# STATE CAPITAL

### Governor Names Athletic Board.

Annapolis.—Governor Ritchie named Latrobe Cogsell, Fred. C. Echanberger and William H. Flynn to compose the State Athletic Commission, which was created by an act of the last Legislature and which will hereafter supervise all athletic contests of a public nature in the city. All three are men prominently identified with and keenly interested in boxing and other branches of sport.

Mr. Cogswell, who is named for a term of six years, is president of the South Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, in charge of the municipal games movement in this city; president of the Chesapeake Canoe Club, vice-president of the Arundel Boat Club and secretary of the Baltimore Athletic Club. He has taken a prominent part in the activities of the Public Athletic League.

Mr. Schanberger, whose appointment is for four years, is the trustee of the Kernan estate and head of the Kernan enterprises. He and Mr. Cogswells are both Democrats.

Mr. Flynn, who is the Republican member of the new commission, is superintendent of the Baltimore Life Insurance Company. He is named for a term of two years.

The commission, which is an unpaid one, will establish headquarters and employ an executive secretary for the purpose of controlling through the issuance of permits all paid athletic contests in the city. The bill creating the commission was fathered at Annapolis by Delegate Burns, of the city delegation.

The expenses of the commission and the secretary's salary will be paid from fees levied against the receipts from boxing and other athletic exhibitions.

### New Roads Head.

John N. Mackall qualified as chairman of the State Roads Commission and at once took up the reins of the office, succeeding Frank H. Zouck.

"The only regret I have in assuming the chairmanship of the commission," said Mr. Mackall, "is that I am displacing Mr. Zouck. However, I am assured by Mr. Zouck that if he were not to be reappointed he would prefer me to succeed him than anyone else."

Mr. Mackall does not contemplate any important changes in the office and field forces at this time. It is said that a chief engineer will be selected from the staff of engineers.

"The most vital matter to be taken up by the new commission is the Lateral Road plan," said Mr. Mackall. "Governor Ritchie's administration is committed to this program. The Governor has impressed me with the fact that he wants a definite policy adopted on the plan. Likewise he and I realize that success of this scheme depends in a great measure on the enthusiastic co-operation of the counties.

The commission will in a short time advise the counties of the several amounts they will be called upon to pay into this fund and ascertain which counties will have funds available when these amounts fall due and also when the remainder of the counties will be ready to proceed with the lateral road building in their respective sections. The commission will also request the county authorities to designate at an early date the roads they desire to have built and I am confident that the commission will be guided in a large measure by the counties' wishes in the matter. The commission must insist that the more important roads in the several counties be built first, and that the whole construction program shall be taken into consideration in determining what roads shall be built. Probably the proper step, after a preliminary exchange of views between the commission and the several county authorities will be a series of conferences so that we can explain to the county authorities at first hand the commission's final views in the matter and in turn obtain the viewpoint of the county people.

It is my desire that the commission shall have established at an early date what roads are to be constructed, both further additions to the main State roads system and the Lateral roads. This will work to the advantage of the county people and the commission, the latter then being able to give proper study to vital matters pertaining to construction and maintenance. Again, I desire to emphasize that a complete understanding and the existence of a mutual confidence between the counties and the commission is absolutely essential for the success of Maryland's future road building.

### Governor To Make Awards.

Governor Ritchie will deliver an address and confer the diplomas at the annual commencement exercises of Mount St. Agnes' College High School, Mount Washington, which will be held in the college auditorium, Thursday afternoon, June 10, at 4 o'clock. The address to the graduates will be made by Rev. Father Schwitalla, of Loyola College. The graduates will be Mary Elizabeth Korblev, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mary Josephine Beasley, of Virginia; Dorothy Rutn Shrimpton, of London, England; Bernadine Harriet Hanlon and Mary Virginia Corrigan. Students of Loyola College will serve as ushers.

After an effort to render the city of Paita, Peru, rat-proof, a resolution has been approved by the president to destroy every house in the city except six. An epidemic of bubonic plague has occasioned the radical move and work will proceed forthwith.

A cat walked out on a high tension wire in a big drop forge plant at Fremont, O., lost all its nine lives at once, and caused a short circuit which burned out the insulation and threw 300 men out of work.

