STATE CAPITAL

Annapolis.—

Two bills to prevent profiteering, one of which is the drastic Iverson measure which Delegate Iverson, when a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis several years ago, tried to have incorporated as a party plank, were introduced in the House of Delegates. The Iverson bill is the bulkiest and most comprehensive that has been presented, covering 72 typewritten pages.

"The remedy of the public, the employer and the employe has been uncertain, inadequate and the course of justice slow," recited the preamble of this timely measure. "Grievances, disputes, controversies with the public and professional servant, taverns, theatres, moving-picture houses, innkeepers, garages, tradesmen and tradespeople, from overcharges and profits and gains, and between the employer and employe, resulting in strikes, have been become frequent and hardships, injury, sickness and death inevitable."

To correct these conditions, adjudicate strikes, prevent price gouging and give the state control over situations arising out of them, Mr. Iverson's bill proposes the creation of a public service welfare and industrial commission, composed of nine members, including a merchant, a manufacturer, a mine operator, a member of the laboring class, a professional man, and these five are to be appointed by the Governor.

One is to be named by the Mayor of Baltimore City and three are to be elected by the people. A general counsel must also be elected by the people, says the bill.

The commission is to be maintained by a 2 per cent. income from all municipal, county and state taxes, and by a 2 per cent. tax on all wages, three-fourths of which last comes from the employer, and one-fourth from the employe.

The regulating, governing of services, charges for admission and the general supervision of hotels, theatres, garages and other public places.

The regulation and control of public servants, the wages paid and conditions under which they work, including policemen, firemen and school teachers; and the charges for services of professional servants, such as doctors, lawyers, dentists and other persons who offer, by profession, their services to the public.

Regulation and control of public and private storage warehouses, and the distribution of foods, commodities and other merchandise.

The regulation and determining of wages and wage earnings of employes, earning $39 per week or less.

The regulation and determining the settlement of all disputes between employer and employe.

The regulation and determining of the number of hours of labor that may be required of employes.

The supervision of minors and minor employes, by issuing permits to work, etc.

The supervision and regulation of vocational training.

The supervision and regulation of safety devices, and the rate of speed and the operation of machinery, and the inspection of boilers, mining machinery, all other machinery and mines and quarries.

The establishment of a workmen's compensation, including immediate relief for accidents, sickness or injury of any kind, and for the maintenance of dependents and beneficiaries.

The regulation of relief and support of destitute widowed mothers.

The holding in trust the funds of minor beneficiaries.

Regulating and determining the liability and responsibility of all policies of insurance pertaining to sick benefits, burial and funeral expenses paid for by weekly or monthly instalments.

The Other bill, introduced by Delegate Holzknecht, is aimed at profiteering and provides that every applicant for a license to do a commercial business file affidavit that he is not a member of any firm or corporation or other organization that will attempt to control or regulate prices. It provides a penalty of revocation of license and a fine of $500 or a term in the workhouse.

Regulation of the sale of grain foodstuff under the supervision of the state chemist is provided in a bill prepared by Secretary of State Philip B. Perlman at the suggestion of the State Board of Agriculture and introduced. Manufacturers or individuals putting the specified foodstuffs on the market must pay an inspection license of $20 and are subject to severe penalties for violation of the proposed act.

Senator Biggs, of Baltimore, introduced a bill amending the present law relative to the registration of nurses, providing that all nurses who during the war with Germany volunteered as members of the United States Army Nurse Corps and nursed in any of the military hospitals of the United States for a period of not less than six months and who were thereafter honorably discharged from the service be permitted to register without examination upon payment of registration fees.

Senator Harrison, of Worcester, introduced a bill to provide for the settlement, registration, transfer, devolution upon death, and assurance of title to land, and to constitute or designate the Superior Court of Baltimore City and the Circuit Courts of the counties courts of land registration, with jurisdiction for said purposes, in those counties of this State, and in Baltimore City, where a majority of the voters vote to adopt its provisions. This is the socalled Torens system of land registration.

President Norris offered another plan to meet the situation surrounding the present low pay of the lawmakers, when he introduced a bill amending the state Constitution so as to provide for a flat salary of $1,000 for each regular session of the Assembly. The presiding officer of each branch is allowed an additional $500 for each regular session. In the case of an extra session being called the members would be allowed $10 per day, with an additional allowance of $5 per day for the presiding officers. At present each member is paid $5 per day only during each session amounting to $450 for the 90-day regular session, while the presiding officer receives $8 per day, totalling $720 a session.

