IMPORTANT NEWS QUICKLY TOLD

Happenings In Various Sections of Old Maryland

NEWS ITEMS FOR OUR READERS

Annapolis.—According to reports from Annapolis, where Governor Ritchie spends his days and evenings, seldom visiting his suite of offices on the sixth floor of the Union Trust Building, he is engaged in the task of finding capable men who are willing to sacrifice private employment to accept public positions at lower pay, with the knocks thrown in. The public knocks do not go with private positions.

The governor's desire is said to find capable men who are willing to give up private employment, accept public positions at less compensation, and devote all of their time to public service. He admits that his task is a most difficult one. He is sufficiently broad-minded, but not stricken with vanity to know that he is a $25,000 year man filling a high executive office that does not pay this annual salary. Mr. Ritchie commanded a most attractive income as the head of the firm of Ritchie, Stuart, Janney and others. He was in a position when attorney general to give some attention to the details of the firm of which he was nominally a member. In fact, his name appeared on the door of the sixth floor of the Title and Guarantee Building as the head of the firm. Since his election as governor that name has disappeared. Mr. Janney's name has replaced it.

The governor is scanning a long list of men recommended for the Conservation Commission, state purchasing agent, a new position created by the last legislature, the Racing Commission, Police Commission, the Athletic Commission and other positions which await action by him. In looking over the lists of men best qualified for these places the governor finds that the men suited to these positions are receiving higher salaries than they would receive in public service.

Baltimore.—In an address before the faculty and student body of the Teachers' Training School, Carrollton and Lafayette avenues, Miss Mary E. Seeman, secretary of the local War Loan Organization, announced that Maryland had won the honor of the "Banner State" of the Fifth Federal Reserve District for its activities in war saving stamp campaigns.

The credit for the award, she said, was due to Baltimore, since there are more than 2,000 savings organizations in the city.

Annapolis.—Three weeks after the accident, in which he received injuries that necessitated the removal of a part of his brain, John Pierce Jewell, 25 years of age, died at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis. Jewell, while riding a bicycle on the state road near Annapolis, was struck by an automobile driven by Percy Brock. He was thrown to the road and suffered a severe fracture of the skull. He was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jewell, of 176 Main street, this city. He was a member of the class of 1917, St. John's College, and spent several months overseas during the war.

Chestertown.—Three men in an automobile driven by Herbert Brown, of Chestertown, while coming from Church Hill to this town, dashed against a telephone pole near Chester river bridge and were thrown out. Sheppard, a caterer of Chestertown, struck the pole and was knocked unconscious. He was rushed to Easton Hospital, where he died. Lewin Davis, the third occupant, did not receive any injury. The driver was cut slightly on the lip. Sheriff Townsend arrested Brown on a charge of manslaughter.

Hagerstown.—William Shafer, a youth residing on Pope avenue, had a narrow escape from death when he was seized with an epileptic fit and fell upon the street car track directly in front of an approaching trolley car. His head was resting on one of the rails when several young men rushed to his assistance and dragged him off the track just as the car reached the spot. He was carried into the office of Dr. Edward A. Wareham, where he regained consciousness.

College Park.—The program for Farmers' Day at the Maryland State College on May 29, one of the biggest days of the year for farmers of the state and nearby sections and others interested in the work being done by the college, has just been made public. Indications are that there will be a big attendance and the college is to give the visitors just as interesting and pleasant a day as possible.

College Park.—M. D. Bower, formerly of the Roanoke Times and during the war connected with a government publicity bureau, has been named to take charge of the publicity bureau of the Maryland State College of Agriculture which, after July 1, will be known as the University of Maryland. He will carry on all publicity work of the college in the state. The primary object of the bureau is to inform residents of the state, especially farmers, with the work being done at the college. Mr. Bower succeeds C. L. Opperman.

Sixty-five per cent. of all the acreage farmed in California is now being cultivated by tractors propelled either by petroleum products or by steam, according to the January Bulletin of the California Development Board.

Commercial Attache Adams has cabled from Paris, under date of March 1, 1920, that the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance have, by a decree of February 28, 1920, prohibited the exportation from France of horses, colts, donkeys, mules and asses.

