STATE CAPITAL

Annapolis.—Governor Ritchie sent to the Senate nominations for all offices for which appointments must be made at this time. These include the Police Commissioners and Examiners for Baltimore, election supervisors for city and all the counties, justices of the peace for the city and counties, school commissioners for the counties, notaries public, moving-picture censor, adjutant general, land commissioner, librarian, motor-vehicle commissioner and unpaid board to manage the several state hospitals for the insane and other institutions.

State Appointments.

Adjutant General—Col. A. M. Recklord, Harford county.

Custodian of Works of Record—Mrs. Alice Tate Williams.

Motor-vehicle Commissioner—Col. C. Austin Baughman, Frederick county (reappointed).

Librarian—Miss Mary G. McCarty, Baltimore City.

Land Commissioner—James S. Shepherd, Dorchester county (reappointed).

Chairman Board Prison Control—Dgle Marbury.

City Appointments.

Police Commissioners—Key Compton, Democrat; Charles H. Knapp, Democrat; E. Clay Timanus, Republican.

Police Examiners—C. Ross Coppage, Democrat; John T. Doyle, Democrat; William B. Kines, Republican.

Election Supervisors—William Curran, Democrat; Max Ways, Democrat; R. Frank Smith, Republican.

Moving-picture Censor—Dr. George Heller, Democrat.

Advisory Parole Board—Philip L. Sykes.

The administration bill for State road construction was introduced in the Senate by Senator Harrison. It is a two-year program.

The bill provides for a bond issue of $3,000,000, of which approximately $850,000 in each of the next succeeding years will be used to construct post roads, matching an equal appropriation from the United States Government. The balance of $650,000 each year, with an additional $100,000 from the automobile license fund, will be used to match an appropriation of $750,000 from the counties to construct lateral roads.

Governor Ritchie, who had the bill drawn, in explaining the measure, said:

"This is the plan outlined by me at the time of my inauguration, and was referred to at the time I presented the budget to the Legislature.

"The bill, as drawn, provides that both clases of roads are to be divided among the counties on the basis of their road mileage. The duty of meeting the State appropriation is made mandatory on each county; the method of raising the money to meet this appropriation is left to the discretion of the county authorities, and they are given ample authority to raise it in any manner which suits their local conditions.

"If this bill is enacted, it means for each dollar spent by a county for improved roads that $3 will be spent by the State and Federal Governments. I hope that its provisions will be very fully discussed and considered in order that the members of the Legislature will have all possible suggestions before them of the best method to continue the building of permanent roads throughout the State."

The two wet resolutions, one to rescind ratification of the Eighteenth amendment, and the other to make the State a party to the Rhode Island nullification suit in the Supreme Court, were introduced in both Houses. In the House the resolutions were offered by Mr. Iverson and all members of the city delegation and six county members. They were referred to the Committee on Temperance without comment or discussion.

In the Senate identical resolutions were offered by President Norris and nine other Senators. There was some objection to the resolutions taking the usual course. Senator Nuttle, of Caroline, one of the dry Senators, as soon as the clerk finished reading the title, and before President Norris could offer the usual reference, moved that the matter be indefinitely postponed. He was ruled out of order and Senator Metzerott questioned the ruling, contending that such a motion was always in order. There was a discussion as to the rule by Senators Frick and Metzerott, at the end of which President Norris stuck to his ruling and referred the matter to the Committee on Federal Relations.

A new racing commission for Anne Arundel county was provided in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Brady of that county. The new commission would have supervision over the Laurel track which, contrary to the general idea that it is in Prince George's county, really is in Anne Arundel.

The bill names a commission consisting of B. Allen Welch, Michael Carter and Joseph Wilkinson. The members are to serve four years and receive an annual salary of $1,000 each. The commission is to be allowed $5,000 a year for expenses. The bill also provides a tax of $5,000 a day on the track.

A strong delegation made up of physicians and nurses appeared before the Senate Committee on Sanitation and Hygiene to protest against the Biggs bill, which would give certificates to nurses who had not undergone the required training, but had served six months in a military hospital. The protestants were represented by J. Kemp Bartlett, Jr., who argued that a great injustice would be done those who had made nursing a profession as well as injure the calling if this bill is adopted, the experience required being insufficient to make such nurses competent.

Delegate Joseph, of Baltimore City, introduced a resolution in the House criticizing the Public Service Commission. It reads:

"Be It Resolved, That it is our belief that the Public Service Commission was created to represent and protect the people as well as the public service corporations, and that we believe that now is the time for said Public Service Commission to represent and protect the people; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we do hereby request said Public Service Commission to represent and protect the interests of the people as well as those of the public service corporations; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House be and hereby is directed to send a copy of this resolution to the said Public Service Commission."

