PROBE OF PHONE RATES AT ONCE

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION ASKS FOR PRIORITY.

A PETITION TO THE BOARD

Subscribers Say That Their Case is More Pressing Than That of the United Railways—Number of Allegations Presented—Services of Albert C. Ritchie or of His Successor Wanted in the Proposed Investigation.

The Public Service Commission is in receipt of two communications, in both of which investigations of public service corporations are urged.

In a letter, Linwood L. Clark, counsel for the Woodlawn Improvement Association, asks that the proposed investigation of the United Railways be instituted as early as is possible. Mr. Clark takes issue with Chairman Laird, of the commission, that no funds for the investigation will be available until May 1 next. He contends that the fiscal year of the commission begins in January, and not in May.

In another letter to the commission the Protective Telephone Association urges that the hearing for which the association has been preparing be begun at once. The letter is signed by Ogle Marbury and H. Findlay French, counsel for the association, and by the executive committee composed of Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, R. E. Lee Williamson, Albert T. Meyer, Charles T. Crane, H. W. Saxton, Herbert Sheridan, Frank M. Cline, C. C. MacGill, John S. Bridges and H. Findley French.

The commission has not replied to either letter.

Precedence Is Asked.

In the petition the Telephone Protective Association states that the prospective investigation of the United Railways by the commission is at the request of a comparatively small portion of the general public, while the entire population is interested in the fight for more equitable rates from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. It also lauds Assistant General Counsel Ritchie to the extent of saying:

"Take away Mr. Ritchie's services as people's advocate in the gas case, and what remains of the rights or interests of the Baltimore public?"

The petition is as follows:

"Gentlemen: On October 2, 1912, the Protective Telephone Association of Baltimore addressed a letter to you requesting the services of Albert C. Ritchie as counsel for the people in the conduct of the forthcoming telephone rate case. Up to the present time it has not been necessary for this association to press upon your attention the controlling propriety of this request. The announcement, however, of Mr. Ritchie's prospective resignation as assistant counsel to the commission, coupled with your letter of December 29, 1912, to Linwood L. Clark, stating that it is the intention of the commission to undertake in the near future a thorough investigation of the United Railways and Electric Company makes it incumbent upon this association to present to you the situation of telephone users in the light of these very recent developments.

Demand for Relief.

"Your honorable body was established by the General Assembly of 1910 in response to a widespread public demand for relief, existing not only in this state, but also in practically every other state in the Union, as is evidenced by the establishment of similar bodies throughout the United States. The conditions then existing in all the states were practically similar and were these: All matters affecting rates and service of public utilities were determined in committees of the several legislatures, which committees were made up almost entirely of men ignorant of the conditions upon which they were called to pass, and lacking the time to find out enough about such conditons to pass upon them intelligently. The result was improper bills were passed which oppressed and harassed the public service corporations; or, more often, proper bills were either so mangled and amended by the influence of the corporations as to be of no value whatever to the public seeking relief, or else such bills were killed entirely by the same influences. These conditions had become intolerable, and your commission and other similar commissions were the result.

An Important Reform.

"We have previously alluded to that most important reform in the Public Service Law providing for a people's advocate. Nowhere was the need for such an advocate more essential than in the case against the telephone company—not even in the gas investigation itself—for it must be remembered that the telephone company is part and parcel of what is conservatively alleged to be one of the greatest monopolies in America. Take away Mr. Ritchie's services as people's advocate in the gas case and what remains of the rights or interests of the Baltimore public? Suppose that no one had appeared at the hearings of this case except a few protesting individuals, how much light would have been shed on the numerous questions threshed out at so great length? And yet in the telephone rate case this was exactly the situation.

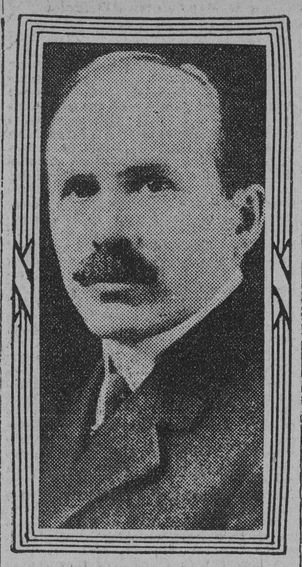
"In contrast with the former lack of organization the Protective Telephone Association of Baltimore City, which was formed since the passage of the original rate order, now has a membership composed of hundreds of individuals, firms, corporations and associations. That it is composed of the soundest and most representative interests of the business community can be seen by a glance at its membership list, which has been printed and widely distributed. The object of the association is to obtain efficient telephone service at fair and reasonable rates. From its very formation it has steadily pursued a broad and fair minded policy. From its very formation this policy has been to present at one time the entire case of the public against the present rate schedule, and from this object it has never deviated. Under the orders of this commission it has already obtained leave to present this case by April 1.