Princess Anne.—In the two peninsula counties of Virginia—Accomac and Northampton—the potato growers are looking forward to a banner year. The potato acreage there this year is greater by 10 per cent. than ever before, according to reports. It is true that the heavy rains and cold weather of a few weeks ago damaged some seed, but the loss to the crop from this cause is said to be immaterial.

Centerville.—Due to the illness of an important witness for the defense, the cases against G. O. Calloway, former cashier of Stevensville Bank, presented for embezzlement, and W. H. W. Lowe, former station agent at Stevensville, presented for conspiracy to defraud, will not be tried at the present term of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county, but will be continued until the November term.

Annapolis.—Presentation of Bibles to the 288 midshipmen who will receive their commissions in June was made by the American Seamen's Friend Society of New York, an organization which operates for the benefit of the Navy in all parts of the world. Rev. Dr. George Sidney Webster, chaplain of the academy, presented the Bibles. Of the 288 graduates, 242 were given Protestant Bibles, 42 the Catholic, and 4 the Hebrew.

Centerville.—In the civil trial of Linwood Eaton vs. Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, for $60,000 for damages received in a railroad wreck last August near Denton, tried in the Queen County Circuit Court, the plaintiff was awarded a verdict of $22,500. T. Alan Goldsborough, of Denton, was chief counsel for the plaintiff. He was assisted by T. J. Keating and J. H. C. Legg, of Centerville.

Chestertown.—A "strike" is on at Washington College. An order was made to the effect that any student who did not attend chapel exercises from now until Commencement would be "ex-campassed." This order did not set with the students, so all remained away. At a faculty meeting it was agreed that another chance would be given them at 1:15 to attend chapel. No one appeared. The girls have also joined in the revolt.

Aberdeen.—Mrs. Fannie R. Baker, widow of James B. Baker, died at her home in Aberdeen. She was a daughter of Elizabeth Hastings and John R. Richardson, of Kentucky. She leaves the following children: Mrs. J. Scott Middleton and George H. Baker, of Aberdeen, and Mrs. Charles A. Goodyear, of Carlisle, Pa.

Cumberland.—John Sloan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan, of Lonaconing, aged 19, was badly burned with powder while at work in Mine No. 4 of the Georges Creek Coal Company. Sloan was leaning over the can of powder when his lamp fell from his head into the can, exploding the contents. His condition is serious.

Cumberland.—While playing "tag" with other boys around the Western Maryland Railway siding, at the Potomac Glass Works here, Howard Bock, aged 14, a carrier of the latter company, ran into an approaching shifting engine and was instantly killed. The boy was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bock of this city.

Cumberland.—James Hanson, former Mayor of Frostburg, died at his home there. Mr. Hanson filled many public offices in Allegany county including city councilman, tax collector and was a justice of the Peace of Frostburg.

BAN ON SALOME DANCE.

Carnivals Refused Permits For Carrying Oriental Performers.

Morgantown, W. Va.—The wiggling of Salome dancers at carnivals has brought down the wrath of the Morgantown city fathers upon all carnivals. Application was made this week by a local fraternal organization for a permit to have a carnival exhibit here, but it was refused for the reason given and announcement was made that the ban was clamped down upon all carnivals, whether they carried oriental dancers or not, for the remainder of the present administrative year.

SAYS HE MURDERED EIGHT.

A North Dakota Farmer Confesses To State's Attorney.

Washburn, N. D.—Henry Layer, a farmer, has confessed to the killing of Jacob Wolf, his wife and five children and a chore boy, Jake Hofer, on the Wolf farm, three miles west of Turtle Lake, North Dakota, on April 22, it was announced here, by J. E. Williams, state's attorney for McLean county.

LABOR WILL SUBMIT PLAN.

Program Against High Prices To Be Laid Before Convention.

Washington.—A constructive program to meet the issue of high prices will be submitted to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Montreal June 7 by its executive council, Samuel Gompers announced.

GERMANS TO HOLD ALOOF.

Will Not Attend Conferences Until French Troops Leave.

