AMERICAN SENTINEL.

$1.00 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER, MD., FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 1, 1912. VOL. 81—NO. 9

Fifty Years Ago In Westminster

Taken from the files of the Sentinel, February 14th, 1862.

Sale of Town Property.

We learn that Mr. J. Henry Hoppe has disposed of his interest in the warehouse near the Railroad, to Mr. P. B. Meixell, for tht sum of $2,800. It is certainly one of the most eligible business locations in town, and we feel assured that the new firm will move things briskly, as both are men of enterprise, and business qualifications.

Our Telegraph.

Again we remind our citizens not to fail to attend the meeting tonight, (Friday) at the Railroad Depot, to take the initiatory steps toward securing line of telegraph. Let us be up an doing, and not let the ardor which is now apparent in many, die out for want of proper appreciation on our part. We all admit the necessity, let us then endeavor to furnish the means, and w emay then have a hope of reaping the benefits.

Valentines.

Today being the anniversary of St. Valentine's day, which custom has set apart for the transmission of those tender love missives, pardonable at no other time, we observe the windows and show cases are teeming with varied assortments, from the chaste and tender token of love and respect, to the more evident emblem of contempt and scorn. The prepayment of postage on all mail matter, we are happy to say has greatly reduced the sale of the better class, and we hope that those of our readers who receive valentines, may have no cause of regret.

Ladies' Union Relief Association.

The box mentioned in our last issue as having been forwarded for the benefit of our sick and wounded volunteers, contained the following contributions:

Abraham Cassell, $2.00; Mr. Pennington, 50c; Augustus Ensor, $1.50; Mrs. Jere Shuey, 75 cents; Reuben Haines, 50 cents; Mrs. Reuben Haines, $1.00; Josiah Geiger, $1.00; F. R. Buell $1.00; A Union Lady, $2.00; A true Union Lady, $5.00; Hanson Nicodemus, 50 cents; John Sauble, 25 cents; Miss M. A. Shriver, $1.00; David Englar, $1.00; Henry Warner, $1.00; Mrs. J. Sullivan, 50 cents; W. A. McKellip, $1.00; David Nicodemus, $1.00; Mrs. David Englar, 3 feather pillows, 1 pot of lard, 1 jar of blackberry jam, 2 dozen eggs, 2 pieces of soap; Mrs. Wm. Sauble, 2 1-2 dozen eggs; Mrs. Pennington, some dried apples and cherries, 1 1-2 pounds of butter; a Union Lady, 5 pounds of butter, 2 dozen eggs, one pair of chickens; Mrs. Augustus Ensor, five pounds of butter, 2 dozen eggs, four pounds of soap, 1 glass of jelly, two shirts; Miss Ellen Hesson, 4 pounds of soap; Mrs. Lambert, 1 glass jelly; Mr. John Sauble, some eggs; Miss Perry, some eggs and 1 piece of soap; Mrs. Reuben Haines, 2 dozen eggs, 2 glasses jelly, 1 towel, 1 pair of stockings, 1 piece of soap, 1 sheet, 1 pair pillow cases, 1 worn shirt, 1 pair of drawers and some pieces; Mrs. Augustus Shriver, 3 dozen eggs, 2 glasses of jelly; Miss Mollie Roop, 1 blanket, 1 sheet, 2 pairs of drawers, 2 towels, 2 cushions for wounded limbs, and four pieces of soap; Mrs. Wm. Norris, 1 comfort, 1 pot of lard, 2 shirts, 1 jar of apple jelly; H. R. Grammar, 1 woolen coat; Miss Lizzie Sullivan, 1 sheet, 2 towels, 2 pairs of socks, 2 glasess of jelly; Mrs. A. Reese Durbin, 1 pot of pumpkin butter, 1 pot of pear butter, 1 pot of blackberry jam, 2 cups of currant; jelly, 5 pounds of butter, 3 towels, 1 1 barrel of potatoes; Mrs. Lizzie Cassell, of Pipe Creek, 2 pair of pillow cases; Mrs. Nancy Mathias, knitting 3 pair of stockings; Mrs. H. Warner, making 6 cushions for wounded limbs and 2 bed sacks; Mrs. E. Gernand, making 1 bed sack; Miss Ella Koontz, making 1 bed sack; Mrs. Geo. Lease, 1 pot of jelly, 1 pot of preserves, 6 hemmed wash rags, 1 bundle pieces, making two bed sacks; Mrs. John Englar, 1 shirt, 1 pair socks, 3 towels, 2 dozen eggs; Mrs. Haines, making 2 double wrappers; Mrs. Kate Shaffer, 4 needle cushions, making of 2 shirts; Miss Lizzie Shriver, 8 needle cushions; Miss Fannie Troxell, 1 needle cushion, filled; Mrs. Joshua Yingling, 1 jar tomatoes, 1 jar pickles, making 6 bed sacks and 5 pillow ticks; Rev. John B .Snowden, 7 1-2 pounds sausage, 5 pounds butter; John S. Murray, 3 pounds butter. Summary of contents—3 double wrappers, 12 bed sacks, 5 pillow ticks, 18 cushions for wounded limbs, 3 feather pillows, 1 comfort, 3 sheets, 1 blanket, 13 needle cushions, 4 paid pillow cases, 6 towels, 5 shirts, 7 pair socks, 2 flannel shirts, 3 pair drawers, 5 hemmed wash rags, a bundle of pieces, a lot of dried apples and cherries, 14 pieces of soap, 2 pots of lard, 8 jars of jelly, 1 jar of tomatoes, 1 jar of pickles, 1 barrel of potatoes, 7 1-2 pounds of sausage, 24 1-2 pounds of butter, 20 dozen eggs and one pair of chickens.