"With this end in view counsel for the association have been making a thorough study of the telephone situation throughout the country. The information which has been obtained has been of a singularly striking and illuminatnig character, showing methods by which the telephone monopoly has disguised its profits and concealed its true earnings.

Should Assign Counsel.

"Although this line of investigation has been continuing and will continue uninterruptedly, the time has now come when the commission should assign special counsel to the case. The association, through its counsel and in other ways, is doing and will continue to do its full share toward the preparation and trial of the case, but it is entitled to the full assistance of the people's advocate and the people injured by the present situation are entitled to have the full power of the state assist them in getting redress. The present case is the people's case. It is a case the proper determination of which will mean a saving to the Baltimore public, not of thousands, or tens of thousands of dollars, but, and we speak advisedly, of a sum running well into six figures.

Gov. F. E. McGovern



Inaugurated as governor of Wisconsin yesterday, for his second term.

READJUSTMENT APPROVED

By Stockholders of International Cotton Mills Corporation.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the International Cotton Mills Corporation held yesterday at the office of the company, 86 Worth street, New York, for the purpose of taking action on the plan for the readjustment of the finances of the company, the plan was unanimously approved by all the stockholders present or represented. It is understood that considerably over three-fourths of the total issue of $14,000,000 of stock was represented at the meeting, either in person of the stockholders or by proxy.

Under the plan proxies were sent out in the name of Wm. J. Casey and H. L. Smith, acting as a committee, which was named by the directors of the International Cotton Mills Corporation, the plan heretofore announced in the columns of The American having been unanimously approved by the directors.

The participation certificates of the International Cotton Mills Corporation syndicate are now being deposited with the Continental Trust Company as depositary. It is stated at the office of the company that it will take some little time before all the details in connection with the plan can be worked out.

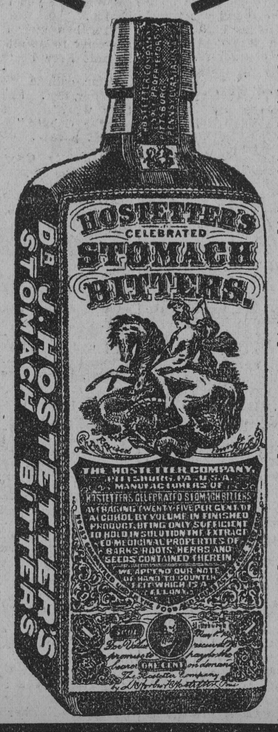
"FIRST AID"
To a Weak Stomach or Inactive Liver

WHEN THE DIGESTION IS IMPAIRED

WHEN THE BOWELS ARE INACTIVE

WHEN YOU ARE BILIOUS

YOU REALLY SHOULD TRY A BOTTLE OF THE BITTERS



IT HAS A PROVEN REPUTATION IN CASES OF

FLATULENCY

HEARTBURN

HEADACHE

INDIGESTION

BILIOUSNESS

MALARIA

FEVER & AGUE

AVOID ALL SUBSTITUTES

EXCESS BAGGAGE RATES ATTACKED

PETITION FILED WITH INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

MERCHANTS ARE INTERESTED

National Committee Asks for a Reduction by Railroads of the Rate of 16 2-3 Per Cent. of the First-Class Passenger Fare for Excess Baggage to 12½ Per Cent.—It Also Wants a Reasonable Insurance Charge.

Merchants of Baltimore are interested in the petition just filed before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, by the National Baggage Committee, for the reduction of the rate of 16 2-3 per cent. of the first-class passenger fare for excess baggage to 12½ per cent. of such fare. All of the large business houses of the city which employ traveling salesmen are co-operating with the committee and hope that the Interstate Commerce Commission will sustain their contention. A. E. Beck, traffic manager of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, is a member of the advisory board of the committee and represents the interests of the Baltimore merchants. The committee is composed of representatives of all the large business houses and trade organizations of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to Mexico, and the defendants comprise all of the large railroads of the United States. Interest in the case is therefore country-wide.

The petition of the baggage committee, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, states that the complainant is a duly organized unincorporated body, formed for the particular purpose of securing just, reasonable, uniform and equitable charges for the transportation of excess baggage and sample trunks.

The Sample Trunks.