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Judiciary.

In the House Mr. Jones, of Baltimore, introduced a bill providing for the submission of an amendment to the state Constitution for the establishment of the initiative in the state legislative system. The referendum has already been introduced. It does not, however, provide for a popular vote on liquor questions. An amendment has been proposed by which this exemption will be repealed.

The Committee on Insurance and Loans reported the bill proposing amendments to the state banking law. The more important changes proposed in the law require more frequent examination of state banking institutions and increasing the capital stock of branches of banks and trust companies. As the House desired more information on the measure it was recommitted to the committee.

Opponents of the Addison bill to permit the opening of moving-picture shows on Sunday afternoons claimed that the measure is dead. The bill is still in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee, and it is said that a favorable report is not to be expected.

The antagonists of the measure include not only the Lord's Day Alliance but also Cardinal Gibbons, the Federation of Labor, the moving-picture operators and some of the film theatre proprietors.

Mr. Jones of Baltimore, today introduced a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative. The State already has a referendum act.

The amendment follows closely the lines of that introduced several years ago by Senator Offutt. It provides that to intiate a law there must be 10,000 signatures, not more than half of the signers residing in Baltimore. To get an amendment to the constitution there must be 20,000 signers, with the same conditions applying as to the city signers. No law shall be proposed more than three months before a general election, and shall go into effect within one month after adoption.

In the House Mr. Powell, of Allegany county, introduced a bill to increase the annual appropriation of $5,000 to $25,000 for the encouragement of agricultural fairs. The bill provides that the association, which has declared a dividend within three years previous to application for a part of this appropriation, shall be eligible to participate. A statement or report must also be filed with the State Comptroller showing that the said association has paid at the last fair in premiums for farm products, cattle and poultry not less than fifty per cent. (50%) of the amount received from this appropriation.

Though suffrage is now a dead issue in this session of the General Assembly, legislative routine has to be observed, and the House voted on the Jones resolution, definitely rejecting the Anthony federal amendment. The roll-call showed 65 in favor of rejecting and 25 who favored adopting suffrage. The resolution was on its last reading and many members did not know for what they were voting and later changed their vote.

The memorable vote last week was 64 to 36 in favor of rejection.

The House Judiciary Committee gave a hearing to representatives of the Federation of Labor on the blacklisting bill, which they advocated.

The House adopted Mr. Harper's order calling upon the State Superintendent of Labor and Statistics for detailed information regarding employment in the several industries and other occupations in the State.

Considerable opposition was voiced by various delegations against the Metzerott bill placing a tax on billboards or signs. Delegations representing the Advertising Club of Baltimore, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the Real Estate Board, the Baltimore Bill Posting Company and various other interests urged the defeat of the measure, claiming that its passage would bring about the ultimate elimination of the billboards.

The House Committee on Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries reported unfavorably Mr. Joy's bill which was designed to protect the menhaden fish industry of the Bay by excluding Virginia fishermen. After an argument by Mr. Joy the bill was committed to the Committee on Fish and Game.

A tool for quickly stripping buttons and their fasteners from shoes without injuring the leather has been invented by a Michigan man.

Chilled fish from Newfoundland is prepared in a cold-storage plant which has a capacity for handling over 200,000 pounds of fish a day.

At the signing of the armistice the total of German bombing and scouting aeroplanes had fallen to 1,700, while the Allies had three machines on the front to every German one.

MEMORIAL to NURSE CAVELL

THE center of St. Martin's Place is now occupied by tall steel girder turrets on the top of which a crane-laden trolley plies narrowly, writes H. Avray Tipping in Country Life (London). Within the palisaded enclosure below it there is work and bustle, and solid masonry will soon be appearing above the boarding. The constant stream of passers-by casts in looks of inquiry and expectation on this admirable site which soon will be occupied, worthily and aptly, by the memorial to Nurse Cavell. The preparations for it have already aroused so much public interest that Sir George Frampton, R. A., has very kindly offered the photographs of the first model and of the full-sized and final statuary details for reproduction. . . . .

More than four years have now passed by since the German authorities in occupied Belgium committed an act of sheer brutality as stupid as it was inhuman. True, it was one of many, but, if not more flagrant, it was one that was certain to obtain more publicity than others. Yet the invaders' barbaric ignorance of the sentiments and spirit of the civilized portions of the globe led them to believe that the killing of Nurse Cavell was merely an ordinary and permissible manifestation of frightfulness which would tend to ease the difficulties of their rule, and cause a merely ephemeral anger in the outside world. Falkenhayn has summed up the policy of the Prussian High Command as an effort "to break the enemy's will to war." Intelligent and capable within their very limited and self-complacent purview, he and his fellows imagined that the drowning, shooting, starving and torturing of civilians would be effective bricks in the building up of their tower of tyranny, and were genuinely surprised to discover them to be mere mud blocks that the torrent of world-wide horror dissolved into slush, bringing down their whole edifice with a crash.