Married.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. H. Hillery, Mr. Joshua Stouffer to Miss Adelia Ecker, both of New Windsor, this county.

On the 6th inst., by Elder Philip H. Boyle, Mr. David Johnson, of Carroll county, to Miss Catherine Hendrickson, of Frederick county.

I saw two streams approaching,
Down from the fountain head;
They joined in one, and floated on,
Until they reached the tide.

Died.

At New Windsor, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Lambert, aged 76 years, 3 months and 27 days. On the 5th her remains were conveyed and consigned to their resting place in the grave yard attached to Winter's Church.

She slumbers in the silent ground.
As dying mortals all once must;
'Till Gabriel's trumpet shall resound,
To wake her, and our sleeping dust.

On Tuesday evening, January 23, of heart disease, Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, in the 64th year of her age. Mrs. Atkinson has for the last 34 years superintended the home residence of Mr. Abraham Saum, at whose house the messenger death suddenly called her to her heavenly home. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant Church, a friend to the poor, and uniformly disposed to sympathize with, and assist the afflicted in the neighborhood she resided. Her work is now accomplished and she has gone to reap her reward in a better world. The deceased was truly endeared to the hearts of a large circle of friends. No lady in the community enjoyed in a higher degree the confidence and esteem of all who knew her, than did the deceased; this was manifested by the large number that attended on the the day of her funeral, to render to her the last tribute of earthly respect.

SOME CURIOUS EUROPEAN MOTOR SLEIGHS

Scientific American

The adaptation of the automobile for use in snow is receiving much attention in Europe. Each year brings forth its own curious examples of inventive ingenuity in this line.

In Steinhaus, Austria, a motor sleigh may now be seen which differs from the ordinary in the peculiar steering devices employed. The body of the sleigh is an automobile. It is supported mainly on a pair of large runners over fifteen feet long. In advance of these long sleigh runners are two rudder shoes (if we may call them such) which are connected to the steering post of the automobile, and hence may be steered just as if they were automobile wheels. In some previous motor sleighs the rear runners were used for steering purposes and the motor drive was placed in front. This was open to the objection that when traveling on ice there was much difficulty in turning a corner. The sleigh is driven by a large toothed-wheel that is turned by a motor of from 14 to 16 horse-power As in Europe every motor vehicle is subsidized by the government, the present vehicle has received official attention and is considered a favorable type for the carriage of freight in time of war.