Also that the associations represented in the membership of the committee (a detailed list of which are given), comprise merchants, manufacturers and shippers engaged in the wholesale business of the country, a vast amount of which is transacted through commercial travelers or other traveling representatives, the requirements of whose occupation render necessary that samples and catalogues which they exhibit to their customers for the purpose of developing trade and commerce and the securing of orders shall be carried with them in what are commonly designated as sample trunks.

The petition further states that the defendants, naming the great railroads of the United States, are common carriers and as such subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto. The charge is then made that charges and rates fixed by the railroads for excess baggage are unjust, unreasonable, exorbitant, excessive and unduly discriminatory to the extent that they exceed 12½ per cent. of the first-class passenger fare. This rate, continues the petition, was voluntarily established by the defendants in 1887, but was advanced arbitrarily by them in 1908 to 16 2-3 per cent. of the first-class passenger fare. The further allegation is made that the defendants charge for insurance, when the value of any piece of baggage exceeds the maximum risk provided for in the tariffs, a premium of 10 per cent. of the excess baggage rate per 100 pounds, with a minimum rate of 10 cents per $100 and a minimum charge of 25 cents for such excess value, which is unreasonable per se and greatly in excess of the normal rate of insurance.

What Committee Wants.

The complainants therefore pray:

1. That the several defendants be required promptly to answer the charges, and that, after due hearing and investigation, an order be made requiring said defendants wholly and each of them to cease and desist from said violations of said act to regulate commerce, as amended, and to comply with the same to the full extent thereof.

2. That said defendants be required to establish and maintain for a period of two years a just and reasonable maximum rate for the transportation of excess baggage between places in the United States, which rate shall not exceed 12½ per cent. of the first-class passenger fare, with a reasonable minimum charge, not in excess of 25 cents.

3. That a further order be made fixing as just and reasonable an insurance charge of not to exceed one-tenth of 1 per cent. for each $100 or fraction thereof where the declared value is in excess of the liability provided by the defendants' tariffs.

4. And for such other and further order or orders as the commission may deem necessary or proper in the premises.

The petition is signed by F. W. Crandall, of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the national baggage committee.

ASSENTING TIME EXTENDED

Alabama Consolidated Stockholders to Have Until January 15.

Officials of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company announced yesterday that in order to afford all stockholders an opportunity to consider thoroughly the plans issued on December 18 for the rehabilitation of the company, the time for assenting had been extended to 3 o'clock of the afternoon of January 15. After that date an underwriting syndicate, which is to supply the funds for the enterprise, is to take over the non-assenting shares, pay the assessment, and succeed to any benefits at present enjoyed by shareholders.

J. William Middendorf, in whose office at 129 East German street, the important decision was reached, stated yesterday that the new plan is apparently working nicely, and most of those interested are willing to accede to the recently formulated terms. A large majority of the preferred stockholders are in favor of the new plans, but many of the common stockholders as yet have not declared in favor of them.

The plan proposed provides for an assessment of $30 a share against the company's preferred stockholders and $15 a share against the common stockholders, or $375,000 against each class of stock, a total of $750,000. The balance of the cash necessary to wipe out the company's floating debt will be raised by the sale of new first preferred stock and new 6 per cent. 20-year bonds.

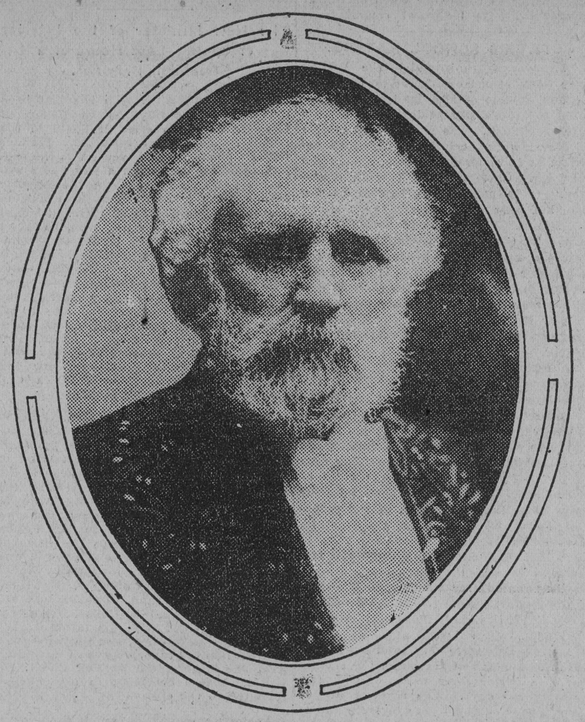
All preferred stockholders who pay $30 per share of their present preferred stock, and deposit such stock with the committee, will receive new bonds at par for one-sixth of the amount so paid and new first preferred stock at par for the balance of such payment and 100 per cent. of their present preferred stock in new second preferred and 40 per cent. thereof in new common stock; all common stockholders who pay $15 per share of their present common stock, and deposit such stock with the committee, will receive new bonds at par for one-sixth of the amount so paid and new first preferred stock at par for the balance of such payment and 100 per cent. of their present common stock in new common.