Senator Frick introduced two bills, one of which would give to the Judges of the Court of Appeals the authority to make rules, when and as they may deem expedient, change, revise and simplify the principles of pleading and practice now in force in the courts of common law. All such rules shall, when made, have the force of law until rescinded, changed or modified by the said Judges or by the General Assembly. The second bill would amend the provisions of the Maryland Code relating to "abatement and revivor."

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the appointments of the following notaries public, whose names were sent them by Governor Ritchie: Charles H. Heintzeman, Elmer J. Hammer and Miss M. G. Vandeleur, of Baltimore, and L. Esta Simpson, of Baltimore county. A number of recess minor appointees of the Governor were also confirmed.

More thorough examination of state banks is provided for in a measure fathered by the State Banking Department and introduced in the House of Delegates by Mr. Coblenz at the request of the department. The measure authorizes the appointment of four more examiners, makes new restrictions regarding the amount of capital necessary for banks to have on starting and also provides new limitations regarding the opening of branch banks. Examinations of banks, under the bill, are to be made twice a year instead of annually.

It is said the bill has the support of the State Bankers' Association and is intended solely to strengthen the standing of state banking institutions.

Senator Parran, of Calvert county, introduced a bill to compel the state tobacco inspector, when the inspection and storage warehouses are filled, to rent at once additional space. At present the rental of space to take care of the tobacco is optional with the inspector. This condition, together with the alleged refusal of the inspector to rent the necessary space, led to an embargo being placed upon tobacco shipments from Southern Maryland during the past two years. The market "broke" and many farmers lost thousands of dollars and the tobacco warehouse question raised a furore among the tobacco growers.

The first step in the threatened fight against the primary system in Maryland was taken in the General Assembly, when Delegate Calvin T. Gladden, Republican, of Somerset county, introduced a bill abolishing the state primaries. If the bill is passed it will mean the return to the old convention system of nominating party candidates. The method of nomination by direct primaries was adopted in order to throw off the power of political bosses instead of this being done, said Mr. Gladden, the primary system has encouraged bossism and made it stronger.

The Anti-Saloon League, the Anti-Prohibition League and all similar organizations have got to stop pestering candidates for office with "pledges" and questionnaires. The whole system of tying candidates for public office to the cart tail of every fanatical organization that wants to hold him up for a pledge for or against this or that "cause" is given a wallop in a bill introduced by Senator Frick.

The bill provides penalties for receiving promises or pledges to support or not support any particular legislation or enactment, and provides that where promises are made these shall, in the case of state-wide candidates, be published in each county and in Baltimore City papers for not less than 40 days. In the case of local offices this publication is for 30 days.

Safeguards are thrown around pledges to support or not support a candidate party platform and the right of the candidate to declare his policies in an open political meeting or to be questioned there about his stand. The things so said, however, "shall not be deemed a pledge." Fines of $300 to $1,000 or a year in jail with the disqualification of the offender for public office for a period of four years are the penalties provided.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

In the House:

By Mr. Jording—Granting pension of $30 weekly for life to former Patrolman Luke J. Dyser, who lost an eye while making an arrest.

By Mr. Tydings—Providing for small fees to be paid by Baltimore City and county to clerks making reports of marriages and divorces, and also putting the collection of the dog tax into the hands of county magistrates instead of those now empowered to collect them.

By Mr. McBride—Permitting the collection of judgments by confession at any time.

By Mr. Powell—Requiring schools and colleges in Maryland to open each day with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

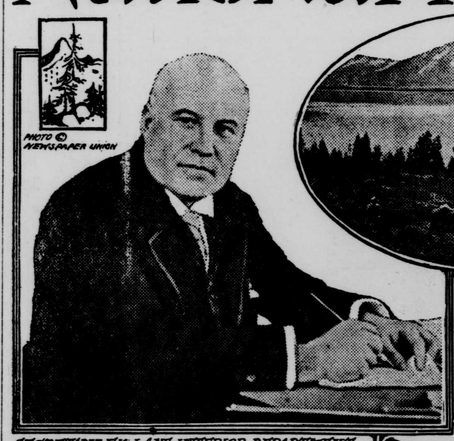
By Mr. Baker—Creating the office of public defender in Baltimore.