Another type of motor sleigh employs a very unique form of propulsion. The body of the sleigh, which in an automobile of the standard design, is supported on runners fore and aft, the forward runners, being movable to steer the vehicle. Between the rear runners are a pair of cylinders formed with helical flanges of opposite pitch. These two worms are revolved in opposite directions by the motor to which they are geared by a two-to-one gear, As they revolve the worm thread digs into the snow and drives the vehicle forward. The worms are pressed into the snow by means of a pair of springs. These sprins serve to take up any inequality in the roadway and also compensate for variation in the hardness of the material over which the vehicle is traveling. To allow for the flexible mounting of the worms they are connected by means of Cardan joints to the motor. The brake of this vehicle consists of a pair of forked levers which span each of the rear runners and are provided with spikes adapted to dig into the snow when the levers are operated by the brake pedal. A speed of 50 kilometers or 31 miles per hour has been obtained by this curious motor sleigh.

The fourth is a coasting sled adapted for the use of a large number of passengers. However, we have included it in this list as it employs some features common to the automobile. The steering for instance is done by means of a steering wheel controlling the front runners. The six-seated body behind the steersman may be supported either on runners or on wheels as desired. The wheels are so mounted that they may be lifted or lowered to operative position. This curious sled was exhibited at the recent Aeronautic Exposition in Paris.

A QUILTING PARTY.

An enjoyable quilting party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Haines on Washington's birthday. Despite the terrific wind storm which prevailed a large number of persons were present and all enjoyed the day immensely. An excellent dinner and refreshments were served and the time flew so rapidly that the sun had disappeared behind the western horizon ere those present had realized it. Those present were: Messrs.and Meslames Levi Haines, Shriver Pickett and daughter Evelyn; Mesdames Ira Davis, John Miller, Burgess Penn, and laughters Winona and Melvie, Elmer Hood, Walter Conaway, Abner Gosnell; Misses Gertie Hammond, Catherine Conaway, Hilda and Goldie Haines; Messrs. Walter Haines, Theodore Canaway, Ollie Haines, Arthur Conaway Hershal Pickett, Oscar Haines, Randal Conaway, Truman Haines, and Masters Alton, Arthur and Melvin Haines.

Company H., 1st. Inf., M. N. G., of this city was inspected by Col. Chas D. Gaither, of the Maryland National Guard and Major Robert Alexander U. S. A. Monday last. During the forenoon and afternoon the officers made a thorough inspection of the armory, clothing and equipment and in the evening inspected the members of the company. The inspecting officers stated to a representative of the Sentinel that the citizens of Westminster ought to be proud of its company; its armory and its captain as it was one of the best companies in the state and had the finest armory of any company outside of Baltimore city.

The members of the company have purchased a pool table, punching bag and medicine ball and are endeavoring to build up a library.

INITIATIVE-REFERENDUM-RECALL

"A Subscriber," writing from Richmond to The Sun, asks the exact nature of the initiative, referendum and recall. In answering his question, we may be able to make clear to other minds the meaning of these terms.

Defining the referendum, the International Encyclopaedia says: The term is applied to the practice of submitting laws to the electorate for approval or rejection. In the application of the referendum the law is first formulated by the legislative body or the constituent assembly, and its then submitted to the electorate." Thus in the case of constitutional amendments, the Legislature must refer the proposed amendment to the people for approval or rejection. Here in Baltimore we have the referendum applied to city loans, no loan being legal until approved by a majority vote.

"The logical complement of the referendum," sayss the International Encyclopedia, "is the initiative, by means of which the people are enabled to draw up their own measures and have them voted on without the intermediation of the Legislature. By this method a petition signed by a certain proportion of the voting constituency is presented to the Legislature, requesting that a certain meassure be submitted to the popular vote. This the Legislature is bound to do without change in the measure, although it may submit an alternative measure to be voted on at the same time."

The latest edition of the Century Dictionary quoted as follows from an article in the outlook: "Direct legislation consists of two things, the referendum and the initiative. The referendum alone is negative, preventive the initiative, with the referendary voting, is positive, constructive."

In other words, the referendum gives the voters the power to reject any law passed by the Legislature which they disapprove. The initiative gives them the right, by petition to propose laws that the Legislature refuses to pass.

