IMPORTANT NEWS QUICKLY TOLD

Happenings in Various Sections of Old Maryland

NEWS ITEMS FOR OUR READERS

Easton.—Mrs. J. Ramsey Speer, of Trappe, Talbot county, is a cousin of Mrs. James M. Cox, wife of the Democratic nominee for President.

Hagerstown.—Hagerstown housewives are sending protests to the Fair Price Commissioner because they are compelled to pay 20 cents a quart box—at the rate of $6.40 a bushel—for new potatoes at the Hagerstown City Market, while Norfolk and Western Railway trainmen are bringing here potatoes which, they say, they purchased in Virginia at $2.75 a bushel.

Easton.—Dr. George W. Davenport, recently elected Bishop of the Diocese of Easton, accompanied by his wife, will visit Easton this week for the purpose of consulting with the episcopal residence committee on the improvements being made at the bishop's residence here. Many extensive improvements have been made in the dwelling and about the grounds, and other alterations will probably be made as suggested by the new inmates.

Hagerstown.—Removing her top waist in Police Court, Mrs. Charles C. Baughman exhibited bruises which, she testified, were inflicted by her husband, who was arraigned for wife-beating. Under escort of a policeman, Mrs. Baughman, after the beating, went to police station and swore out the warrant. Dr. W. M. Nihiser attended the woman. Justice John H. Bitner fined Baughman $10 and costs. Mrs. Baughman said her husband became jealous because she took a seat in a street car beside a strange man.

Baughman said the fracas started because his wife refused to carry the baby on the return from Pen-Mar Park the day previous.

Salisbury.—William Truitt, a lad of Pittsville, has lain unconscious at the Peninsula General Hospital, in this city, for several days, as the result of injuries received near Pittsville. Truitt is suffering with a fractured skull, fractured legs and arms and internal injuries.

According to reports received here, Truitt was returning with a party from Ocean City. A car approaching his machine carried such bright lights that it blinded him and he was unable to keep the road. His car ran off the stone roadway to the soft earth at the side and when he attempted to guide his machine back to the road his front wheels skidded, he lost control of the steering wheel and the machine turned turtle.

Frederick.—Plans are being made for a citizens' meeting at Red Men's Hall, Brunswick, when a candidate for Mayor and one Councilman from each of the three wards will be nominated. The meeting will be non-partisan, and it is planned that politics be eliminated in the election. Mayor Eugene Harrison has been mentioned for another term. His friends point to his record, which includes a new water system, street improvement and plans for a 5,000,000-gallon storage reservoir. The names of E. C. Shafer and Harry Allgire have also been mentioned in connection with the Mayoralty.

Three Councilmen, to succeed Lewis Shores, First ward; Dr. Levin West, Second, and John Heskett, Third, will also be elected. The incumbents, it is claimed, have been supporters of the Mayor in his progressive administration and may be renominated. It is understood, however, that other candidates will likely be brought out. While politics have always been set aside at the election, local issues frequently become involved and create spirited contests.

Frederick.—Because she had kept out of court one year and had joined the church, Justice J. Graham Johnson discharged Mrs. Lou Bell, charged with severely beating her 9-year-old son and disorderly conduct. She holds a record for appearing in court and is regarded as the most quarrelsome woman in this city. Several neighbors commented on the chastisement she gave her son and her replies constituted the disorderly charge. She testified that her son stayed away from home for three days and when he returned she whipped him. Later she whipped him for breaking branches from a neighbor's cherry tree. The lad's back, examined in court, bore marks of the beating.

During the trial she endeavored to have her husband testify, but he remained silent. He is an industrious man and has never been in court except when he appears with his wife whe she is arrested, and pays her fine. After she was dismissed her husband handed her several notes, with which she paid her attorney and the pair left for home. Justice Johnson informed Mrs. Bell that if she ever appeared in his court again he would impose a heavy fine.