Among the thousands of devoted women who gave themselves up to the alleviation of the sufferings of the wounded of all nations none was more capable and self-sacrificing than Edith Cavell. Her reputation was established, her fame had spread. Even if a woman wholly bent upon work of charity within enemy lines rendered herself liable through pitifulness to the stern decrees of martial law, not the death sentence, surely, but deportation was adequate as well as wise. Such was the world opinion, but not the German; and at dawn on October 12, 1915, Nurse Cavell was shot. Indignation, long seething and boiling, now burst forth universally in swirling clouds of angry steam. The Entente's "will to war" was strengthened. Neutral sympathy grew nearer to "direct action." The Germans, busy driving nails of victory into the wooden colossus of Hindenburg, alone failed to see that they were driving nails into their own coffin.

The effect in England was strong and instantaneous. Lives by the thousands were being lost. Mourning was spreading over the land. The present was crowded with anxiety, the future with gloom. But there was room for fierce resentment, and no sacrifice of a single life did more to crystallize the resolve to carry through. The hurrying of events, the tax on memory at a time of clustered crisis must not bring oblivion of the deed and forgetfulness of the noble woman. In the capital's midst, imperishable granite must keep alive her memory as a fallen champion of the great and generous band that was keeping alive the spirit of devotion to humanity. Lord Burnham headed the movement, and response to the appeal for funds came quick and free. The rich man's cheque, the poor woman's postage stamp joined to form the ample stream.

Among those who most deeply felt, most bitterly resented the inhuman act was Sir George Frampton, and so moved was he that he came forward with the offer of his unremunerated services. Of course, the generous offer of the distinguished sculptor was gratefully accepted, and it is his work that now approaches completion. The illustrations show to what purpose and with what success he has wrought.

The memorial takes the form of a monument 40 feet high, composed of silver gray granite and standing on an island in the midst of St. Martin's Place, grouping with the church on the right and the National Gallery on the left. In front steps lead up to a space where wreaths and other votive offerings may be laid. Forward from the plinth and main body of the monument juts a pedestal on which will stand the statue of Edith Cavell in statuary marble, indicative of purity.

The arrival of the ship bearing the great block from Italy through the U-boat troubled seas was long delayed and anxiously expected, but at last it reached its haven safely. The illustration however, is taken from the clay as it finally left Sir George's hands. The attitude is one of simple dignity. The features show calm determination. The gaze of this clergyman's daughter is directed with steadfastness towards the Church of St. Martin—prototype of charity to the poor and suffering. A fine conception has been amply realized. Yet it is almost surpassed by the perfection of the terminal figure, expressive of the whole spirit of humanity. Imperturbable serenity, eternal kindliness flow from every line and feature. The one draped arm half enfolds and protects a nestling babe, emblematic of small states and downtrodden races. The other is uplifted in the attitude of benediction. The specialized purpose of the monument—that of a memorial to the devotion of our nurses—is indicated by the red cross that stretches across the robe.

The British lion is trampling the snake of envy and malice, malice and treachery. No long panegyric is set below the statue. The telling, unforgettable words are. "Edith Cavell: Brussels: Dawn; October 12, 1915." Boldly lettered on the sides of the monument are "Sacrifice" and "Devotion." "Faithful Unto Death," "Fortitude," "For King and Country" find appropriate place.

The monument commemorates a solemn episode of a solemn time. Any approach to the exuberant movement, the dramatic poses of the baroque style, would have been utterly out of place and has been absolutely avoided. The impressiveness of repose, of dignity restful but strong, of form perfect but simple, of sculpture expressive but calm—such has been the aim and achievement of the creator of this most excellent work.

Miss Edith Cavell, an English woman, head of a training school for nurses in Brussels, Belgium, was arrested there by the Germans August 5, 1915, sentenced to death and executed October 12. The charge against her was that she had harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age and had assisted them to escape from Belgium in order to join the colors. Miss Cavell was the daughter of an English clergyman, the late Rev. Frederick Cavell, vicar of Swardeston, near Norwich. She received her training at the London hospital.

Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels, made strong efforts to save Miss Cavell from death, but without avail. Late on the night of October 11, he sent by a messenger the following note to the German governor, Baron von der Lancken:

"My dear Baron: I am too sick to present my request myself, but I appeal to your generosity of heart to support it and save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her!"