London.—The German Cabinet, after a full discussion with the Ministers of the Federal states, decided unanimously that Germany should not send representatives either to the Spa or Brussels conferences unless the French troops are entirely withdrawn from the Main district, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin.

NEWSPAPER IN RECEIVERSHIP.

Raleigh, N. C.—Charles R. Boone, principal stockholder, was appointed temporary receiver of the Raleigh American, an afternoon newspaper established six months ago, which suspended publication Saturday following receivership proceedings instituted by Mr. Boone and other creditors.

Camels are fit for work at 5 years old; although they usually live 40 years, their strength begins to decline at 25.

Was There Once an Antillean Continent?

MARKET DAY NEAR CINCHONA.

INDIAN CONEY

Photos by American Museum of Natural History

EXPEDITION HEADQUARTERS

FOSSIL CAVE IN JAMAICA

CAPTAIN H. E. ANTHONY, associate curator of the department of mammals of the American museum of natural history, has just returned from a four-month's exploration trip through the West Indies. The museum has been carrying on active work in the West Indies for several years, having been especially energetic since 1916, when the discoveries of fossil mammals of Porto Rico disclosed the possibilities awaiting West Indian research. Naturalists have always been attracted not so much by the intrinsic interest of the forms of animal life to be found in the Antilles, as by the more absorbing problem: "How did life arrive on the Islands?" It was to seek further light on this question in particular that Captain Anthony was sent to continue the investigations which he had already begun in this region. He returns with a great accumulation of material and data bearing on the problem. Questioned concerning the various theories of the arrival of life on the islands, Captain Anthony said:

"It was at first assumed that the islands, lying outside the limits of the continental shelf, were of oceanic origin and were built up by coral growth or elevated by volcanic or seismic activity. But if this were true, the islands would be devoid of all forms which might arrive on oceanic islands in the natural course of events and those lower forms of life whose disposal is subject to such fortuitous agencies of distribution as hurricanes, water spouts, etc., which transport the eggs from place to place.

But the fact is that other forms of life than these are to be found on the islands. The mammals are the most poorly represented group of the higher animals of the West Indies, yet include varieties which might be expected to encounter great difficulty in crossing the long stretches of sea which it would be necessary for them to traverse before they could establish themselves on the newly-created islands. For this very reason the mammalian fauna of the West Indies in its relation to the continental fauna furnishes one of the best points for an attack on the problem.

"Throughout the thousands of islands in the Antillean group there are only a few mammals, aside from bats, to be encountered. The remarkable poverty of this fauna has been the cause of much comment among naturalists. That the condition of the fauna today does not truly represent the mammalian history of the islands has been suspected for some time, and the efforts of the museum have been especially directed toward ascertaining the complete history of the West Indian mammals from earliest times. Assemblages of fossil mammals have been discovered in Porto Rico and Cuba, indicating the possibility that at one time the West Indies had a much larger mammal inhabitation than today.

"These fossils, which are of ancient types and strange ancestry, strongly suggest, if not the existence of some mainland connection far back in the geological age, at least the union at some time of most of the Greater Antilles into a large Antillean continent. This continent, if it existed, must have lain in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean sea, with the longer axis east and west, and must have been an important land mass with large rivers and mighty mountain ranges rising, perhaps as high as 20,000 feet or more above sea level.

"This theory of the mountains and rivers rests on Spencer's studies and charts of the ocean floor of the region. Spencer concluded from the conformation of the sea bottom that in tertiary times there must have been an elevation of this surface of somewhere between 1½ and 2½ miles. As the ridges of the sea bottom seem to follow out the general direction of the mountain ranges at present existing on the islands, he derived the theory that the under-sea ridges and the island ranges were originally parts of the same system. As the island ranges have an altitude of from 7,000 to 8,000 feet, the mountains of the now disappeared continent would have been something like 20,000 feet high. The channels in the under-sea surface, running at right angles to the ridges seem to have been cut by great rivers flowing down the mountain sides.

"To the eastward this continent took in the recently acquired Danish West Indies, while to the westward its limits must have taken in part of what is now Central America. Because of the strategic position of Jamaica in its relation to the Central American mainland and to such a hypothetical Antillean continent, it was highly important that the fossil fauna of Jamaica be explored."