Frederick.—The will of D. Columbus Kemp, late chairman of the Democratic County Committee and member of the State Committee, filed for probate in the Orphans' Court, gives his entire estate, valued at $100,000, to his widow. The estate includes the family farm at Rocky Springs, a tract of mountain land, including White Rock, bank stock, electric railway stock and large holdings in Liberty bonds. He owned two other farms which he sold shortly before his death. His widow and son, D. Chester Kemp, are named executors.

ANNAPOLIS NEWS

State and City Unite for Memorial.

The subcommittees of the State and City Memorial Commisions, which held a joint meeting in Union Trust Building, decided they would pool their resources and energies toward the erection of a suitable memorial to Maryland's hepoes who lost their lives in the war and would place the memorial in Baltimore City.

This action was taken without friction between the two committees, which agreed that inasmuch as Baltimore included the majority of the population of the State, and was located ideally, there could be no objections voiced by anyone. The resolution which calls for the site being located in Baltimore was introduced by Dr. Hugh H. Young, a member of both committees, and was seconded by Emory L. Coblenz, of Frederick, a member of the State Committee.

As soon as the members were assembled in the office of State Comptroller E. Brooke Lee, chairman of the State Committee, the latter made a motion that Col. Sherlock Swann, chairman of the city committee, be made chairman, to preside, which was carried unanimously.

The city members agreed that it would be more advisable that the two committees co-operate and pool their funds and efforts toward a specific goal.

It eventually may be a public building on the Civic Center opposite City Hall, as former Mayor Preston suggested in a letter. It would have a handsome and artistic exterior and an interior suitable for public meetings and similar purposes. It may be an ornamental arch. It may be a shaft. It may be some idea not yet mentioned.

There were informal discussions of two or three ideas that had been advanced. One, which seemed to be received favorably, was that of a utilities building; one with an artistic exterior and perhaps a music hall that would be suitable for meetings; bedrooms for ex-service men; athletic features in the basement, including a swimming pool, and a hospital and dispensary. This is one of the ideas said to have the approval of ex-service men.

However, this is only one of the suggestions, and it may be discarded if it is found that the funds are not sufficient.

One of the first things to be ascertained, it was decided, is just how much money will be available. The State has the prospect of a fund of $200,000 authorized by a bond issue. The city committee was unable to state definitely just how much it could furnish or what power it had to go ahead with the work.

Colonel Swann was designated to make a study of this phase of the situation and report both on the funds available and the status of the civic center as a possible site.

Road Work May Be Halted.

Discouraged over the prospect of having the Interstate Commerce Commission order shipments of road building and maintenance materials when the embargo is lifted, John N. Mackall, chairman of the State Road Commission, declared after reaching home from Washington that he is afraid road building operations in the State this year would be very much limited.

Mr. Mackall attended the hearing, hoping to appeal for priority rights in the delivery of maintenance material, and at least a limited delivery in road materials, once the railroad embargo is lifted. Mr. Mackall said there were so many persons interested in priorities and that the coal situation loomed so alarmingly, that he was unable to reach the commission with Maryland's predicament.

In the meantime practically all work is held up. The few jobs being operated are on a 50 per cent. basis. He has no oil for the roads. They need oiling badly, not having had a coat for two years.

Deaf To Call of Drys.

Maryland will not heed the call of the leaders of the Prohibition party to rally to the milk-white standard in Lincoln, Neb., on July 21, 22 and 23, according to the present indications, though the dry issue is by no means dead in the State.

Charles R. Woods, Maryland State chairman of the Prohibition party, has received a notice of the convention to be held in the home town of William Jennings Bryan. He received the notice from Virgil Henshaw, national chairman, but has not received word of any Marylander ready and willing to make the journey to Nebraska.

It will be decided at this convention whether to disband the party or make a run in the present Presidential campaign. Efforts will perhaps be made to get Bryan to head the ticket, but there is small hope of his consenting to leave the Democratic party.

Easton.—There has been such an increased demand for the parcel post motortruck service from Easton that the Government has increased the number of trucks. Beginning with this week, trucks twice daily between Easton and Elkton instead of once as heretofore.