Minister Whitlock telegraphed October 12 to Ambassador Page in London: "Miss Cavell was sentenced yesterday and executed at 2 o'clock this morning despite our best efforts, continued until the last moment."

Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the American legation in Brussels, in a memorandum which was forwarded with Mr. Whitlock's report to London and was published with other documents in the case October 22 in Britain, and generally throughout the world, said that Herr Conrad, an official of the German civil branch, gave positive assurance on the 11th that the American legation would be fully informed of the developments in the case.

"Despite these assurances," said Mr. Gibson, "we made repeated inquiries that day, the last one at 6:30 p. m. Mr. Conrad then stated that sentence had not been pronounced and specifically renewed his previous assurances that he would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news. At 8:30 it was learned from an outside source that sentence had been passed in the afternoon, before the last conversation with Mr. Conrad, and that the execution would take place during the night."

Mr. Gibson, accompanied by Mr. Delavan, counselor of the American legation, and the Spanish minister to Belgium, went to Baron von der Lancken's headquarters and pleaded earnestly with him for delay in carrying out the sentence. The baron said that the military governor was the supreme authority and that an appeal from his decision could only be carried to the emperor. The military governor in a conference with the baron said he had acted only after mature deliberation and that he considered the death penalty imperative.

Miss Cavell was tried by a court-martial with others accused of the same offense and was shot in the prison of St. Gilles at 2 o'clock in the morning by a squad of soldiers. Those who saw her before and at the time of her execution said that she met her death bravely. She acknowledged at the trial that she had helped soldiers to escape, but there seems to be nothing on record to show that she had been guilty of spying.

In view of all the circumstances and of the fact, announced in Minister Whitlock's report to Ambassador Page, that she had nursed German officers and soldiers, the execution of Miss Cavell aroused great indignation, not only in Great Britain but in neutral countries. Services attended by many distinguished persons were held in St. Paul's cathedral, London, October 29, in memory of the dead nurse and steps were taken to erect a monument in her honor.

Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, German undersecretary of foreign affairs, issued a long statement, October 24, justifying the execution of Miss Cavell on the ground that she was at the head of "a well thought out, worldwide conspiracy to render the most valuable services to the enemy to the disadvantage of our army."

The execution of Miss Cavell, according to Prof. J. H. Morgan, a noted British jurist, was not, perhaps, the most revolting of the innumerable outrages committed by the German army, but it was certainly the most callous and the most authoritative. Hundreds of women and young girls were outraged by German officers and men, many were shot, and others burnt alive. But what distinguishes the case of Miss Cavell—not forgetting the singular nobility of her character—from these obscurer tragedies is the fact that, owing to the presence of the vigilant and high-minded minister of a neutral state, the veil has been lifted upon the whole proceedings from their inception to their mournful conclusion in the courtyard of the prison of St. Gilles, and the world has had revealed to it in the most lurid light the sinister character of German "justice." He says:

"When it is said—and it may be admitted—that Miss Cavell was guilty of an offence according to military law in harboring British and Belgians and assisting their escape, let the reader reflect from what kind of fate it was she was seeking to save them. The noble woman was condemned and executed on a charge of having offended against military law. I know nothing more tragically ironical than that the power which has broken all laws, human and divine, should seek to justify the condemnation of Edith Cavell with all the pomp of a tribunal of justice. While thousands of ravishers and spoilers go free, one woman who had spent her life in ministries to such as were sick and afflicted is handed over to the executioner. Truly there has been no such trial since Barabbas was released and Christ led forth to the hill of Calvary."

"GOD BLESS YOU'S" MEANING

Expression of Solicitude That Can Be Traced Back to the Decline of Athens.

The Greeks and Romans had their "Long life to you!" Gesundheit! is now verboten. But we still say "Sante" and "God bless you!" after a sneeze.

This expression of solicitude can be traced back to the decline of Athens. One of the terrible devastating plagues which darken the pages of European history was raging in the famous city. The flower of Greece, her foremost writers and artists, the founders of much of our modern culture, were ruthlessly cut down. The dead piled high, and daily Athenian courage was taxed to the fullest. But to every home where lay a victim, the elixir of hope, the rainbow of promise, was the sneeze, for it indicated to the watchers that the danger was passed, that the patient would recover.

A few centuries later another epidemic assailed Europe, but this time the sneeze, being a symptom of the malady, was a bad omen.