He was successful in conducting such an exploration, and was able to verify in a most satisfactory manner his belief that the island would be found to have a fossil fauna. He secured several fossil mammals new to science, which, found in Pleistocene formations, must date back approximately 100,000 years. Most of the materials were secured in exploring the limestone caves, and the mammal remains were found cemented in a very hard limestone breccia from which they could be extracted only after laborious quarrying. The greater part of the collection was brought back to the museum on large blocks of limestone and much time and work will be necessary before the material can be satisfactorily identified and conclusions drawn.

Enough has been exposed, however, to show that Jamaica was formerly the home of one or two gigantic rodents, larger than any living today—animals of a heavy-bodied, slow-moving type, whose closest ancestors lived away back on the Santa Cruz formation of Patagonia. Fossil terrapins, tortoises and crocodiles were also found.

A surprising feature of the exploration conducted by the expedition was the failure to find any mammals closely related to those found either on Cuba or on Porto Rico. This suggests the possibility that Jamaica may not have formed part of the old Antillean continent, but may have existed as an eastern peninsula jutting out from Honduras. A second theory (but one which has few adherents among recent day zoologists) is that Jamaica was isolated from all other land and received its mammal denizens as waifs on life rafts, floating masses of vegetation swept down the large continental rivers.

In addition to its success in collecting the fossil fauna, the expedition obtained a large collection of the living animal forms. Only one land mammal is living on Jamaica today—the Indian Coney (Geocapromys brownei)—and even that had been thought to be practically extinct. For the introduction of the Mongoose on the island, late in the last century, in an attempt to exterminate the rats, has resulted in the extinction of many of the native animals.

Captain Anthony, in describing the method of hunting the Indian Coney, said: "In order to get this animal, which is a rat-like creature the size of a cat, the collectors went up into the high mountains and lived with the natives, hunting the coney in the primitive fashion with small dogs. The dogs tracked the mammal to its hole in the rocks under some large tree, and there, amidst great excitement, the quarry was dug out. If the hole is a fairly large one, the dog can enter at once and come to grips with its prey, but more often a man has to pull away rocks and enlarge the hole. The natives get as thoroughly aroused as the dogs, and the scene at the finish is one worthy of larger game. When the dog finally gets close enough to the coney a fight ensues—for the animal is plucky. When the hunters decide that the dog has secured his grip they draw him out by his tail or a hind leg and take the coney away from him."

Captain Anthony brought back with him more than seven hundred specimens of bats, as well as collections of reptiles and birds. This material when properly worked up, will undoubtedly throw much light on West Indian natural history, and the results will help to direct the course of future investigations in that region. As the prophecies concerning Jamaica have borne such gratifying fruit, natural history exploration on the islands will receive a great stimulus.

The expedition encountered a very interested co-operation on the part of the people of Jamaica, everywhere meeting with ready assistance and unfailing courtesy. All the important areas of the island were visited with the idea of making the collection as complete as possible.

Captain Anthony reported that the tourist travel to Jamaica had been unusually heavy this winter, overtaxing the steamship service and the island's hotel accommodations. One of the burning topics of the day, there—and by no means a one-sided question—is "How do the Americans regard the possible acquisition of Jamaica by the United States?"

MODERN STABLE FOR DAIRY FARM

Sanitary and Healthful Home for Herd of Cows.

SILOS PRESERVE FRESH FEED

Sunlight, Fresh Air and Warmth, Three Things That Make Cows Productive and Healthy Are Provided 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 work on the farm, 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 inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

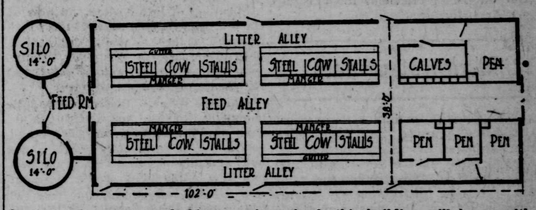
Now that spring is fast turning into summer, it is time for the owner of the modern dairy farm to begin to plan the new buildings he may need to house his herd next winter. For it is an undisputed fact that a modern, sanitary, weather-tight and well-ventilated cow stable and barn is one of the greatest profit producers for the owner of a dairy herd.