In the Senate:

By Mr. Frick—Transferring to Circuit Court No. 2 all domestic relations cases in Baltimore City.

LANE: Friend of Our National Parks

by John Dickinson Sherman



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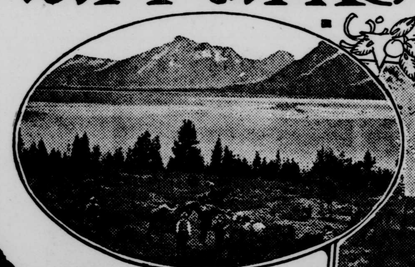
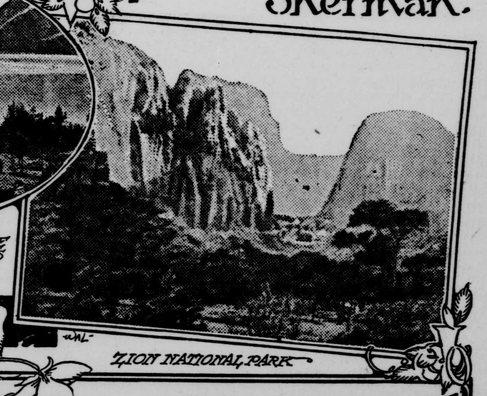
SECRETARY F.K. LANE, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

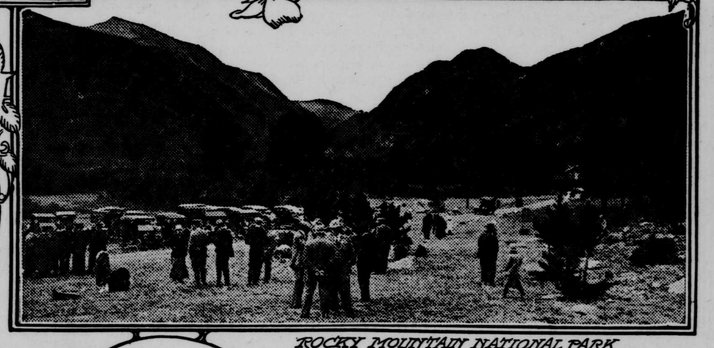


JACKSON LAKE AND THE TETONS



ZION NATIONAL PARK

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK



ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

WINTER RIVALS SUMMER

FRANKLIN K. LANE'S intention to resign as secretary of the department of the interior and leave the Wilson cabinet is learned with regret by the army of national park enthusiasts. Part of this army of nature lovers, of course, expect the Republicans to win in 1920 and so are resigned to the loss of Secretary Lane in the spring of 1921. Others who expect the Democrats to win have hoped that Secretary Lane would continue to be head of the interior department for another four years.

To be sure, Secretary Lane says that he has not sent in his resignation to the president, and has not even talked to him about it, as he does not wish to add to Mr. Wilson's burdens and worries at this time. But he admits that it is his intention to leave the cabinet. So it looks as if the national parks would lose their official head sooner than anyone had reason to think—a prospect which pleases none of the hundreds of thousands of national park enthusiasts.

Doubtless most good Americans think well of Mr. Lane. His public life has established his reputation for ability. His long service on the interstate commerce commission and in the cabinet has made him very well known. He has made for himself an enviable name as a 100 per cent American, who has had a vision of a Greater America and has labored faithfully to bring that vision to his fellow Americans.

The national park enthusiasts, however, have a viewpoint all their own; individually and collectively they think well of Secretary Lane for his attitude toward the national parks. They believe that the phenomenal growth of the national park movement in the last seven years is in no small part due to his official co-operation and official leadership.

This national park movement is believed by its supporters to be the livest national cause which is not primarily allied with reconstruction after the great war. It stands, among other things, for the outdoor life; for recreation amid scenic beauty; for "See America First;" for the development of the national parks as a great national economic asset; for the keeping at home of hundreds of millions of good American dollars; for the preservation of American flora and fauna; for the establishment of magnificent public playgrounds for the people forever; for increased and better Americanism.

When Secretary Lane assumed his seat in the cabinet national park affairs were in an exceedingly bad way. The federal government regarded the national parks as a liability rather than as an asset. Their administration, such as it was, was considered a nuisance. Though the department of the interior was charged by law with their care, they were managed by half-a-dozen clerks in various subdepartments, working on part time. Nobody was responsible and nobody cared. Congress granted haphazard appropriations under protest. A new national park project was an adventure in politics.