In this age of witches, goblins, medicine men and leeches superstition flourished. Some of the most intellectual minds of the time accredited charms and soothsayers. It was therefore nothing extraordinary for the pope to decree the exclamation "God bless you!" by anyone who heard a sneeze. This was supposed to combat its evil powers and prevent the spread of the disease. And "God bless you!" with its kindly human interest has come down through the ages.

Something to Be Thankful For.

Beck—So your wife always insists on having her own way.

Peck—Yes; but she changes her mind so often it's not a bit monotonous.—London Answers.

A GRANDFATHER'S STORY

From $143 to a Competence in Three Years.

F. J. Chamberlain tells a story of his efforts before moving to Canada in 1916 to make a living. It was hard work. He had so many "ups and downs" that he became dispirited before he learned of the success of former neighbors of his who were doing well up in Canada. He sold his holdings for a song, and had a sale of what effects he had. When he straightened up with his storekeeper and paid a few debts he found that he had $143 in cash, a good constitution, a wife and five children. He had saved some few things from the sale. These he put into a car with the effects of a couple of others, who like him were going to Canada. He went into the Gem Colony in Alberta in 1916, bought a piece of land and commenced operations. The money he placed in the bank, and started one of his boys out to earn enough money to supply the table. The older boy used his wages to break up the sod on the 160 acres. But let Mr. Chamberlain tell the rest of the story, which he has signed over his own signature. He says: "I rented 70 acres and hired it put into wheat, thrashed 23 wagon loads for my share. We lived in the granary two years.

"The first of December, 1918, I laid the concrete foundation for a twenty-five hundred dollar house and completed it the last of January. I have nine head of horses and mules, five head of cattle, fifteen pieces of machinery, seven outbuildings paid for and half interest in a thrashing machine. This is an old grandfather's story, as my son-in-law came with four children from Idaho last March and bought 320 acres C. P. R. irrigated land and we helped him develop 200 acres of it. They can't say around here, 'everybody works but father.'"

Increased His Wealth Six Hundred Fold.

There are more stories of success in Western Canada. There's that of Allan Nicholson of Hazelbridge, Manitoba. In speaking of it he says: "I shall never regret coming to Manitoba. I came here seventeen years ago. I think it was in the spring of 1903. My old home was at Le Mars, Plymouth county, Washington township, Iowa, where I had been farming for a good many years. I had a farm of 248 acres, of which I owned 80 acres and rented 160. When I left in 1903 I sold my equity in the farm for $75.00 per acre. The nearest station to my place was Dalton, and my old neighbors there will remember me very well.

"When I came to Canada I rented three-quarters of a section at South Plympton, near Springfield, Manitoba. After a year or two's experience at renting I bought my present farm of 320 acres, and am now engaged in mixed farming. I have always had good crops since I came here, and some of them have been bumper crops.

"If I went back to the United States today I could take back $5.00 or $6.00 to every $1.00 that I brought into the country. My land today is worth from $75.00 to $85.00 an acre, and in addition to my grain growing I have made a specialty of high-grade Percheron horses, purebred Shorthorn cattle and purebred Berkshire hogs. I have had uniform good luck in connection with my stock, and today I would not sell my farm for a cent less than $30,000.

"The older settlers of Le Mar, Iowa, will remember me very well. I was greatly impressed with the country when I made my first visit here in 1903, and that impression has been strengthened all the time I have been here.

"The climate agrees with us all. Before I came here my doctor's bills were something awful. I had no sooner got one paid than I was due for another one. Since we have been in Manitoba $50.00 would pay all our doctor's bills for the last seventeen years.

"I think I am doing my old friends a kindness in letting them know how well I have done since I came here. This is certainly a country of opportunities. I have had no more good luck than falls to the fortune of any ordinary person, and I am satisfied I could never have done as well had I remained in the old home. I shall be pleased at any time to give information to old friends who care to write me about my experiences in this country."

F. A. Harrison, Canadian government agent, 210 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa., can give information concerning all districts in Western Canada.—Advertisement.

Nothing to Lose.

Pat (after losing an empty pocket book)—"There, begob, I ain't got nothin' an' be jiggered if I don't lose that."

WOMEN NEED SWAMP-ROOT

Thousands of women have kidney and bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Womens' complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

Pain in the back, headache, loss of ambition, nervousness, are often times symptoms of kidney trouble.

Don't delay starting treatment. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription, obtained at any drug store, may be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

Get a medium or large size bottle immediately from any drug store.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

His Achievement.

"The kaiser started out to remake the map of the worl." "Well, he did put Amerongen on the map."

Anoint the eyelids with Roman Eye Balsam at night, and in the morning observe the refreshed and strengthened sensation in your eyes.—Adv.

There is nothing that makes a bigger hole in a busy day than a bore.