Summer is the time farmers are required to build new buildings or remodel the old ones, for in the warm weather the stock takes care of themselves and building operations can go on without inconvenience. However, the quicker the farmer gets his plans and arranges for the construction of the buildings he wants the better.

The advantages and good features of modern dairy barns and cows' stables have been pointed out in these articles numerous times, but they are so important to the man who wants to get the maximum of profit from his herd that they will bear repetition many times.

Sunlight, fresh air and warmth are the three things that make cows productive and healthy. And nature furnishes all three without charge. The dairy herd owner, however, has to supply the building in which nature's gifts may be conserved and put to work for the profit of the dairyman.

A cow stable designed to house the herd in the most profitable way is shown in the accompanying illustration. This is a one-story cow stable, designed so that the milk producers will be kept warm and comfortable in winter, will be supplied with plenty of fresh air, and their surroundings will be sanitary.



The building is 102 feet long and 38 feet wide, and is of frame construction set on a concrete foundation. This building is what is known as the "monitor" type, taking its name from the shape of the roof. Along the side walls of the building are 26 windows, 13 on each side, while in the monitor part of the roof there are as many more windows, equally distributed on either side.

These windows are one of the most important features of the building. In the first place they face the east and west, so that whenever the sun is shining in the winter the building interior gets the full effect of it. Cows provide their own warmth in winter, and the better they are protected the less heat they throw off. Heat is produced by the food the animals consume. So it can be realized that the less food required to produce heat, the more food will go toward milk production. That is what a weather-tight warm cow stable does toward increasing milk production. The feed the animals consume goes to milk rather than to produce heat to keep the cows warm.

The sunlight admitted by the many windows also has a purifying effect on the air in the barn. It will be noted by consulting the floor plan that the 34 stalls are grouped in four blocks and that the animals face the center of the building. This arrangement throws the litter alleys to either side of the building, where they get full benefit of the sunlight. When it is remembered that sunlight is nature's germ killer, it will be understood that there is a strong motive for this arrangement.

Another feature of the modern dairy barn is its equipment. The factory method of arranging the equipment so that the work can be done easily and quickly is used in the modern dairy barn. Also numerous pieces of labor-saving equipment are installed.

The stall partitions usually are of steel, set into the concrete floor. These partitions are easily kept clean and sanitary. The floors of the stalls are either of concrete or some of the less hard floor materials, such as cork brick or wood block. Back of each stall is a gutter, which permits the refuse to be washed to a drain whence it is piped to a liquid manure tank.

Overhead is a carrier track running over both the litter alleys at the sides of the stable and over the feeding alley through the center of the building. The carrier that is hung to the track provides a means by which the litter can be removed to the manure piles at the rear of the stable and by which the food can be distributed to the stall head.

Drinking cups, which are connected to the pipes from the water pressure system are located at the stall head, one cup for each two cows. These drinking cups or bowls are ingenious devices. They have a valve in them that turns on the water as the cows press down their muzzles, and shuts off the water as the cows raise their heads. Careful watch has been kept on cows in stables where there are drinking cups, and it has been recorded that there is little time in either the day or night when one or more of the animals are not drinking. Records of milk production in the same stables show that where there is a continuous supply of fresh water, the animals give from 10 to 20 per cent more milk.

Fresh feed during the winter is another important thing for profitable dairy farm operation. At the end of the stable shown in the illustration there are two silos, which combined have sufficient capacity to provide the animals this building will house with fresh feed all through the cold months when the cows are inside.

It is in such stables as this one that present-day dairy farmers are housing their herds and are making them a great deal more profitable investment than under the old conditions. A modern dairy barn or cow stable will pay for itself in increased revenue in a few years.

Popular Institution.

"The bolsheviks," said Speaker Sweet of the New York assembly, "think they will do away with marriage."

He gave a scornful laugh.

"The stupid fools!" he cried. "Marriage can't be done away with. It is the most popular institution we have. Why? Because the most downtrodden wretch alive is a king in his own home before his own wife and children."