And the American people six years ago scarcely knew there were any national parks. Yellowstone and Yosemite were known as scenic beauty spots rather than as national parks. Railroad folders were the one source of information. The public still believed that the Swiss Alps were the only mountains worth seeing, with the Canadian Rockies second choice.

Secretary Lane had the vision to see that the national parks were a great national economic asset instead of a financial liability; that the "See America First" movement was a live national cause, and that the national parks had an educational and a recreational mission for the American people.

He at once began to put order into the national park chaos. Then the world war gave him his opportunity by shutting off American tourist travel abroad; before the war Americans were spending something like $500,000,000 yearly in foreign sightseeing. And he held a winning hand because, as a matter of fact, our national parks excel in supreme scenic quality and variety the combined accessible scenery of the rest of the world.

The national park situation is still very far from being satisfactory, according to the views of the unofficial leaders of the national park movement. Congress has no settled national park policy. Politics is still a large factor in determining the establishment of new national parks. There is no standardization of national park acts. Congress appropriates annually for each park separately, with the result of unsatisfactory allotment of funds. Nevertheless, a lot has been accomplished under Secretary Lane. And here are some of the things that have been brought about:

The passage of an act in 1916 establishing the national park service as the ninth bureau of the interior department. This probably was the most important piece of national park legislation since the national park system was begun by the creation of the Yellowstone National park in 1872—the first national park of the world. It provides the machinery for the administration, protection and development of the national parks. The act sets forth that the service shall promote and regulate the use of the national parks by such means and measures as conform to their fundamental purpose, "which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The promulgation in 1918 by Secretary Lane of a "Statement of National Park Policy." This policy is based on three broad principles: "First, that the national parks must be maintained in absolutely unimpaired form for the use of future generations as well as those of our own time; second, that they be set apart for the use, observation, health and pleasure of the people; and, third, that the national interest must dictate all decisions affecting public or private enterprise in the parks."

As to the establishment of new national parks the statement lays down these principles: "In studying new park projects you should seek to find scenery of supreme and distinctive quality or some natural feature so extraordinary or unique as to be of national interest and importance. . . . The national park system as now constituted should not be lowered in standard, dignity and prestige by the inclusion of areas which express in less than the highest terms the particular class or kind of exhibit which they represent."

Seven national parks have been established, as follows:

Rocky mountain (1915) in Colorado, 398 square miles of the Colorado Rockies on either side of the continental divide.

Hawaii (1916), 118 square miles in the Hawaiian islands, including the volcanoes of Mauna Loa and Kilauea on Hawaii and Haleakala on Maui.

Lassen Volcanic (1916), in California, 124 square miles, including Lassen peak, the only active volcano in the United States proper.

Mount McKinley (1917), in Alaska, 2,200 square miles, including Mount McKinley (20,300 feet), and vast numbers of big game.

Grand Canon of the Colorado (1919), 958 square miles in northern Arizona, including the Grand Canon, one of the natural wonders of the world.

Lafayette (1919), eight square miles on the Island of Mount Desert, Maine, presented to the nation by the property owners.

Zion (1919), 132 square miles in southern Utah, including Zion canon, which is said to be the equal of Yosemite in form and its superior in coloring.

The national park service is committed to four enlargement projects of size and dignity. These include:

The establishment of the Mount Evans region in Colorado as a national park area by adding it to Rocky Mountain National park. The Mount Evans region under consideration contains 160 square miles, is splendidly scenic and is practically adjacent to Denver's municipal mountain parks.

The addition of about 1,000 square miles on the south to the Yellowstone National park. This area includes Jackson lake, Grand Teton, Mount Moran and the headwaters of the Yellowstone river. It is the range of a large herd of elk (not the Yellowstone National park herd), which is threatened with extermination under present conditions.

The addition of about 1,350 square miles to Sequoia National park and the change of the name to Roosevelt. The proposed addition lies to the north and east and includes the canons of the Kings and Kern rivers and the west slope and the crest of Mount Whitney (14,501 feet). The idea is to make the enlarged park a national outdoor memorial to Theodore Roosevelt.