If the committee acquires the property and assets of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company when sold by the Bankrupt Court shortly, it will organize a corporation to own and operate the same with a capitalization but little greater than the total of the present capitalization and debts of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company.

Automobile Licenses.

State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Roe has issued to date 4,000 motor vehicle licenses under the law. He announced yesterday that there will be no further extensions of time in issuing licenses.

MONS. ALEXANDRE RIBOT



CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

MR. GREER ASSUMES CHARGE

As General Commercial Superintendent of C. & P. Telephone Co.

Samuel M. Greer, of New York, assumed his new duties of general commercial superintendent of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, of this city, yesterday as the successor of Charles E. Bryan, who recently resigned. Although the appointment of Mr. Greer dates from January 1, he did not arrive at his offices until noon yesterday, and spent most of the afternoon familiarizing himself with the duties and responsibilities of his new position. The commercial department of which Mr. Greer will have charge embraces Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia and a part of West Virginia, in which area there are 175,000 telephones.

Mr. Greer, although still a very young man, is a pioneer in the telephone business, having been engaged in various branches of the work since 1890. When but a boy he entered the service of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, at Brooklyn, in 1890. He remained with this company until 1893, when he resigned to go with the New York Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company, afterward known as the New York Telephone Company. His energy and ability won him rapid promotion, and, passing through the various grades of advancement, he was appointed division commercial manager at Long Island, in 1907. The following year he was made division commercial manager at New Jersey, and was later advanced to the position of metropolitan manager at New York. It was this position which he resigned to accept the Baltimore managership. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will sail from New York for Italy today. Mr. Bryan has not yet announced his future business plans.

WAR VETERAN LOOKS BACK

Not to Battles, but to Day He Won Sunday School Prize.

Exactly 68 years ago last Sunday William J. Sherwood, of 245 North Gilmor street, then a little boy of 8, was presented with a reward of merit by the Sunday school of Luther Chapel, this city. Since that red-letter day the recipient of the handsome document, stating that the little fellow was the leader of the infant class in attendance and good behavior, has led an eventful life, and yet Sunday when for the first time since January, 1845, Mr. Sherwood examined the certificate every detail of the event came back to him as clearly defined as if the whole thing had happened weeks ago, instead of years.

Although Mr. Sherwood, now an old man with snow-white hair, fought through the Civil War and was in numerous bloody engagements, there is no one incident of his life which he recalls with quite such a thrill of pleasure as the presentation of the "reward of merit." At present he is filling the honored position of past commander of Dushane Post No. 3, G. A. R.

Like the careers of so many of our Civil War veterans, the adventures which Mr. Sherwood can narrate would fill many books, for he served through the great conflict with the First Potomac Home Brigade, which means that he was in action many times. Probably the most interesting of his experiences he had when he was captured at Harpers Ferry and held a prisoner until finally exchanged.

WHAT IS THE USE OF CATCHING COLD?

None Whatever, Says a Prominent Physician.

S. B. Hartman, M. D., of Columbus, Ohio, sends out the following pungent and pointed advice to the reading public:

You catch cold easily. You have several colds every winter. You do not exactly have catarrh, and yet there is more or less stoppage in the nose. You have got so you expect to have a cold every month or so.

Your trouble is lack of resistance. You lack vital powers to resist the climatic conditions. With anything that would raise the nervous tone or invigorate the nutritive system you could go right through the winter without catching cold. It is a foolish waste of energy and a reckless risk of your life to continue in this way.

I have a way to avoid all this, if you will take my advice. First, you should take a cold water towel bath every morning. It should be taken very rapidly, with a wet towel, and can be taken anywhere, in a hotel or a small bedroom. A quart of water is all that is necessary. Rub yourself until you are thoroughly warm and dry.

Now, in addition to this you should take a tablespoonful of Peruna before each meal, and if you are out late at night and exposed somewhat to cold, crowds and stuffy rooms, take a tablespoonful before going to bed also.