The recall, as aplied to individuals, gives the right of a majority at any time to remove from office an official of whose conduct or personality they disapprove. The proposed "recall of judicial decisions," is untried and how it could be applied has not, as yet, been clearly explained.— Baltimore Morning Sun.

For the Sentinel.

Birthday Surprise Party.

A birthday surprise party was given Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaffer at their home, near Carrollton, by their children, February 14th.

They were not aware of any one being near as they were busy engaged reading the daily news, when the door opened and fifty of their neighbors and friends rushed in wishing them many happy birthdays. After the excitement and laughing were over every one was seated. Games music and singing were indulged in the music being furnished by the Whive orchestra of Baltimore.

After enjoying the music to the fullest extent the guests were invited to the dining room where the host and hostess were again surprised to find the table lighted with 56 candles and laden with everything good to eat which had been secretly planned by the children. At a late hour, or rather an early one, all departed for their homes wishing Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer many more happy returns of the day. Many handsome gifts were received.

Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Richard F. Shaffer, John H. Allgire, Henry Zimmerman, Edward Shaffer, Noah Rill, Wm. Harris, C. T. Mathias and Walter Allgire; Mesdames Mary Walsh and Mary Martin; Misses Carrie Green, Esther Kauffman, Tillie Sykes, Teressa Mossmiller, Edna Smith, Winnie Shaffer, Anna Richards, Bertha Henry, Edna Rill and Ruth Shaffer; Messrs. Raymond Buchman, Walter Elserode, Granvile Rupp, Vernon Buchman, Herman Whive, Merrill Green, Walter Buchman, Paul Shaffer, Marion Martin, Charles Walsh, George Basler, Wilson Wagner, Earl Rill, Wm. Basler, Albert Zimmerman, John Menchey, Roland Martin, Emory and Clark Stoffer and Samuel Elserode.

City Gang Trying to Reward Speaker Trippe.

The most interesting development of the past week was the nomination by the Democratic city organization of Speaker Trippe at the head of the list of men from whom the Governor is to select a member of the Board of Election Supervisors for Baltimore City.

The Anti-Saloon League has charged that this is an attempt on the part of the city gang, which has already twice killed the local option bill, to reward the Speaker for appointing as chairman of the Temperance Committee a man who owns property used for saloon purposes and for his other past and prospective services to the liquor traffic and against the local option bill. The League says that this throws much light on the desire of the Speaker to pose as impartial on this question, for he evidently wanted this appointment to get by safely; and that it accounts for his resentment when the League forced him into the open in his true light as an opponent of the bill.

A number of the leading pastors of the city have taken up the cudgels for the local option bill against the effort to secure unfavorable action by the commercial bodies. Among the leading pastors who discussed it last Sunday were Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, D. D., pastor of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church; Rev. Charles H. Dodd, D. D., pastor Eutaw Place Baptist Church; Rev. DeWitt M. Benham, D. D., pastor Central Presbyterian Church; Rev. T. O. Crouse, D. D. pastor Mt. Royal Methodist Church, and many others.

The hearing of the local option advocates was a great success. The League took down a special train and had 24 speeches in 2 hours, representing tens of thousands of people and scores of organizations. A spirit of earnestness and determination was the keynote underlying the entire hearing.

AN ARITHMETICAL "NUT"

Scientific American.

Five men and one monkey spent a day gahering a large number of cocoanuts.

At night, all being tired, they postponed an equable division of the result of the day's work and made camp, and went to sleep.

Awakening after an hour and distrusting his mates, Mr. A. arose, counted the nuts, divided them into five parts, secreted his own fifth, and finding there was one nut too many in the total number for an equal division by five, gave the odd nut to the monkey. He then put the remaining four-fifths of the nuts in a pile and went to sleep.

In a short time, Mr. B. awoke, had the same suspicions of his mates, and unknowing that any one had been before him, divided the remaining pile into five parts, found one over, gave it to the monkey (who now had two nuts), secreted his own little pile, mixed the remaining large pile up, and went to sleep.

In like manner, at intervals throughout the night, Mr. C., Mr. D., and Mr. E. did the same, each dividing the remaining pile, subtracting his own fifth, and each finding one over, which each gave to the monkey.