# IMPORTANT NEWS QUICKLY TOLD

## Happenings In Various Sections of Old Maryland

## NEWS ITEMS FOR OUR READERS

Centerville.—Deputy Treasurer William T. Keating has assumed the duties of treasurer of Queen Anne's county. Mr. Keating was elected last fall and his term of four years began June 1. He has been deputy during the term of County Treasurer Charles H. Quinby, which expired Monday.

Princess Anne.—After a lingering illness of several weeks, M. Fillmore Bounds died several days ago at his home in Mt. Vernon. He had been in poor health for two years, but during the heavy sleet last February he fell, breaking his right hip, which no doubt hastened his death, as he had been an invalid since that time.

Chestertown.—A contest to determine the most popular young lady in Chestertown resulted in a victory for Miss Gladys Beauchamp, daughter of Mrs. Connelly Beauchamp, who received 3,200 votes and a handsome manicure set. Catherine Kilbourne ran a close second.

Rockville.—After having had the case under consideration all night, the jury in the suit of Mrs. Huldah L. Shelton, of Washington, against William Wyvill, of Prince George's county, which was an action to recover $5,000 for injuries received by Mrs. Shelton, announced it was unable to agree and was discharged.

Cumberland.—Mike Shetak, a Slavic miner of Outcrop, was the victim of a swindle by a fellow-countryman at the Stag Hotel at Connellsville. Shetak was relieved of $2,000 by the old game of substituting worthless paper for currency. The swindler induced Shetak to take his money out of bank to place with his. The money represented the savings of Shetak for many years.

Centerville.—As the result of the resignation of W. Raymond Horney, who leaves this week to accept the position of cashier in the Millington Bank, Miss Mabel Yeates and Paul Smith, of the Centerville National Bank, were promoted at the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors. Miss Mildred Coursey, who has been stenographer in the office of State's Attorney Charles E. Tucker, Centerville, was appointed to a position at the bank.

Denton.—Caroline county is gathering a large crop of strawberries, but has experienced great difficulty in shipping them promptly. Instances are cited when it has taken more than two days to get the fruit into the city markets. The great Armour preserving plant at Ridgely is at work on strawberries with a trainload of operators, which came from Baltimore Saturday last. The Armour people are buying heavily at prices ranging around 25 cents a quart. Better train service is expected to be furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad this week.

Centreville.—Struck by an automobile driven by their father, William W. Rhodes, Edna Rhodes, 4 years old, suffered a painfully cut head, and Helen Rhodes, 6, sustained a broken jawbone, had six teeth knocked out and was badly cut about the mouth. Mr. Rhodes was going to his barn in the car. Just as he was about to turn the corner of the barn the little children ran in front of the machine. Both of them were knocked down and the car passed over them.

Elkton.—Cecil county has gone "over the top" in its drive for funds for the Temple of Agriculture, the proposed building which is to be erected in Washington as a permanent headquarters for all farm organizations throughout the country. Elwood Balderston, secretary, announced the success of the drive in the county to secure the quota of $10,000 at a meeting of the Cecil Farmers' Club recently held at the home of Thomas B. Miller, Cherry Hill. Similar drives have been launched in the other counties of the State and are meeting with excellent results, according to reports sent here by Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of the State Agricultural Extension Service. Several community organizations raised $100 each toward the county quota, and in only three districts was personal work necessary.

### New Conservation Board.

Governor Ritchie made a clean sweep of the Conservation Commission.

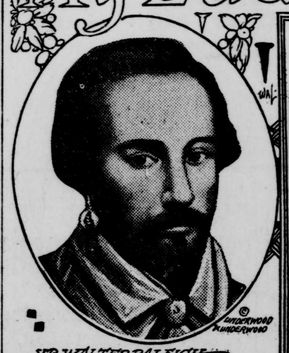
Instead of W. Thomas Kemp, chairman, and Commissioners William H. Killian and J. Edward White, the Governor named Harrison W. Vickers, of Kent county, chairman, and Edward O. Weant, of Carroll, and Capt. Edmund J. Plowden, of St. Mary's, commissioners. The salaries are $3,000 each and the terms four years each.

As also was expected, the Governor displaced Clarendon I. T. Gould, of Baltimore, as minority member of the State Industrial Accident Commission and named State Senator George Louis Eppler, of Allegany, in his stead. The salary is $5,000 and the term is six years.

