. Senor Domicio de Gama has represented the big Brazilian republic since 1911, having seen much of Washington since 1903, when he was appointed secretary of a special commission to Washington in connection with the settlement of a dispute between Brazil and Argentina, in the Palmas territory dispute. He has now been transferred to London and he and his wife will be missed in Washington.

In years gone by Germany made no secret of her desire and efforts to cultivate a position of exceptional friendliness and influence in Washington. One of the methods used was the choice of ambassadors with American wives. Both the late Baron Speck von Sternburg and Count von Bernstorff married American women, and neither of them ever tired of giving publicity to the fact. Countess von Bernstorff was Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer of New York. She was married to the Baron in 1887. The von Bernstorffs left America, of course, when diplomatic relations with Germany were severed.

Sir Auckland Geddes, the new British ambassador, is a recent recruit to diplomacy, and the idea of becoming a diplomat had not entered his thoughts when he married Miss Isabella G. Ross of Staten Island in 1905. He was at that time assistant professor of anatomy at Edinburgh university, where he was educated and won the gold medal for anatomy. Lady Geddes, who is the third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ross, for many years residents of Livingston, S. I., was born at Dobbs Ferry. After her marriage she lived first in Edinburgh. Later her husband became professor of anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, and a year before the war took the same position at McGill university, Montreal, of which he soon became principal. Sir Auckland's hobby has always been military tactics. He was a lieutenant in the Boer War and in November, 1914, went to England to accept a commission as major in the British forces. In a short time he received a staff appointment in France, where he was wounded and invalided back to London.

Lady Geddes remained in Montreal until her husband's appointment as minister of national service, when she joined him in London. She has a sister, Mrs. Roger Houghton, and a brother, Percy H. Ross, living on Staten Island. Three sisters and a brother live in England. Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes have five children—four sons and one daughter.

Anyone would suppose from the foregoing that Lady Geddes was an "American wife." But the Pall Mall Gazette (London) says she is not an American woman. It points out that she is the daughter of W. A. Ross of Belfast, who spent much of his life in America but was never naturalized.

Modest Request.

"Why do you keep insisting on more compensation?" inquired the eminent economist.

"I don't want any more actual compensation," replied the government employee. "All I'm asking is the same actual value in meat and bread and potatoes that I got some years ago."

BRICK HOME OF UNUSUAL DESIGN

Story-and-a-Half Structure Makes Real Home.

ROOMS ARE WELL ARRANGED

Seven Good Rooms, Sun Parlor and Garage, Are Shown in This Design for a Modern House—Easy to Care For.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

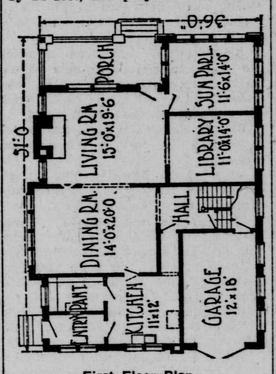
There are two kinds of human habitations—houses and homes. Houses, as the poet has said, are "merely four walls and a roof." Homes are the places where families really live—they are comfortable and convenient, and their exteriors seem to say: "This is the abiding place of happiness and real home life."

Here is pictured a house that is a real home. Its exterior tells the passerby that "this is a home." It is only a story-and-a-half house, but its lines take it out of the "house" class and put it in a foremost rank as a "home."

Few homes have a better outward appearance than this structure. It is a combination of brick and stucco, the latter material being used in the gable walls and in the walls of the sun parlor. The long sweep of the roof from the ridge out over the porch, and the broad dormer windows set into the roof, both front and back make it most attractive.

The arrangement and dimensions of the seven rooms are shown by the floor plan that accompanies the perspective. The entrance from the porch is almost in the center of the front and leads directly into the living room, 15 by 19 feet 6 inches. At the end of the living room is an open fireplace, while back of it through a double-cased opening is the dining room, 14 by 20 feet. The latter is a cheerful and sunny room, the outside wall being almost continuous windows. Opening out of the dining room at the rear is the kitchen, 11 by 12 feet, and off the kitchen is a good-sized pantry.

The sun parlor is 11 feet 6 inches by 14 feet, and projects to the front line of the open porch. This room is glassed in, the windows forming the two outside walls. Back of the sun parlor and connected with the living room is a library or den, 11 by 14 feet. It will be noted that all of these rooms are large—larger, in fact, than is found in most houses of this sort.



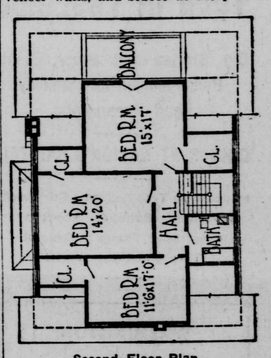
First Floor Plan.

An unusual feature of this design is the garage, which is fitted into the rear corner of the building. The garage is 12 by 18 feet, a size suited for the storage of one automobile and providing space for a work bench, at which minor repairs can be made by the owner.

Three bedrooms and the bathroom are on the second floor, which is reached by the stairs, which run out of a short hall at one side of the dining room. As is customary in houses of this character, two of the bedrooms are in the dormer projections, while the third is in one of the gables, with the bathroom in the other.

All of the bedrooms, too, are of good size, the front room being 15 by 17 feet; the side room 14 by 20 feet, and the rear room 11 feet 6 inches by 17 feet. Each bedroom has a large closet under the eaves, as the saying has it.