In the morning they all fell to upon the pile, divided it into five parts, and finding none over, decided that nuts were not good for monkeys anyway. The monkey secreted the five he had been given at night and said nothing.

How many nuts were there in the original pile?

It should be stated that the arithmetical process by which this puzzle is solved is of the simplest variety, which any school boy of ten or twelve knows well, and that the correct answer can be reached with a pencil and paper in less than one minute if you know how!

Lest you puzzle too long, let it be said that five, the total number of men, is to be raised to the fifth power.

This sum, divisible by five, would allow each man to take a fifth of the four-fifths remaining, and so on; but so would any other large multiple of five. It must not be forgotten that there was one nut left over after each division of the spoils save the last one, which was given to the monkey.

The least number which can be subtracted from 3,125 and leave it divisible by five with one left over, is four. Consequently, four is subtracted from 3,125, leaving 3,121 as the total number of cocoanuts in the pile.

Let us see how that works out. Mr. A. divided the pile into five equal parts and found one left over, which he gave to the monkey. He thus took 624 nuts for himself, but took 625 from the pile, leaving 2,496 nuts. into five equal parts, taking 499 for himself and giving one to the monkey. He thus took 500 nuts from the pile, which now totaled 1,996. Mr C. woke up, divided the pile into fifths, getting 399 nuts for himself and giving one to the monkey, thus subtracting 400 nuts and leaving 1,596 in the pile. Mr. D. divided this pile into fifths, taking 319 nuts and giving one to tht monkey, thus removing 320 nuts from the pile, which now had only 1,276 nuts in it. Mr. E. the last one to wake (one suspects he gathered the most nuts and so was most tired) divided the pile into fifths, taking 255 for himself and giving the odd one to the monkey. He thus took 256 nuts from the pile, which contained 1,020 in the morning. They all divided this into fifths, each getting 204, there being none over for the monkey.

The little sum "proves" very easily by adding together the nuts each man took for himself and those he received in the morning making a grand total, and adding the monkey's five thus:

Mr. A. took in night	624
Mr. A. received in morning	204
Mr. B. took in night	499
Mr. B. received in morning	204
Mr. C. took in night	399
Mr. C. received in morning	204
Mr. D. took in night	319
Mr. D. received in morning	204
Mr. E. took in night	255
Mr. E. received in morning	204
Given to the monkey	5
Total nuts to begin with	3,121

MITE SOCIETY MEETING.

The Mite Society of Bethesda M. E. Church, met at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Peyton Pool, Feb., 14th After all business of the society was transacted refreshments , consisting of ice cream, cake and fruit were served.

Those present were: Messsrs and Mesdames B. Peyton Pool, Columbus Shipley, Roy Pool, Emil Barnes, Clay-Barnes, Maud Buckingham, Rebecca Shipley, Kate Buckingham, Eliza Gorsuch, Elsie Pool. Elsie Myerley, Mary Gorsuch; Misses. Emma Shipley, Addie Buckingham, Minnie Pool Virgie Murphey, Olive Pool Rosa Parker, Dora Pool, Eliza and Margie Murphey Annie Miller, Maud Parker, Margaret and Troxell Pool, Julia Buckingham, Ruth and Berkeley Barnes, Mabel Shipley. Messrs Herschel and Brice Pool, Harvey Gibson, Edward Knaugh Roland and Howard Pool, John Barnes, Roland Stater and Chas. Allen and Rev. Edward Grisriel.

For the Sentinel.

A Dance Near Winfield.

A very enjoyable dance was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Zahn, near Winfield, this county, one evening last week. Vocal and instrumental music, dancing and social converstion were indulged in until a late hour when refreshments were served. At a late hour all departed to their homes. The music was furnished by Messrs. Harry Shipley and Harvey Davis, of Bird Hill.