The four artificial silk establishments at Tubize, Obourg, Maransart and Alost, of Belgium, which before the war had 6,000 workers, are employing 90 per cent. of their 1914 personnel, it is officially announced. The production, which in 1914 reached 2,700,000 kilos of thread, today is slightly below 32 per cent. of the prewar figure.

To drive a nail easily and last long without rusting, dip it into melted grease first.

# My Lady Nicotine



SIR WALTER RALEIGH

A FIELD OF TOBACCO

SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S PIPE



LUCY PAGE GASTON

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

MY LADY NICOTINE is a most interesting personage. As is frequently the case with ladies with a past, she is more interesting than those who have only a future. Her present certainly is a going concern. And her future has added fascination of sufficient mystery to induce considerable speculation.

My Lady Nicotine's influence is not always soothing. Like all great personages she has made enemies. Men began to fight over her a long, long while ago, and only the other day the newspapers told of the first of a possible recurrence of the night raiders' outrages in Kentucky. Urban VIII and Innocent XI fulminated against her. Sultan Amuret IV decreed death by torture to her devotees. James I of England issued his "Counterblaste to Tobacco," in which he denounced her as a creature of the "pit that is bottomless." Lucy Page Gaston of Anti-Cigarette League of America fame is suspected of a desire to shy her bonnet into the presidential ring. Low on the horizon, no bigger than a woman's hand, is a cloud which rumbles "tobacco next!"

Possibly some of My Lady Nicotine's famous devotees have loved her for the enemies she has made. Anyway, Spenser wrote of her as "divine." Byron said "sublime." Lamb declared his affection thus:

For thy sake, tobacco, I
Would do anything but die.

Bulwer-Lytton wrote this: "The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan." Kipling profoundly reflects that "a woman is only a woman, but a good cigar is a smoke." Mark Twain suspects that the man who doesn't smoke loses "an appalling aggregate of happiness."

This sort of worshiper clings to the heresy that this is a pretty good old world after all. He isn't worrying about spirit manifestations and is not concerned over the doctrine of the subliminal soul. He suspects Lucy Page Gaston of being a spiritual descendant of the Puritans who condemned bear-baiting not so much because it gave pain to the bear as because it gave pleasure to the spectators.

"When doctors disagree who shall decide?" The doctors are as divided in their opinion of My Lady Nicotine as are the literary lights. Some see in her a veritable plague to humanity. Others maintain that she is rather a benefactor. Of course most physicians hold that smoking is bad for young and growing specimens of the human species. And probably most of them are not prepared to advise that women should smoke. And there are certainly some men who cannot smoke without ill effects—just as there are men who cannot eat strawberries or drink coffee without harm. A cold bath in the morning is meat and drink to some men; it would put others under the sod in short order. Probably the majority of up-to-date medical men are of the opinion that it has yet to be proved that smoking in moderation hurts any normal man.

At one extreme of human judgment is that of the man who wrote that a nation which smokes tobacco perishes. At the other is that of the man who predicted in 1918 that America would win the war because it was the heaviest smoker of all the nations.

My Lady Nicotine needs no press agent and has no trouble about breaking into print. Some enthusiastic collectors of "Nicotania" have whole libraries about her. There is one—George Arents, Jr., of New York—who is the proud possessor of more than 2,500 books, booklets and pamphlets devoted wholly or in part to her. These libraries tell pretty much everything about the lady.

No European ever heard of tobacco until the first week of November, 1492. The commonly accepted version of the story is that two sailors sent by Columbus to explore the island which he named San Salvador returned with a tale of natives who carried firebrands whose smoke they inhaled and puffed out of their mouths and noses. Later they discovered that the leaves of a plant were rolled in the leaf of maize.

The first clear account of smoking was given in 1526 by Gonzalo Hernandez de Oviedo in his "Historia General de las Indias." He said the practice was pernicious and "used to produce insensibility." He reported that in Cuba and most of the islands the natives smoked rolls of herbs, "which they called tobaccos," while on the mainland they inhaled through the forks of a Y-shaped hollow cane which they inserted in both nostrils. This instrument the natives called "tobago." The Spaniards thought the name was that of the fuel instead of the pipe, hence our word tobacco. Oviedo pointed out the mistake, but "tobacco" had worked itself into the white man's language, and there it stayed. The herb itself was variously known among the natives. It was "cohiba" to the Caribs, "petun" to the Brazilians, "piecelt" to the Mexicans and "uppowoc" to the Indians of Virginia.