The size of the house over all is 36 by 51 feet. The walls are of either solid brick, hollow clay building tile, or frame construction, with face brick veneer walls, and stucco at the points shown on the perspective. The building sets on a concrete foundation and has a full basement, and cement floor. The size of the basement and the manner in which it is finished permits separate rooms for the heating plant, fuel storage, fruit and vegetable storage and a laundry and the modern, electrically driven washing machine, and other labor-saving laundry equipment.



Second Floor Plan.

This is a house that is a real home. Its exterior arrangement is comfort-giving and convenient. The work of caring for it can be done easily and with a minimum of labor. In exterior appearance it leaves little to be desired. Thus in this house are combined the things that every prospective home builder is looking for, but does not always find.

Home building this year is popular, especially in the more congested places where there are more families than there are places for them to live. This condition has had much to do with the unheard of rise in rents, and the consequent determination of many families to realize that greatest of American ambitions—"own your home."

To build a home is to acquire a place just as you want it to be, no matter whether or not it coincides with someone else's idea of what a home should be and how the rooms should be arranged. There is a greater return on the money invested in a home than the mere saving in rent—there is the satisfaction in having a home of your own and the pride that goes with the ownership of the place in which you live.

It is not a difficult or costly matter to build a home. Some money is required, of course, but banks, building and loan associations and private investors always are at hand to help the provident person acquire a home. Contractors and material dealers also are ever ready to help the prospective builder, not only in the financing of the home building project, but in the selection of plans and materials for the home.

Taken from all standpoints, home building is good business. A home of your own means decreased cost of rent, and an increased amount of saving.

The Tricolor.

This really owes its origin to Mary Queen of Scots. It was she who, according to tradition, gave the tricolor device to Paris—the white to represent the house of her royal husband, the dauphin, the blue for Scotland, and the red for the red-coated Swiss of the royal bodyguard. The Revolutionists in 1789 adopted Mary's colors for their own.

Opportunity on the Farm

There was a time when the idea was altogether too common, that the occupation of farming was a sort of junk pile where fate threw human discards who lacked ambition, intelligence, or perseverance enough to succeed in any other calling in life. Then along in the late nineties there was a "back to the land movement," and "mossback" and "hayseed" were relegated to the columns of obsolete slang. The farmer sees life and growth on every hand. Even in winter, in the localities where the landscape seems a symbol of death with snow and ice holding everything in its grasp, there is the hope of renewed life, or resurrection of seed grain, typified by the next spring's planting. Truly, on the farm there are special opportunities for observation and thought, and happy is the farmer whose thoughts go deeper than the bottom of his milk pail and whose pasture fences are not the boundaries of his horizon.—Christian Herald.

Nuts Not Properly Appreciated.

The reason why nut trees are not being planted more extensively in this country is similar to the reason why the automobile was not in use a comparatively few years ago. People had not thought much about it. The time is coming when nut trees will bear as important a relation to our food supply as the automobile does to transportation.

ALL SPOILED.

Her Mother—I think Harold's vacation plan is a fine one and I don't see why you oppose it. It's what you've always wanted.

Mrs. Justwed—I know I've always wanted it. But, don't you understand, mother, I forgot to mention it and so he proposed it first.

Same Thing.

"Does your daughter eat cereals?"

"Well, she devours continued novels."

Give the World Your Best

The way to success lies away from crape-hanging methods. The world wants sunshine. It also wants to think that people it trusts are getting along in the world. The "be your best" habit is innate and is sure to come out when we want to impress people. That's why the young man puts on his best suit and tie when he's going out to call on the fair one. That's why maidens of every age make you wait until they "slick-up" before you are permitted to cast eyes upon them. Oh, life is a great game, and it wants the best you have. It wants sunshine. It looks upon showers as blessings and clouds as protection from frosts. It feels the thrill of life and responds to the challenge of opportunity. And what is more a fellow feels better for having met it. Lend no willing ears to the crape hanger. The world has no legitimate place for the crape hanger.—Grit.

Life is one thing after another.

WHAT PUZZLED THE MAJOR

Hard to Understand Why He Was cited, in View of Lack of Culinary Knowledge.

Homeward bound, an engineer regiment which had fought the entire war at Bordeaux was surprised to find several citations posted on the ship's bulletin boards. While this regiment had been among the first to reach France and its personnel had volunteered with the idea of going directly to the front, they were shifted to the base port in the summer of 1917 to build docks and kept there during the whole of the hostilities.

None having been sprayed with German 77's and all having been denied the usual avenues of becoming heroes, the regiment greeted the announcement of the citations with a stampede to the bulletin boards. There it was revealed that the greater share of the men chosen for the honors consisted of a mess sergeant and five cooks, who had "maintained a high standard of morale" by serving beans a la Bordelaise and providing other delectable dishes that helped make the men contented.

Among the officers cited by the regimental order was a major who had been particularly conspicuous for his good work in unloading shiploads of food and ammunition when the Americans were in the midst of the Argonne drive. This major, a democratic and popular officer, was immediately besieged with congratulations.

"I don't see why they cited me," he explained modestly. "I can't cook."—Home Sector.

Cigarette In History.

The cigarette is an invention of the American aborigines. It attained commercial importance after the Crimean war. English officers got the habit from association with the Turks, French and Italians, who, like the Indians, "rolled their own." Other Englishmen imitated this new, smart diversion of the army officers. America, which, somewhere along the path of the centuries, had almost lost the cigarette, found it again in England, and so it came back to us.