A Pennsylvanian is the patentee of a combined mail box and milk bottle holder, which can be freely opened for the insertion of their intended contents, but are locked against thefs when anything has been placed in them.

A mask through which air can be breathed from the reservoir of the air-brake system has been invented for the use of railroad engineers while running through long tunnels or snow sheds, where the air often is foul.

PEACE WORK of the RED CROSS

CURING UNDER-NOURISHMENT

ALWAYS IN THE OPEN AIR

Photos by American Red Cross

"KEEP YOUR MOUTH CLEAN!"

WORD comes from Washington that the cities and towns and rural districts of the nation are waking up, looking themselves over, examining the dark places, and deciding, almost all of them, that a vast amount of improvement is possible in both health and looks. And this awakening and stirring about is laid at the door of the American Red Cross. In other words, the Red Cross has offered through its many channels to lend the cause a trained mind, a big heart and a strong generous hand. Reports just made by the national headquarters of the organization show that there are today 1,000 Red Cross chapters engaged in one or more forms of social and community activity included in the peace-time program of the society.

Evidence of the increasing alertness of communities to their needs is found on all sides. They are recognizing protection and conservation of life, recreation, child welfare, community organization, sanitation, education, delinquency, Americanization and innumerable other problems as their very own, their most vital business. In the solution of these, they are being given the aid of the Red Cross "without stint or limit" wherever it will do the most good.

War-time developments gave every community in the United States an organized and recognized center of activity through which the people can serve and improve themselves. Such centers are the Red Cross chapters, scattered throughout the length and breadth of the nation. They are important and controlling factors in the peace plans of the American Red Cross. Each chapter being a local activity, all chapters are aware of existing conditions in their communities and are acquainted with what steps are necessary to improve the general welfare. Upon them rests the duty of offering some specialized service which may be adapted to home-town needs, toward the solution of the perplexing problems which daily confront the home folks. No community and no family is without them.

These peace duties are outgrowths and continuations of the duties which came during the war. They, of course, receive the best attention of the Red Cross. But they in no way interfere with furnishing relief in disasters, carrying on foreign relief and finishing up the war job.

A community may have a very feeble sort of awakening. Does the Red Cross ignore the sign of life? Not at all. The Red Cross regards even a faint interest as too valuable to be neglected and attempts to offer the form of service suited to that community's need. In one locality where 13 of the 22 chapters engaged in peacetime work have jurisdiction over the population of less than 10,000, it is interesting to note how the consciousness of the smaller chapters is growing.

One of them recently requested the privilege of showing its city how garbage can be handled in an economical and cleanly manner. In response to the request, a Red Cross worker visited the chapter, armed with public health pamphlets and with working plans for incinerators and other methods of disposal. A chapter in California which is active in the field of health and social welfare writes:

"We have decided to furnish milk in the public school for some marked cases of under-nourishment, some of them the result of influenza. During the month, we transported to the hospital 18 cases of influenza, aided in eight family cases, and provided care for five old people suffering from tuberculosis. We also assisted in improving the welfare of seven old people, took care of a young boy who was without work or funds and one runaway girl, placed three children under the care of the juvenile court and placed two in a boarding house."

Reports from other localities indicate a warm Red Cross interest in community centers, clinics and other more concrete forms of social betterment. Activities of this kind differ, just as the needs which prompt them differ, each locality presenting curious types of problems.

There is, however, one need which irrespective of locality is found to be prevalent everywhere—the need for health education.

Ignorance is the underlying cause of the continued disaster of preventable disease and death that are undermining the vitality of the American people. Health education is the means by which this ignorance can be removed. In recognizing this, the Red Cross is establishing health centers where information and education will be offered and where the health workers of the community may be brought to work together. While only a few of the health centers have been put in operation by Red Cross chapters, there being at the present time only about 75 centers in the county, the activity is growing steadily. Within a few years it is expected the Red Cross health center will form as definite a part of the community's institutions as the public school or library. Much depends on the interest of the people themselves.