If you will follow these simple, plain directions you won't catch cold again. Try it. Write me about it. It will work and be worth a fortune to you. For men or women, old or young, strong or weak, this advice is applicable and there are no failures when it is properly followed.

Pe-ru-na, Man-a-lin and La-cu-pla manufactured by the Pe-ru-na Company, Columbus, Ohio. Sold at all drug stores. No. 36.

LOOKING FOR EXHIBITS

Knoxville (Tenn.) Resident Booming Conservation Exposition.

J. L. Bowles, of Knoxville, Tenn., arrived in Baltimore yesterday as a representative of the National Conservation Exposition, to be held in Knoxville during next September and October. Mr. Bowles paid a visit to Mayor Preston and asked him to prepare a list of delegates to attend the convention. In speaking of the exposition the Mayor said:

This is a very broad subject and one which it would be of very great advantage to our manufacturers, and the projectors of this congress at Knoxville are anxious that Baltimore shall take a leading part. I will at the proper time name the delegates to this convention, and will be glad to receive suggestions from manufacturing and mercantile interests to this end.

It will be a convention in which the Southern trade with Baltimore may be greatly advanced, and I think that Baltimore and her merchants and manufacturers should lose no opportunity to bring into closer relations the business people of the South with our own business people.

Mr. Bowles also called upon President Henry F. Baker, of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, who gave expression to the following view:

The exposition, while national in scope, will have the entire Southern field as the principal audience. It behooves Baltimore merchants and manufacturers to avail themselves of the opportunity of making overtures to the Southern trade with the view of more closely cementing the trade relations between Baltimore and the South. A great deal has been said in the past to the effect that the Southern buyer would pass through Baltimore and purchase his goods from Philadelphia or New York houses. Baltimore's merchants and manufacturers have been known to complain that, on account of Baltimore being a Southern city, there is no reason why Southern merchants should not buy of them. The Southern merchant is anxious to buy of Baltimore, provided Baltimore will indicate that she wants the Southern trade. Baltimore must make overtures to the South to get this trade.

It would be a distinct compliment to the South for Baltimore merchants and manufacturers to have adequate exhibits of their lines on display at the National Conservation Exposition to be held in Knoxville next fall. It would do more toward bringing about closer relations between the Southern buyer and Baltimore business men than perhaps any other method which might now be employed. It would show to the entire Southern field that Baltimore appreciates the South's business and wants more of it. It would stimulate the volume of trade which Baltimore now enjoys in the Southern field to a considerable degree and would bring closer together the two peoples, which are, on account of their geographical location, practically one. As president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association I can heartily recommend the exposition as a meritorious enterprise, in which Baltimore should participate to a more extensive degree, if anything, than any of the other Southern cities. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has indorsed the exposition, and I will appoint a committee to call upon the merchants and manufacturers, in company with Mr. Bowles, who represents the exposition, during the week.

It is hoped that Baltimore will take advantage of the opportunity now being offered and profit by Southern trade in a way that will absolutely insure business from the South being placed in Baltimore, rather than in other metropolitan cities.

APPEAL TAX COURT CHANGES

Promotions, Transfers and New Appointments Announced.

The Appeal Tax Court yesterday made public the following promotions, transfers and new appointments, to go into effect immediately:

William A. Harvey, Jr., 2638 Guilford avenue, promoted from assessor, class B, to new assessorship, class A.

Peter R. Quinn, 2915 North Calvert street, transferred from assessor, class B, to new clerkship of first class.

Young O. Wilson, Jr., 3025 Clifton avenue, transferred from assessor, class C, to new clerkship of first class.

James Q. Farmer, 838 Aisquith street, appointed assessor, class B, vice Harvey, promoted.

Charles E. Parr, 1900 Maryland avenue, now assessor, class C, promoted to assessor, class B, vice Quinn, transferred.

Oliver S. Rhodes, 3600 Fairview avenue, appointed assessor, class C, vice Wilson, promoted.

James J. O'Meara, 125 South Fulton avenue, appointed assessor, class C, vice Parr, promoted.

Michael J. Rawley, 1025 North Fulton avenue, appointed to new clerkship.

Henry Fenge, 633 West Franklin street, appointed to new clerkship.

Mr. Farmer was chairman of the city delegation at the last session of the legislature. Mr. O'Meara is a brother of Councilman O'Meara, of the Nineteenth ward, and at present is index clerk to the Health Department. Mr. Fenge was a member of the Board of Election Supervisors under Governor Warfield.