Mr. Sweet laughed again—this time more tolerantly.

"Remember the Esthonian proverb," he said with a wink—"'The man who is as wise as he thinks his wife thinks he is, is wise indeed.'"

Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says farming has become such a scientific proposition that a man has to learn to use more different kinds of tools than he does in a golf game.

Out Fell the Fish

Although I experienced my most embarrassing moment almost a year ago, I have not forgotten it yet. After fishing for almost half a day all I caught was two small fish, which of course I did not wish to display, so I wrapped them in a small piece of paper and put them in my hat. While sitting in the car homeward bound, who should enter but my fiancee. I tipped my hat as she came forward and to my surprise out fell the fish, but that was not all. When I stooped to pick them up they jumped all over the floor, not being entirely dead. When I finally caught them I can assure you I did not put them back into my hat.—Chicago Tribune.

"Holy Men" of India.

In India there are no less than 5,000,000 sadhus or holy men, usually ash besmeared and almost naked. Frequently these have chelas or disciples—boys who accompany them, begging for their master, being trained for this same life. To go about begging one's food from door to door, with saffron-colored robe, a begging bowl, an antelope skin on which to sit, a chain of beads with which to count one's prayers, and a blanket in cold weather—such are the old ideals of India as to the highest life to which a man could attain. Some believe that by unnecessary suffering, such as sitting on beds of spikes or swinging the head downward over a fire, they can attain deliverance.

EUCALYPTUS TREES.

The grand eucalyptus trees in Gippsland are probably the grandest of their kind in the world, and quite as magnificent as the Californian giants, only not so large in circumference. The shedding of their bark is a misstatement. What the tree does do is this: it sheds the old, dry, broken, and coarse bark, but the new one is sound and solid, and is not shed. The new bark is clean and very smooth, no branches growing for 100 feet or more.

Charles the First

For ourselves, we own that we do not understand the common phrase, a good man, but a mad king. We can as easily conceive a good man and an unnatural father, or a good man and a treacherous friend. We cannot, in estimating the character of an individual, leave out of our consideration his conduct in the most important of all human relations; and if in that relation we find him to have been selfish, cruel, and deceitful, we shall take liberty to call him a bad man, in spite of all his temperance at table, and his regularity at chapel.—Macaulay.

Duty to Posterity.

I would submit to a severe discipline, and to go without many things cheerfully, for the good and happiness of the human race in the future. Each one of us should do something, however small, toward that great end.—Richard Jefferies.

KEROSENE LAMPLIGHT BEST

Efficiency of the Eye Declared to Be Best When a Yellow Flame Is Used.

There has long been an impression that yellow light is more agreeable to the eye than that containing chiefly the green and blue rays, and it is generally believed, for example, by many medical and technical men that the kerosene flame produces a more "restful" light than other illuminants, especially than incandescent solids.

This supposition has been submitted to careful tests by C. E. Ferree and G. Rand, and the results have appeared in the Transactions of the Illuminating Engineering society, remarks the Scientific American Monthly. The experiments have compared the kerosense flame with the light from the carbon incandescent lamp, the Mazda lamp and with Welsbach mantles containing various amounts of ceria, and therefore varying in yellowness. The standard of comparison is the efficiency of the eye as determined by the ratio of time during which steadily observed type is clear or blurred.

The results obtained from numerous careful, prolonged experiments indicate that there is some justification for this impression, as they indicate that the efficiency of the eye diminishes more rapidly with light from the metal filament than with that from kerosene, and decreasing yellowness in Welsbach mantles also diminishes this efficiency of the eye. The authors, however, are not yet prepared to state positively that yellow light is better than white, but merely that yellow is better than green.

To Clean Paintings.

A successful way to clean oil paintings is to sponge them quickly with pure soap suds. After drying the surface with a soft cloth, rub the picture with a chamois skin barely moistened with sweet oil.

India's Cotton.

The total estimated yield of the Indian cotton crop for 1919-1920 is 5,008,000 bales of 400 pounds each. India can supply not more than 25 per cent of the textiles for domestic demand.