Nicotine, the active chemical principle of tobacco, is an intensely poisonous alkaloid, named from Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France as a medicinal plant. Hence, finally, "My Lady Nicotine."

Not essentially new are any of the modern forms of tobacco using. The leaves wrapped about with corn husk roughly correspond to our civilized cigarette; the leaves rolled without wrapping of another material to our cigar. Tobacco was powdered into snuff and taken into the nostrils, as now. Tobacco was also chewed by various Indian peoples. The pipe was in almost universal use; among the American Indians the stone pipe, "calumet," was a necessary implement in many ceremonial functions.

Tobacco arrived in Europe apparently by several different routes and under several different disguises. Probably Sir Walter Raleigh deserves the credit—or blame—of introducing the smoking of it. Up to his time tobacco had camouflaged as a medicine, the few smokers professing to be smoking for their health. The Englishman—his pipe is shown herewith—blew the smoke from his nose defiantly and said he smoked because he liked it.

The antis of the seventeenth century had a high old time. Pagan, Mohammedan and Christian monarchs alike attempted to crush the habit of "tobacco drinking," as it was then called in England. But despite all opposition tobacco eventually was established as a favorite luxury all over Europe.

The cigarette attained commercial importance ofter 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.

For a time most cigarettes were made from the Turkish leaf. Then it was discovered that the "bright" American tobacco, now grown in Virginia, the Carolinas and eastern Tennessee, made an agreeable cigarette. Eventually cigarette making machinery was invented, and today American cigarettes, both "straight" and "blended," are smoked all over the world.

In 1868 not enough cigarettes were consumed in the United States to be subjected to the internal revenue tax. In recent years the increase has been by billions. From 1899 to 1914 it was 500 per cent. In the past two years the demand has advanced prodigiously, probably largely because of the war.

In 1910, for the first time, the manufacture of cigarettes exceeded that of cigars, their relative numbers being 8,500,000,000 and 8,000,000,000. Since then, while cigarettes have multiplied, cigars have just about stood still. In the year ended June 30, 1919, the number of cigarettes was 46,500,000,000, and of cigars approximately 8,000,000,000, as in 1910. For the first time more leaf tobacco went into cigarettes than into cigars, the two numbers being 177,000,000 pounds and 162,000,000 pounds.

The government derived from the internal revenue tax on tobacco $206,003,091, an increase of $49,814,431 over the preceding year. More than $95,500,000 of the tobacco money came from cigarettes. Recently the tobacco tax has been heavily increased.

Altogether we used 497,079,920 pounds of tobacco last year. We got away with 174,697,408 pounds of plug, 17,499,465 pounds of twist, 9,809,225 pounds of finecut, 257,893,440 pounds of smoking tobacco and 37,180,382 pounds of snuff.

The value of the tobacco crop to the farmer was estimated last year at $542,547,000. The average price he got for it was 39 cents a pound. He gets more now.

More than $1,500,000,000 a year is the value of tobacco products manufactured in the United States. More than a million and a half acres of land are devoted to the growing of the "weed." On the manufacturing side the government estimate of the capital invested in 1914 was $303,830,000, which was a low figure even then and is greatly exceeded now. The number of wage earners in manufacture in that year was 178,872, and their annual earnings $77,856,000.

It is variously figured that 70 per cent of our adult male population and a third of our total population use tobacco in one form or another. The per-capita consumption, counting each man, woman and child, is seven pounds a year. The average consumption among the tobacco users is twenty pounds. There are, according to one of the compilers of data, 25,000,000 smokers and chewers whose average capacity is 22 pounds per person, 8,000,000 cigarette smokers each lighting 4,500 cigarettes a year and 5,500,000 cigar smokers each destroying 1,500 cigars.