Mr. Rhodes was chief engrossing clerk of the last House of Delegates, while Mr. Rawley for some time has been one of the abstracting clerks in the Superior Court. He is also executive of the Sixteenth ward. Harvey will receive $2,000 a year, Farmer and Parr $1,500, while the remainder will draw $1,300 from the city treasury.

Dead Wires to Disappear.

The Public Service Commission yesterday issued an order requiring the Cumberland Valley Telephone Company to remove its dead wires in Westminster. Dr. J. W. Hering, a member of the commission and who lives in Westminster, had an experience a few nights ago with dead wires that proved to him the necessity of their removal at once.

ADVISES AGAINST A LARGER DEBT

STATE COMPTROLLER GIVES A WARNING.

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR

State Tax Has Increased in Recent Years From 16 Cents on the $100 to 31 Cents to Provide Funds for Interest Charges, for Support of the Public Schools and for the Maintenance of State Roads.

"When we consider that only a few years ago the state tax rate was only 16 cents on each $100 and that it was necessary to increase the same to 31 cents to take care of the above loans, provide an adequate revenue for the public schools and the maintenance of state roads, prudence, in my judgment, demands that no additional burdens be made in the near future, and the most rigid economy be practiced in every branch of the state government."

This extract is from the annual report of the State Comptroller to Governor Goldsborough and covers the business of his office from October 1, 1911, to September 30, 1912.

According to the report the total debt of the state aggregates $13,028,095.63, or an increase of $2,599,169.50. After deducting, however, the bonds and cash held in the sinking funds, $5,701,836.65, and the mortgage of the Northern Central Railway Company of $1,500,000, the net debt is shown to be $5,826,258.98. There was invested during the year $550,749.10 in the bonds of the State of Maryland, while $54,707.83 of cash was carried over into the next fiscal year, which has since been invested in like securities.

The entire holdings by the several sinking funds amount to $5,701,836.65, of which amount there is held $5,305,128.12 in the state's own bonds, while of the remainder, $342,000.00 is invested in Baltimore city stock, county and municipal bonds of this state, with cash of $54,707.83 carried over into the next fiscal year.

Assessable Basis of State.

The assessable basis of the state shows phenomenal growth during recent years. This basis by counties and the City of Baltimore, subject to the state tax, aggregates $979,309,976, or an increase over the year previous of $27,383,705, the counties contributing $16,785,993 and Baltimore city $10,597,712. The assessable basis of the state for the following years is given:

1877	$478,468,028
1897	607,965,272
1912	979,309,976

The treasury proper during the fiscal year shows gross receipts of $8,908,545.16, to which must be added, however, the cash balance on hand at the close of the fiscal year 1911 of $1,471,520.64, aggregating $10,379,974.80. The ordinary receipts, however, exclusive of balances, show a gain of $201,960.71, viz:

1912 Total receipts	$8,908,454.16
1911 Total receipts	8,706,493.45
Gain	$201,960.71

This amount, however, does not represent an actual increase in the revenues of the state available for the ordinary running expenses thereof, inasmuch as the amount from direct taxes, viz: Collectors, $2,066,067.15; tax on incorporated institutions, $163,801.60, and tax on Baltimore city stock, $68,781.82, show an increase of $298,433.70, which moneys are only applicable for payment of the public school tax, sinking funds and the interest on the public debt.

Receipts and Disbursements.

The receipts into the treasury from the sale of new bond issues have been very large, viz:

State loans of 1912	$1,002,202.05
State roads loan	942,242.19
Technical school loan of 1912	489,047.50
Public highways loan of 1910	251,496.55
Total during the year	$2,684,988.29

The cash proceeds from the sale of these bonds were necessarily dedicated for the specific purposes of each and could not therefore be used for any other object.

While the actual cash received was in excess of the year previous and some accounts show an increase, nevertheless the actual working cash in the treasury proper applicable to governmental needs shows no appreciable increase over that of last year. The disbursements during the year were $8,553,744.85, leaving a cash balance on hand on September 30 of $1,826,229.95. These payments are in excess of those of the previous year by $443,660.88. The excess was due to the large payments on account of the bond issues and necessary expenses incident to a legislative year. The cost of the legislature of 1912 was $182,490.60, or $17,391.05 less than the cost of the session of 1910.

Appreciation Is Expressed.

In concluding his report the State Comptroller says.

It is my pleasure to state that Mr. Wilmer Black, C. P. A., acting under your directions, has made a careful examination of the books of this department during the past fiscal year, as well as a count of the securities belonging to the state, and from this report, as submitted to you, you will find the books were accurately kept and the securities all intact.