Those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames C. Harry Shipley, Ephraim Williams, Carroll Williams, Luther Zahn, and Robert Zahn; Misses Ethel Davis, Bertha Barber, Cledie Williams, Olevia Davis, Bertha Williams, Goldie Shipley, Mary Zahn and Laura Shipley; Messrs. Nicholas Barber, John Keefer, John Shoemaker, Paul Zahn, Reuben Williams, John Zahn, of Iowa, Raymond McQuay, Roy Wagner, Gilbert Gibson, Chester Shipley, Harvey Davis, Chester Williams, Windom Penn, Amos Davis, Levi Zahn, Jr., Arthur Zahn and others.

He Wants A Third Term

Roosevelt Enters The Field For President

IN THE RACE TO STAY

His Letter Sent to the Seven Governors. He Will Not Be the Candidate of a Third Party.

New York, February 25—"I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference," is Col. Theodore Roosevelt's reply to the letter of seven Republican governors asking him to stand for nomination.

The eagerly awaited reply was given out tonight at Colonel Roosevelt's offices here during his absence in a trip to Boston. It was unexpectedly brief, but definite. It follows:

New York. February 24, 1912

Gentlemen—I deeply appreciate your letter, and I realize to the full the heavy resonsibility it puts on me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several states.

IN RACE TO STAY

I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. I will accept the nomination for president if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference. One of the chief principles for which I have stood, and for which I uow stand and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people; and, therefore, I hope that, so far as possible, the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preferences as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican Presidential Convention.

Very truly yours.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Hon. William E. Glasscock, governor of the State of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.
The Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, governor of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
The Hon. Robert P. Bass, governor of the State of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.
The Hon. Joseph M. Carey, governor of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.
The Hon. Chase S. Osborn, governor of the State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.
The Hon. W. R. Stubbs, governor of the State of Kansas, Topeka, Kan.
The Hon. Herbert S. Handley, governor of the State of Missouri, Jefferson, Mo.

THE GOVERNORS' LETTER.

The above-named governors assembled at Chicago two weeks ago and drafted a letter to Colonel Roosevelt, asserting that there was a popular demand for him to be president again and urging him to declare himself as to whether he would accept the Republican nomination, if "it came unsolicited and unsought."

For two weeks Colonel Roosevelt considered the letter, indicating pliancy that he had no intention of making a hasty reply. The governors' letter was as follows:

Chicago Feb., 10, 1912

We, the undersigned, Republican governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best ensure the continuation of the Republican party as a useful agency of good government, declared it our belief, after a careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the Republican votes of the country favor your nomination and a large majority of the people favor your election as the next president of the United States.

We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent as no other man represents those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

We believe that in view of this public demand you should soon declare whether, if the nomination for the presidenly rome to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

In submitting this request we are not considering your personal interests. We do not regard it as proper to consider either the interests or the preference of any man as regards the nomination for the presidency. We are expressing our sincere belief and best judgment as to what is demanded of you inth e interests of the people as a whole. And we feel that you would be unresponsive to a plain public duty if you should decline to accept the nomination, coming as the voluntary expression of the wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the United States, through the action of their delegates in the next national convention. Yours truly

William E. Glasscock, Chester H. Aldrich, Robert P. Bass, Joseph M. Carey, Chase S. Osborn, W. H. Stubbs, Herbert S. Hardley.

The Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, New York City, N. Y.

Efforts of Colonel Roosevelt's friends to induce him to make an earlier declaration of his attitude on the presidential question had been unavailing: His laconic remark to a friend in Cleveland last Wednesday night that "My hat is in the ring—you will have my answer Monday." was the first real indication hat he had in mind an affirmative answer to the Governor's letter. Upon promise that the reply would be given out tonight, a small army of newspaper men gathered at the Colonel's offices early in the evening.

Secretary Frank Harper met the reporters punctually and gave out the correspondence without comment. He said he was in no position to comment, and in view of the author's absence in Boston, where he will spend several days, it was impossible to get an elaboration of the statement made in the letter.

500 CONSUMPTIVES CAUSE HALF MILLION LOSS

Boston Investigation Shows How tuberculosis drains resources of individual and community.