Then there is the Red Cross Nursing service. Nursing service obviously tends to improve health conditions and promote health interests. The total number of nurses enrolled in Red Cross Nursing service is 37,300; of these 105 are colored women. While during the war thousands of applications were received from nurses, the enrollment has now resumed its pre-war status, the present monthly average being only about 125. This number falls far short of the demand, and in order to increase the supply, the Red Cross is daily bending its efforts in behalf of the recruiting of nurses. Of the 37,300 nurses, 531 are public health nurses serving under Red Cross chapters, and 124 serving in organizations affiliated with the Red Cross and under the supervision.

The work of the public health nurse is a real job. It takes her into Indian reservations, mining districts, mountain communities, lumber camps, and remote rural sections. The extent of the area covered may vary from a community of 30,000 inhabitants and small area, to county service which may cover 1,000 square miles and reach a population of only 5,000. With such varied districts the nurse has to be resourceful and keep her wits busy.

Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick did not progress rapidly during the war. Why? Because war duties were paramount. But these classes are now increasing and meeting with promising response. Since the organization of this activity in 1914, up to March of this year 11,221 such classes have been held, the number of students who have completed the course, totaling 126,842. At present there are approximately 1,930 instructors.

There is also the bureau which aims to teach folks what is the best kind of food to put into their stomachs. It is known as Dietitians' Service, and has enlarged its field to include among its activities nutrition classes and clinics and the placing of nutrition advisors whose work varies according to the needs of different communities.

The first aid work of the Red Cross furnishes instruction in accident prevention to employees in industries throughout the country and provides instruction in swimming and life saving to thousands of men, women and children. Many classes in the principles of first aid have been organized among the city police and fire departments, in the schools and in business concerns.

The Junior Red Cross interprets the Red Cross foreign relief program and its work in this country to school people and youngsters, and is now reaching over half of the school children in America. Fourteen of the 23,000,000 are enrolled in its membership. One hundred and eighty-six thousand teachers are serving as leaders of Junior Red Cross clubs in the 21,960 Junior Red Cross school auxiliaries. While their outstanding service is in answer to the humanitarian appeal of the suffering childhood of devastated foreign countries, their interest in service at home is equally keen. By means of the educational program supplied to thousands of schools by the Junior Red Cross, various educational courses, such as first aid are adapted to the children.

Rats and Bubonic Plague

Bubonic plague is more common in the United States than typhus. The plague is primarily a disease of rats, caught by them from fleas, carrying the infection. Many Mediterranean ports are now reported as being infected by rats suffering from plague. These infected rodents are carried from one country to another on ships, where they get ashore and start new outbreaks. If an infected flea gets on a human being the disease is transmitted to him. In view of increased activity in trade, the health officials are much worried over the prospects of ships carrying plague-infected rats into our ports.

Oil on Troubled Waters.

Poets and philosophers of all ages have sung of oil and its soothing qualities. "Why," asked Plutarch, "does pouring oil on the sea make it clear and calm? Is it for that the winds slipping over smooth oil have no force, nor cause any waves?" It is told in the Ecclesiastical history that the Bishop Adain gave holy oil to travelers, saying: "But do you remember to cast this oil I give you into the sea, and the wind shall cease immediately." Pliny the elder proclaimed that "everything is soothed by oil." Our own Ben Franklin wrote much on the phenomenon of oil on the troubled waters. It has grown to be an accepted belief in every walk of life that where there is oil to be poured forth there is peace.

EUROPE'S POTATO CROP.

In Europe potatoes are grown of different kinds for different purposes. Certain varieties are raised for cooking and others for starch making and distilling. Over there they have a so-called "stock potato," which is not used for human food at all. It is very large and coarse of texture and is utilized for feeding cattle. The yield to the acre is twice the ordinary, and the tubers being exceedingly rich in starch are great alcohol producers.