In closing this report, I desire to express my deep appreciation of the kindly interest and courtesy of your Excellency towards the incumbent in all matters pertaining to this department, to acknowledge my indebtedness to my predecessor in office, to the State Treasurer for both advice and assistance, which his long experience and efficiency renders so valuable, and, further, to express my indebtedness to the Attorney General for his prompt and efficient advice on all matters in which he has been consulted by this department.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to commend the faithfulness and efficiency of my official force, and to extol, as all my predecessors have done, the able, conscientious and distinguished service of my chief clerk, Mr. Harry J. Hopkins, to the department and to the state.

Heating Co. Meeting Is Called.

Considerable interest was created yesterday in the local financial district over the announcement by R. B. Fentress, who originally promoted the old Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating Company, which was succeeded by the Terminal Freezing and Heating Company, that a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the old corporation would be held this afternoon at the Hotel Rennert. Mr. Fentress stated that the meeting was arranged for the protection of the holders of the stock and bonds of the old corporation.

The former president of the old Baltimore Refrigerating and Heating Company made it plain that he did not act alone in calling the meeting. He asserted that he had been urged by a number of shareholders of the old company to arrange a conference at which a number of matters could be discussed and action decided upon which would properly protect their interest.

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD DEAD

Noted Turfman Left Hopkins a Week Ago.

Major Foxhall Alexander Daingerfield, brother-in-law of the late James R. Keene, manager of that turfman's stud of thoroughbred horses in Lexington, Ky., who had been a patient in Baltimore hospitals since last summer, until a week ago, died last Sunday noon in St. Joseph's Hospital, Lexington. He never learned of the death of his brother-in-law, which occurred a few days before his own demise.

Early last summer Major Daingerfield, accompanied by his sons, James Keene and Algernon Daingerfield, came to Baltimore to undergo an electric absorption treatment for stomach trouble. He became the patient of Dr. Hugh H. Young in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where he remained until just before the fall meeting of the Latonia Club, of which he was steward. He returned to Lexington for the meeting and then came back to Baltimore, where he became a patient in the Church Home and Infirmary. He left the latter institution when all hope for his recovery had been abandoned, so that he could die in his own beloved state.

Major Daingerfield was vice chairman of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, steward of the Latonia Jockey Club and a member of other organizations associated with the turf. During his illness the stables were managed by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Daingerfield, who is well known as a magazine writer. She has successfully handled the big stock farm, and is probably as well versed in the care of horses as was her father. Major Daingerfield was born in 1839 at Westwood Farm, Rockingham county, Va., and resided there until nine years of age, when, with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Parker Daingerfield, he moved to Rockspring Farm, Bath county, between Warm and Hot Springs, now fashionable watering places, and lived there until he was 18 years of age. He then, in company with his sister, now Mrs. James R. Keene, went to California to visit his brother, Judge William P. Daingerfield, of Shasta, where he remained until the country was agog over the John Brown raid on Harpers Ferry. He felt that war was imminent, and, believing that he should be in Virginia when war would be declared, he hurried home. There being comparative quiet, he attended the law school at Lexington, Va., during the session of 1860-61.

When, on April 17, 1861, Virginia seceded from the Union, Major Daingerfield and the members of his class in the law school took the required examinations and were admitted to the bar at Staunton the following day. On April 19 Major Daingerfield started for his home, in Bath county, but on the way met a cavalry company, in which his brother, Roy, was a member, under orders from the Governor of Virginia to muster at Staunton. He bought a horse at Hot Springs, enlisted in that company and proceeded to Philipi, Barker county, W. Va., where they were attacked by a force under General Kelly.

SERGT. FLOOD DROPS DEAD

Popular Southern District Policeman Victim of Apoplexy.

Just a few minutes after having taken some medicine which he thought would relieve pains in the stomach and head, and while his wife was busy in an adjoining room, Sergeant Philip Flood, of the Southern police district, one of the most widely known men in South Baltimore, dropped dead in his home at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Death is believed to have been due to apoplexy. The news of Sergeant Flood's death cast a gloom over the Southern Police Station and the men throughout the district. He had completed his duties at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, having been on the night shift, and his death was a shock to those who had seen and conversed with him on Sunday.