An actual money loss in wages and institutional care of $500,023,000 was sustained by the City of Boston and by 500 male consumptives studied by Dr. Edwin A. Locke and Dr. Cleaveland Floyd of the Out-Patient Department of the Boston Consumptives Hospital. This is but one of many interesting conclusions presented by these physicians in the March Journal of the Outdoor Life, (New York), the official organ of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

In order to ascertain the actual economic loss from tuberculosis, Drs. Locke and Floyd selected at random 500 male cases, men who had visited the dispensary during the last five years. 244 of the cases studied were dead when the investigation was begun and 256 were living. Over 41 per cent of the men were between the ages of twenty and thirty-nine.

It was found on May 1, 1911, the date of the investigation, that the 244 dead men had each lost on an average of 58.03 weeks of work from the time of the onset of their disease until the death. The average weekly rate of wages of these men was $11.89 and their total loss in wages amounted to $170,965. The 256 living cases each lost on an average 89.3 weeks of work at an average wage of $11.38 or a total loss of $255, 074, making $426,039 lost in wages alone by both groups.

In addition t this large sum, it cost the City of Boston $73,984 to care for these 500 men in its public hospitals and other institutions. This community loss is exclusive of the large sums that were spent by private organizations on 406 out of these 500 cases.

422 of the 500 men had fmilies with an average of 4.32 members. Commenting on this phase of the problem the investigators say:

"The direct result on the family income of the disability of the chief bread winner is well shown by the comparison of the total and average weekly income of the 422 families before the onset of illness and after the beginning of the stage of complete disability, In the first instance the total weekly income from all sources was $6807.29 or an average of $17.50 while in the latter the total weekly income was only $3055.60 or an average of $7.86 a decline of 65 per cent. One hundred and sixty one families were without income of any sort during the period of complete disability of the patient, while the total weekly income previous to this stage was $187.75."

If to all of these losses were added the "capitalized value of the earnings cut off by death," Drs. Locke and Floyd estimate that the loss of the 244 dead cases alone would bring the total up to nearly $2,000,000. And if to these 500 cases actually studied were added the 15,000 living cases in Boston they estimate the loss to the individuals and the city would amount to many millions of dollars.

These figures of the economic loss caused by tuberculosis, they conclude, present the most complete justification for the money Boston has spent in tuberculosis work, and show why other communities should not hesitate for fear of expense to attack the tuberculosis problem.

Heads Uniform Rank of K. of P.

Cumberland, Md. Feb., 25—Lieut. Col. Nelson W. Russler, of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias has been elected colonel of the First Maryland Regiment. Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias. The other officers elected to serve with him are: Lieutenant colonel, William McFarland, Lonaconing: major of First Batalion, L. Clark Madore, Cumberland: major of Second Battalion, E. B. Pritchard, Frostburg. The companies of the command are located at Cumberland, South Cumberland, Frostburg, Lonaconing, Midland and Brunswick.

TO PLANT DEMONSTRATION ORCHARD

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 25— West Virginia is to plant an orchard of 15 acres, to be located on Patterson Creek Mountain, at the junction of Hardy, Grant, Mineral and Hampshire counties, and work on this demonstration orchard will be started as soon as weather will permit. This was decided upon at a conference of Regents Finley and Larkin, of the West Virginia University; President Hoges and Director Sanderson, of the state experiment station, and is the first step taken by the board leading to the development of agricultural work.

New Books in the Westminster Library.

The following books have recently been placed in the Free Library.

John G. Whittier, by G. R. Carpenter; Private Memories of Madame Roland by Roland de la Platiers; Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte; Recollections, Personal and Literary by R. H. Stoddard; Memoirs by A. T. Wonsowicz; Ralph Waldo Emerson by E. E. Hale; On The Great American Plateau, T. M. Prudden; The United States in the Orient, C. A. Conant; Grasshopper Land, M. W. Marley; A Watcher in the Woods, D. L. Sharp; Among the Forest People, C. D. Pierson; American Political Ideas Viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History; John Fiske; Ocean and Inland Water Transportation, E. H. Johnson; Spanish Influence on American Literature, M. A. Hume; The French Revolution and First Empire W. A. Morris; Roy and Ray in Mexico; M. W. Plummer; Wolfeville, A. H. Lewis; Wolfevill Nights, A. H. Lewis; In the Palace of the King, F. Marion Crawford; Fair Maid of Greystones, Beulah M. Dix; Soldier Rigdale, Beulad M. Dix; Monsier Beacairre, Booth Tarkington; Hoosier Schoolmaster, Edward Eggleston; A Friend of Ceasars, W. E. David; Barlasch of the Guard, H. S. Merriman; Elizabeth and Her German Garden, M. Arnin; Adventures of Francis, S. Wier Mitchell; Checkers, H. M. Blossom; Life and Death of Richard, M. H. Hewlett; Audrey, Mary Johnson; John Marvel, Assistant, Thomas. N. Page; The Lure of the Mask, Harold Macgrath.