The addition of the Diamond lake region to the Crater Lake National park in Oregon. The enlargement lies to the north and would increase the park from 249 square miles to 330 square miles.

In the seven years since Secretary Lane took charge of the department of the interior the attendance at the national parks has increased from 252,153 in 1913 to 755,325 in 1919. The increase in 1919 was from 451,691. The 1918-19 increase is especially significant. It was not due to increased tourist railroad traffic. It was due to the fact that the American people turned out for a vacation in their own automobiles and three-quarters of a million of them chose to go to the national parks. In the 12 national parks where records were kept—Yellowstone, Sequoia, Yosemite, General Grant, Mount Rainier, Crater Lake, Wind Cave, Mesa Verde, Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Lafayette and Grand Canon—there were 563,511 visitors and 97,721 private cars. This means that approximately four-fifths were traveling in their own cars. And these cars came from all parts of the country. Rocky Mountain with 33,638 private cars and 169,492 visitors, attracted cars from every state in the Union. Yellowstone saw cars from every state except two.

While the national parks received the best kind of advertising in the world—word of mouth recommendation of delighted visitors—no small part of this increased attendance is due to the publicity methods of the national park service, which has carried on a fairly comprehensive campaign of education.

During these seven years congress has been induced to increase its annual appropriations for the national parks from about $440,000 to about $1,000,000.

In general it may be said that the schools are now beginning to appreciate the educational value of the national parks as museums of natural history and object lessons of the process of earth-making; that the outdoor organizations are preaching their health-giving importance and that the American people are awakening to their recreational and economic value.

National park enthusiasts feel that in this progress Secretary Lane has had no small part and that if his successor proves as good a friend of the national parks they will be indeed fortunate.

They will not be satisfied, however, until there is a secretary of national parks, with a seat in the cabinet.

Geologists Helped in the War

Enabled the Allies to Avoid Water Levels in Mining Operations Against the Enemy.

Geology and geologists were valuable aids to the allied arms on the western front, Col. Alfred H. Brooks, who was head of a force of geologists attached to the American Expeditionary Forces, said in an address before the Geological Society of America.

Behind the British lines, he said, geologists scientifically located sources of water supply. Captured documents proved that not only the medieval method of locating water by the use of a hazel stick was used by the Germans, but that with Teutonic thoroughness elaborate reports were obtained concerning the results.

The geologists were of special value to the allies, according to Col. Brooks, in mining operations. British experts, he said, gave their forces a considerable advantage by determining the exact point at which the earth was impregnated with water.

It was discovered that there was a variation of eighteen feet in ground water levels in one sector. With this information allied engineers were able to drive their mines in such a manner as to reach the greatest possible depth without flooding, a danger to which the Germans, ignoring the geological precautions, were constantly exposed.

There Are Many Bettys.

Betty was an aggravating child, and the children would seldom play with her long at a time, but got out of patience with her and left her to herself. Beatrice returned from a call on Betty one day and was asked why she came home so soon. "Why," Beatrice replied with some vehemence, "it hurts any one's temper so to play with Betty."

Nervous, Run-Down Women

Green Sulphur Springs, W. Va.—"I suffered from nervousness and general run down condition, together with impure blood. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and three of Favorite Prescription. I was improved very much; have not needed any medicine since."—Miss Bessie P. Dunbar, Box 4.

Mothers, Take Heed

Baltimore, Md.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an ideal tonic during expectant motherhood. Its effect is no less than marvelous. It was during my first expectancy that I took the 'Favorite Prescription' (on the advice of my sister) and I was so comfortable and had practically no suffering. But the second time I was living out in the country and was unable to get the Favorite Prescription. I was nervous and miserable all the while and suffered agonies for two days. Since that time I have not hesitated to take 'Favorite Prescription' when in need of a special tonic and I have recommended it to many of my friends, all of whom have been just as greatly benefited as myself."—Mrs. Margaret McGowan, 2556 W. Fayette St.

Approaching Womanhood

Petersburg, Va.—"On coming into womanhood I suffered with irregularity and then suppression, which lasted three months. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restored me to a perfectly normal condition in a very short space of time, and I must say that I think it is absolutely the best medicine for women there is on the market. I have had no return of any inward weakness, but have been as strong and well as any woman could be, which might not have been the case had I not taken the right medicine at this very critical time."—Mrs. W. C. Gibbs, 86 Hinton St.

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