To Test the Hearing

The man with normal hearing can distinguish in a quiet room the ticking of a watch held in the hand of another person five feet away. A man with normal hearing can hear distinctly every word of a conversation being carried on 70 feet away. Again, if you are sitting in a concert room, a theater or a church, do you, when listening to the words of the speaker, lean forward in your seat in order to hear more clearly? If you do, it is a sign that your hearing is less normal than the rest of the audience; and the same applies, of course, to others who find it difficult to catch the words when sitting in a natural position. If you are talking to a person in the street you may find yourself listening acutely for every word he may utter. Such a practice may have become a habit with you; it shows, at any rate, that your hearing is not what it ought to be. If your hearing is not normal—see your doctor at once.

BUNGALOW OF UNUSUAL DESIGN

Seven-Room Home Has Many Good Features.

CONTAINS PLENTY OF ROOM

Artistic Bay Windows and Dormers Make This Design Different From the Ordinary Bungalow —Rooms Well Arranged.

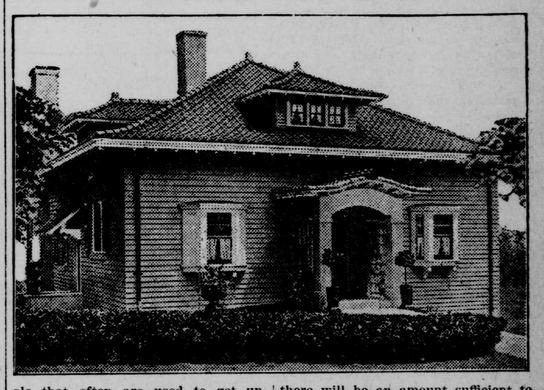
By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

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.

Many home builders object to house designs that are unusual. They say, and usually are correct, that unusual houses are excellent as homes, but are not good investments. If it should be necessary to sell the possible buyers are fewer for the reason that an odd house will not appeal to so many persons.

However, it is possible to give distinction to a standard type of house, especially the bungalow. Architects take practically the same interior arrangement and by using different roof lines, designing unusual windows, and by giving the porch roof a distinctive treatment effect changes that take the home out of the ordinary class and put it into a distinctive class.

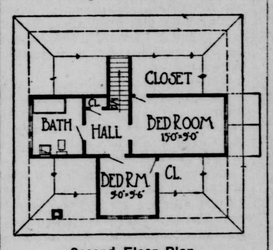
An excellent example of this branch of the architect's art is shown in the accompanying illustration. This home is not out of the ordinary in interior arrangement; neither is it of materials that often are used to get unusual exterior appearances. It is a standard approximately square frame bungalow—but it does not look it.



The beauty of this exterior has been secured by the small, but artistic bay windows, the four dormers in the roof and the off porches. Remove these features and substitute those that ordinarily are shown in bungalow designs and this would be an ordinary house. Builders who erect such a bungalow as this need never be afraid that buyers would be scarce should it be offered for sale.

The bungalow shown is 32 feet wide and 30 feet deep, which is, comparatively, a small house. Yet it contains six rooms—and all of the rooms are of good size.

In construction the bungalow is of wood frame set on a concrete foundation. The roof is of ornamental tile. The front entrance leads to a reception hall that extends through the first floor. To the right of the hall is the living room, 15 by 11 feet, 6 inches; to the left is the dining room of exactly the same size. At the rear of the dining room is the kitchen, 12 by 11 feet, 6 inches. At the rear of the first floor is a bedroom, 13 by 10 feet, 6 inches, and, being a corner room, is a well ventilated, pleasant sleeping room. Between the bedroom and the kitchen is a lavatory.



Second Floor Plan.

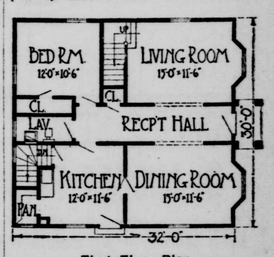
The stairs to the second floor run out of the hall toward the back of the first floor and lead to a central hall on the second floor, where there are two bedrooms and the bath room. All of these rooms are in the dormers. One of the bedrooms is 9 by 15 feet, while the other is 9 by 9 feet, 6 inches.

Seldom are bungalows of this size planned so that they contain three bedrooms, but it is done here, and done in such a way that the cost of the home is not materially increased. The arrangement of the rooms and the dimensions of each one are shown on the floor plan that accompanies the exterior view of the house.