At about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning Sergeant Flood arose and partook of his breakfast. He complained of pains in his head and stomach, and his wife vainly urged him to allow her to send for a physician, thinking that he was suffering from grip. He permitted her to get him some medicine, however. A short while later Mrs. Flood heard a groan coming from the dining-room and upon rushing in saw her husband lying on a couch, his face rapidly taking on a dark color. Mrs. Flood ran to the couch and, raising him in her arms, found that he was dying. The officer was unable to speak, but he smiled at Mrs. Flood, and then, falling back, died. Medical attention was summoned, but on arrival it was found that life was extinct. Coroner Hempel, of the Southern district, gave a certificate of death due to natural causes. Mrs. Flood was prostrated by the death of her husband, but she rallied later in the afternoon.

Sergeant Flood was one of the most popular policemen in the city. He was born November 7, 1855, and received his education in parochial schools. After completing his studies he worked for several manufacturers and was appointed a member of the Baltimore City Police Department on November 11, 1882, and promoted to the sergeancy on April 10, 1886. He was commended on three occasions for meritorious services.

Besides his widow (Mrs. Mollie A. Flood), he is survived by four daughters (Mrs. Rose Le Compte and Misses Anna, Margaret and Bessie Flood), one brother (John T. Flood, proprietor of Flood's Park, Anne Arundel county), one sister (Miss Elizabeth Flood) and one grandson (Philip Le Compte). He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and St. Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Church. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Most Prefer the Disease.

Dr. Mary Walker says that onions are a cureall for disease. But applying the Walkerian recipe would break up many happy homes.—Chicago Tribune.

MADAM! IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT TAKE DELICIOUS "SYRUP OF FIGS."

Waste-clogged Bowels, Torpid Liver and Decaying Food in Stomach Cause the Sick Headache, Gas, Backache, Sallowness, Biliousness and Indigestion.

All women get bilious, headachy and constipated—simply because they don't exercise enough. They don't eat coarse food, or enough fruit and green vegetables. Those are nature's ways of keeping the liver and thirty feet of bowels active; but very few women employ them. The next best way is delightful, fruity Syrup of Figs.

Nearly all ills of women can be overcome with Syrup of Figs alone. There is no need to have sick headache, backache, dizziness, stomach sour and full of gases, bilious spells, sallowness, coated tongue, bad breath, bad complexion, nervousness and depression. The surest and safest remedy is one or two teaspoonfuls of delicious Syrup of Figs. Try this tonight—you'll feel splendid in the morning when the sour bile, clogged up waste and poisonous matter have been gently but thoroughly moved on and out of your system, without nausea, griping or weakness. Your head will be clear, complexion rosy, breath sweet, stomach regulated; no more constipation, gases, pains and aches.

It is simply a matter of keeping your stomach, liver and bowels clean and regular. Then you will always be well—always look and feel your best.

But get the genuine—the old reliable. Ask your druggist for "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna." Refuse, with contempt, the so-called Fig Syrups sometimes substituted to fool you. The true, genuine, bears the name California Fig Syrup Company; look for this on the label.

A 60-Cent Record for 10 Cents

Regular 10-inch size—a double-disc—fits your machine (Columbia or Victor). On one side is a splendid selection by the Columbia Male Quartette — "Kentucky Babe."

On the other side is a story every talking machine owner should know—told in your own home on your own machine.

This side is worth sixty times sixty cents to every owner of a disc machine who does not own an assortment of Columbia Records.

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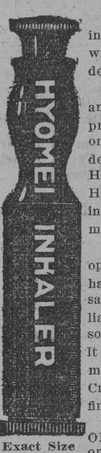

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You can't reach the nooks and crevices with liquid preparations—there is only one way—breathe the germ destroying air of Booth's HYOMEI (pronounce it High-o-me) directly over the inflamed and germ infested membrane.

HYOMEI contains no opium, cocaine or other harmful drugs; it is a balsamic air made of Australian eucalyptus, thymol, and some Listerian antiseptics. It is guaranteed to end the misery of Catarrh and Croup, or money back. It's fine for Colds and Coughs.

Ask about Booth's HYOMEI outfit today—it is only $1.00. Extra bottles if later needed, 50 cents. Druggists everywhere. Just breathe it—no stomach dosing.

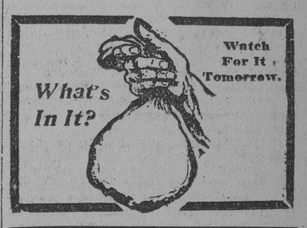
FEEL BADLY TODAY? CASCARETS TONIGHT

No Headache, Biliousness, Sluggish Liver, Constipated Bowels or Sour Stomach by Morning.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish intestines—you always get the desired results with Cascarets and quickly, too.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets tonight; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. No more days of gloom and distress if you will take a Cascaret now and then. All druggists sell Cascarets. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.



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