# BRICK BUNGALOW FOR NARROW LOT

## Good Type for Man With Little Money to Invest.

## ROOMS ARE WELL ARRANGED

### Work of Caring for This Home Can Be Done With Minimum of Steps and Effort—Has Five Rooms.

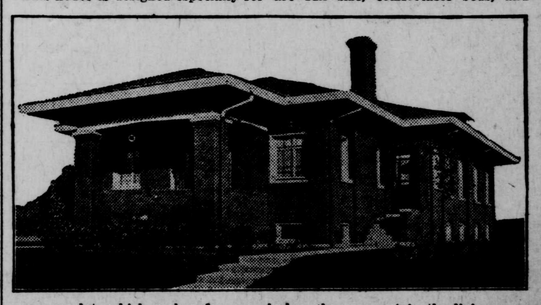
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

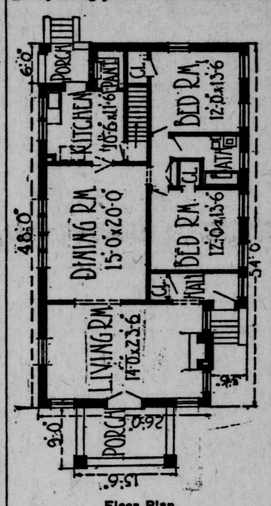
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1327 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

In the larger cities, especially in those where there have been established fire limits in which houses with noninflammable walls only can be erected, the brick bungalow is an excellent type of home for the builder who has not a great amount of money to invest. The outer wall is usually of one of the several sorts of face brick, which make an attractive exterior. Architects by the addition of a porch and by special roof treatments have transformed what was once a very ordinary appearing home into one that is most pleasing in appearance.

The usual method of constructing these bungalows is to build a frame of wood and surround it with a single brick wall. This method makes for economy in construction, and, at the same time, makes a warm house in winter and a cool one in summer. The design shown in the accompanying illustration is this type of house.

This house is designed especially for a narrow lot, which makes for economy in the total cost of the home. It is 26 feet wide and 54 feet deep, with a 9-foot front porch projection. The placing of the entrance at the side is rather unusual, and is done to give privacy to the porch, and to permit the installation of sash during the winter, turning the outdoor porch into a cozy living porch. The roof is what is termed a "hi-roof," the overhang adding to the attractiveness of the home.






Floor Plan.

Five good-sized rooms are shown on the floor plan. They are living and dining rooms, kitchen and two bedrooms, besides the bathroom.

The living room extends across the front of the house and is 23 feet 6 inches by 13 feet. The fireplace is set in the end wall, where it helps make the entry hall cheery. Double doors lead to the porch. The dining room also is unusually large for a bungalow, being 15 by 20 feet. A set of four windows makes this a light room. The kitchen 10 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches, adjoins it at the rear. The pantry extends back parallel with the rear porch, and is provided with a door to permit the iceman to deliver ice without entering the house.

Opposite the dining room and kitchen are the two bedrooms and bathroom. The door from the dining room opens into a short hall, at each end of which is a bedroom, both 12 by 13 feet 6 inches, with the bathroom between.

A study of the floor plan will show how convenient this arrangement is and how the work of caring for the home can be done with a minimum of steps and effort.

While there are but three closets in the house, the basement extends under the whole house and provides ample space for storage, for the heating plant, fuel and other things. In bungalows of this type it is customary to build storage rooms in the basement for trunks and other receptacles for clothing.

The advantage of a bungalow is that it provides all the room the family requires, but has no waste space. Also there are no stairs for the housekeeper to climb. For these two reasons the bungalow, especially one of brick, is being built by the thousands in the city and country.

While special emphasis has been laid on the advantages this brick bungalow has for city construction, it is equally suitable for smaller towns and rural communities. In appearance it is a very desirable type of house, while the interior arrangement is such that it will accommodate a family of good size without any waste space.

At the present cost of building, waste space is folly. Every foot of construction that is saved means a considerable reduction in the cost of the new home. That is one of the reasons why architects are designing residences that seem small when judged by the standards that were in vogue a few years ago. A second reason is that extra room means extra work for the housekeeper. In many bungalows of this type space-saving beds, the sort that are concealed during the day are installed. These beds are full size, comfortable beds, and when they are put in the living room or in the dining room even, they save the building of an extra bedroom. In children's rooms they are especially desirable, as during the day they are lifted up and swung out of sight into a closet. That leaves the room free for use as a nursery or playroom.

Such modern conveniences as space-saving beds, space-saving closets are what architects are using to give home builders the maximum amount of home for their money.

Before deciding on a home-building plan the architect, contractor and material dealer should be consulted. From them all that is new in home equipment can be learned, and they will enable the builder to save a considerable amount of money.