All of the above books have been loaned to the Westminster Free Library and will remain in their possession four months.

The following books have been purchased by the Library Association and will be placed on their shelves when they arrive.

The Winning of Barbara Warth, The Money Moon, Cap'n Warrens Wards Together, The Healer, The Caraveners, The Long Roll, Cummin's Son, The Skipper and the Skipped, Cavanaugh, the Forest Ranger, Keeping up with Lizzie, Round the Fire, Heroines, Every Child Should Know, They, Child Stories from the Masters, How to become an Electrician, The Shadow of Victory, The Little Girl in Old St. Louis, With Lafayette at Yorktown, Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail, Men of Iron, Story of King Arthur and his Knight, Little Nature Stories from John Burroughs, Jungle Book by Kipling, Tanglewood Tales and Wonder Book by Hawthorne.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

The staid and aristocratic city of Annapolis saw strange happenings on the 13th of this month. From 700 to 1,000 women swooped down upon the place to show that the representative women of Maryland really wanted the right to vite, with all of its accompanying privileges. Not being superstitious, the date set for the hearing made little difference to them.

One noticeable feature of the delegation was the presence of a very considerable number of men. Prominent among them were Congressman E. T. Taylor, of Colorado, who, with Mrs. Taylor, spoke on results of suffrage in their state, State Republican Chairman John B. Hanna, Stevenson A. Williams, of Belair, Dr. J. Wm. Funck, Dr. Warren H. Lewis and John H. Ferguson, president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor.

Chairman Waters of the Constitutional Committee called the meeting to order and Delegate Campbell introduced the speakers. The first was Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, who told what Suffrage would do for the children of the State. Mrs. Emma M. Funck, president of the Maryland State Woman's Suffrage Association, spoke on pure Democracy. Collector John B. Hanna spoke for suffrage not from the standpoint of the State Chairman but as a citizen of Maryland. Miss Julia R. Rogers scored some excellent points. Mrs. Edward H. Taylor spoke on the Relation of Woman's Suffrage to the Home. Miss Etta Maddox, of the Maryland bar on the Present Status of Woman Suffrage. Congressman Taylor, on the results in Colorado as shown by the many excellent laws passed in that State in the past eighteen years. Miss Edith Hamilton of Bryn Mayr School, on the relation of Woman Suffrage of Philanthropy. Miss Annette Beveridge, on the Negro Question. Miss Elizabeth Taylor, on the Working Woman's Need of the Ballot. And as a fitting climax Dr. Mary Sherwood presented the mammoth petition in favor of the bill. At least 40,000 voters signed this petition not to mention the number of women.

The following organizations were represented:

The State Equal Franchise League of Maryland.
The Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore.
The College Equal Suffrage League.
The Men' sLeague for Equal Suffrage.
The Just Government League of Maryland.
The Maryland State Suffrage Association.
The Woman's Co-operative School Club.
The Guild of St. George.
The Maryland State Federation of Labor.
The Mothers' Club.
The Maryland Association of Graduate Nurses.
The Woman's Medical College Alumnae.
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
The Friends Benevolent Society.
The Govans Improvement Association.
The Ladies of the Macabees.
The Young Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society.
The Police Board of Matrons.
The Ladies Auxiliary of the United Hebrew Charities.
The Baltimore Association of Jewish Women.
The Delphian Club.
The Settlement Association.
The Typographical Union.
The Social Service League of Goucher College.
The Spring Club.
The Myerbeer Singing Society.
The Working Women's Educational Society.

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