This home is of a size that may be heated by either a pipeless furnace or the standard variety, with pipes leading to registers in the rooms. If a pipeless furnace is used, it should be located near the center of the house with the large register in the hall.

A basement extends under the whole of the house. Here there are rooms for the heating plant, storage rooms for fuel, fruits and vegetables and a part set aside for the laundry and the laundry equipment.

Surroundings go far toward making any sort of a home attractive, or the opposite. Home owners, especially those whose houses have considerable space about them, are paying more attention to the planting of shrubs, trees and flowers nowadays than ever before. Bungalows especially are made more attractive by a judicious planting of shrubs and lattices covered with vines, giving an air of privacy that is hard to secure with a two-story or even story-and-a-half house. Attention to the yard that surrounds the home is a good investment, for it is a proven fact that every dollar invested in this manner increaes the value of the place two dollars.



First Floor Plan.

Speaking of investments—there is none that any man or woman can make that pays better dividends than a home. Home owners derive a satisfaction in their own houses that can scarcely be measured in dollars and cents. But added to this fact is the one that money invested in a home usually comes from systematic saving. Systematic saving requires an incentive, and there is no greater incentive than acquiring the ownership of a comfortable, attractive home.

To build a home, of course, requires that the builder have a certain percentage of the cost to pay down and may pay the balance in monthly or yearly installments. To get this first, or "down payment" saving is required. There is no time like the present to start the home building fund—and it is surprising how soon there will be an amount sufficient to secure a home—one like that shown in the accompanying illustration.

Do You Believe It?

War stories are very prevalent just now, but one of the best is provided by a young army veteran in Bradford, Eng., who has pretty well circumnavigated the globe on two or three occasions. Among other places where he has seen service was with Kitchener in the Soudan, and he tells a very interesting story of what is probably the most novel musical "instrument" that has yet been invented. At the battle of Omdurman, the native women followed up their troops, carrying sacks of stones for slings, babies on their backs, and other impedimenta. When the natives' attack was turned into a rout, and they faced about for the retreat, the Britishers were astonished to find the field covered with babies who had been thrown away in the flight. The camp humorist, finding that there was a great variety of musical tones displayed in their wails, picked out a suitable eight, set them up on a plank, and, by a little encouraging, obtained a complete octave, from which, by gentle punching, he got a variety of music.

Swat the Flea!

Eight of the 5,000 different kinds of fleas, convey plague. That is why fleas as well as house flies, to which we owe the dissemination of typhoid, cholera, dysentery, the summer diarrhoea so fatal to children, and tubercle, should be relentlessly swatted. Bugs are known to be carriers of that malignant malarial malady known as Kala Azar, while it was proved during the war that the louse conveys typhus. No fewer than a thousand species of mosquito are known to science, 18 of which occur in the British Isles. Of the latter one is known to carry malaria. Abroad, malaria, yellow fever, dengwe, and elephantiasis are spread by mosquitoes. The little black "midge" is not usually more than an irritating pest, but it can occasionally be dangerous, especially when it has been on putrefying material. Its bite may then be followed by serious consequences, and small abscesses, followed by blood poisoning, are not unknown.

Cosmopolitan Switzerland.

Before the Romans conquered the territory now known as Switzerland it was inhabited by a conglomeration of hostile tribes, for the most part of Celtic origin. But the district of the eastern Alps in which the present canton of the Grisons is situated was in possession of the Raeti, of mixed Latin and Estruscan stock. At the time of the Teutonic invasion of the Roman empire, Rhaetia received a certain number of German-speaking immigrants, and in the tenth century was used for a while as a basis of operations by the Saracen brigands, who made Europe unsafe.

Sugar and Crime.

The observation has been made in the English courts that 90 per cent of the children brought up for trial were accused of stealing sweets. This corroborates the assertion of Judge Henry Neil that whenever there is an increase in juvenile crime it is due to a scarcity of sugar. The children must have sugar and they will steal it if they must.