Homes are scarce everywhere in the country, and it seems certain that this condition will continue for several years. The person who builds now will reap the benefit, as he will make a great saving in rents for some years to come.

### Frankness.

The eldest sons of British peers bear what are known as "courtesy titles," when the head of the house has two or three and can spare an inferior one to his son.

Earl Winterton, a young English politician, has a keen sense of humor and can enjoy a joke on himself, as is evidenced by his recounting of this one:

Before succeeding to the earldom he was known as Lord Turnour, under which name he figured in some noisy scenes in the house. A few months after his father's death he was thus addressed at dinner by a fellow guest:

"I ought to know you, but I can't recall your name."

"Oh, I am Earl Winterton," was the reply.

"Of course, of course," said the other. "Why, I have been confounding you all the evening with that ass Turnour!"

### Home-Made Beet Sirup.

Sirup made at home from sugar beets is unpalatable, according to a report made to the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry by a committee which has been experimenting with them.

# PROFIT IN A FINE

The existing peculiar conditions in the international money market can produce very strange and paradoxical phenomena. Here is a case in which the exchange actually transformed a punishment into a reward. In 1916 a man from across the Baden frontier was arrested in Switzerland for smuggling. He was released on bail of 5,000 francs, which then cost him 7,500 marks. For some reason the case dragged on and was decided only quite recently. The accused was sentenced to a fine of 3,000 francs cost. He received as the balance of his bail, 1,700 francs, which he changed for 24,000 marks. Consequently, his little adventure brought him in a net profit of 16,500 marks. As one of the humors of the exchange this deserves to be coupled with the case of a Swiss brewery, which is said to have found it economical to label its beer bottles with Austrian kroner notes.—London Morning Post.

### Evil Always In Hatred.

A man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies, because if you indulge in this passion on some occasions, it will rise of itself in others; if you hate your enemies you will contract such a vicious habit of mind, as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you.—Plutarch.

### TO WIN SUCCESS.

The trouble with a great many people is that they are not willing to make present sacrifices for future gain. The tools for self-improvement are at your hand. Use them. If the ax is dull the more strength must be put forth. If your opportunities are limited you must use your energy, put forth more effort. Progress may seem slow at first, but perseverance assures success.—Orison Swett Marden in Chicago News.

# LIGHTS THAT TWINKLE

Street signs that twinkle are being put up all over the great Westminster core of London. The signs are of glass, with the street lettering in "ruffled" silver gilt; they are hung on buildings near lamp posts and at night are radiant with reflected light.

In the case of minor thoroughfares the street itself and what it leads into both appear on the sign, as well as "Borough of Westminster." The signs vary from nine inches to two feet in width, and are three feet long. Apparently they are giving satisfaction although a few broken ones are already noticeable.

### The Law of Nations.

In the law of nations every nation is just so much interested as every citizen in the laws of his country.—Daniel Webster.

# MAP SHOWS HISTORIC AREA

### Issued by the War Department It Depicts Holland Quadrangle in Virginia and North Carolina.

The topographic map of the Holland quadrangle in Virginia and North Carolina has just been published by the United States geographical survey, department of the interior. This area was surveyed in co-operation with the war department and the state of Virginia, and the map is one of many covering a large area along and near the east coast of the Old Dominion. It shows part of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, and Southhampton counties in Virginia, besides a small strip of Carolina. The principal town shown on the map is Franklin, which has a population of about 4,000. The area is rich in the earlier history of America and would be of great strategic importance in military operations against invading forces from some nation or nations foolish enough to be hunting in our country a place in the sun.

It is a rather picturesque country, with its broad, flat fields, brilliantly green; its tall, graceful pines with their pungent perfumes; and its rivers, upon whose peaceful bosoms ply small slow-moving steamers laden with cotton and peanuts and redolent pine lumber. Often, in the summer evenings, the resonant deep voices of negroes singing their quaint southern melodies here come over the water, or, from afar, the clear voice of a girl can be heard calling the cows. The swamps along the streams also, with the fascination of their somber paths, shaded recesses, and brooding silence that appeal to the imagination, leave a deep impression upon the minds of those who visit them.

The map takes in about 240 square miles and is a true picture in miniature of all the features in this area.

### Handy Morocco Pirates.

Among the Riffian pirates of Morocco the women do all the agricultural and other hard work, while the men, when at home, do the cooking and mend the clothes, including the women's.