IMPORTANT NEWS QUICKLY TOLD

Happenings In Various Sections of Old Maryland

NEWS ITEMS FOR OUR READERS

Westernport.—William Mercer, 9 months old, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Mercer, accidentally smothered to death while in bed.

Annapolis.—The date for the hanging of Isaiah Fountain has been fixed for July 23. Governor Ritchie, on his way to San Francisco, was asked by wire to fix the date for the execution. He telegraphed back that it should take place July 23.

Frederick.—Mrs. Margaret I. Sponseller, East Fourth street, has a cherry tree in her yard from which she has picked 425 quarts of cherries this year. The tree is about 30 feet high and has given large yields for the past 17 years.

Frederick.—The Frederick County Goldfish Producers' Association has organized by electing these officers: President, Charles J. Ramsburg, Lewiston; vice-president, Martin E. Kefauver, Frederick; secretary, Walter L. Rice, Frederick, and treasurer, John S. Hill, Frederick.

Denton.—The strawberry crop has been large. While there are fewer acres under cultivation than there were two years ago, the yield is abundant and the prices good all season. The pea crop is fine and the growers are realizing satisfactory returns. In the wheat-growing sections of Caroline the crop is very promising, heavy straw and well-filled heads being the rule.

Annapolis.—State Game Warden LeCompte is preparing to send out 56,700 cards to county clerks to be issued to licensed huntsmen this year. Every gunner will have to wear one on his arm or stand liable to arrest. The cards are for three classes of huntsmen—those who hold county license, those who hold State-wide license and those who hold nonresident license. There are 50,000 county license tags, which will cost $1.10 each; 5,200 State-wide tags, costing $5.10 each, and 1,500 nonresident tags, costing $10.25 each.

Hagerstown.—John G. Meyer, Jr., aged 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Meyer, Hopewell, near this city, died at the Washington County Hospital of his injuries sustained about 10 days ago, when he fell from a cherry tree and lay helpless for about 16 hours before being found. He was graduated from the High School here on June 2 ten days before the accident. He was well-known in athletic circles, having broken quite a few records and given numerous athletic honors to the High School here at different meets held this spring.

Prince Frederick.—The blight that seriously affected the plant beds of many of the tobacco growers of the Third district of Calvert county during May continues and threatens the destruction of numerous crops under cultivation in that section of the county. Although the season for transplanting has never been more propitious, the plants are wilting and dying by thousands on many of the farms of upper Calvert and lower Anne Arundel. W. Frank Chaney, of Bristol, plowed under 20,000 affected plants and Samuel Chaney 15,000 this week. They are trying a resetting of the crop, with no certainty of success.

Annapolis.—The county delegations who have so far appeared before the State Roads Commission for their share of the appropriation for road work have given fair assurance that their share of the money would be forthcoming by the time the contracts are ready to be let, according to John N. Mackall, the chairman.

Thursday delegations from Dorchester and Garrett counties appeared before the commission. The other counties that have sent their delegations are Carroll, Frederick, Kent and Queen Anne's counties. In compliance with Governor Ritchie's policy, the counties have to show that they are in a position to meet the commission with their proportion of the funds before they can secure their share of the State appropriation.

Hyattsville.—The indications point to an interesting contest when, on July 5, the voters of Riverdale, a new municipality in Prince George's county by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, sessions 1920, recently approved by the voters, will elect a mayor, a treasurer and five members of the Town Council. It appears that the contest will be between those who favored the incorporation and those who opposed the proposition. The advocates of incorporation have as their candidate for mayor Dr. S. M. McMillan, while the opposition is backing J. Burrows Waters. For treasurer the candidates are John Schaefer and Hector McKnew, for and against incorporation, respectively.

The X-ray has been found valuable for detecting invisible flaws in mica used for electrical purposes.

A heat insulated handle enables a new electrical frying pan to be held in the hand while cooking food.

The mining of the rare mineral osmiridium in Tasmania is attracting widespread attention at present, and it is said that the island promises to be the world's chief producer for some time to come.

Annapolis.—Shortages in the number of candidates who have thus far filled the requirements for admission to the Naval Academy has led to the announcement that there will be another mental examination, the fourth for the present year, held at various points throughout the country, according to civil service regulations. The date set for the new examinations is August 18. It is estimated that between 800 and 900 midshipmen will be required to fill the vacancies in the fourth class. At present about 500 midshipmen have entered for the fall term and are beginning their work. More are yet to be admitted on the examinations already held, their admission waiting only upon the physical examinations, which are proceeding.

Cumberland.—Frances aged 14, and Helen, aged 9, daughters of Prof. F. F. Holtz, of East Somerset, near here, had a miraculous escape from drowning. The children were wading in a stream in the rear of their home which because of the heavy rains of the last two days, had been swollen to twice its normal size, when Helen slipped into a hole and was carried out into the current. Screaming for help she attracted the attention of Frances, who, although unable to swim, threw herself into the current and fought her way to her sister. The speed of the flooded stream carried the children several hundred feet before Frances was able to clutch her sister by the hair as she was going down the third time. Supporting Helen with one arm and grabbing at tree limbs and debris with the other Frances was able to reach the shore, where both children collapsed. Regaining consciousness, Frances turned Helen face downward over a fallen tree, forcing the water she had swallowed from her lungs. Helen responded to the treatment and the children made their way home, where they related their experinces. The children are none the worse for their adventure.

Frederick. — The "dollar-an-hour" harvest hand in Frederick county is a myth. It simply isn't being paid, despite all reports to the contrary. Farmers say they can't afford it, even though they claim that there is to be an insufficient number of harvest hands in Frederick county to gather the annual crop.

Four dollars for a day, with board and lodging, is the average pay recommended. Some may be paying more, but they are comparatively few. Others, but they are few, may be paying less, but not much under this figure.

With the average cost of $2.15 per bushel to produce wheat Frederick county farmers, with unquestionable reputations for close financing, are not going to add this expense by paying $10 per day, a 10-hour day, to gather a crop. They figure it can be gathered for less than that, even if they have to call on their wives and daughters to turn out and gather sheaves and shock wheat.

College Park.—A short crop of potatoes on the Eastern Shore of Virginia is indicated in a report which Dr. Thomas B. Symons, director of the Maryland State College Extension Service, has received from County Agent Clarence Z. Kellar, of Somerset county.

Mr. Kellar, who recently made a survey of conditions in the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia for the benefit of potato growers of Somerset county, says that dry weather has been one of the factors responsible for a poor yield. In the neighborhood of Cape Charles, he says, potatoes are being dug, but in many cases are small in size. In Northampton county digging is just beginning, and in Accomac the vines are still in bloom.

Recent rains, which helped the potatoes in Somerset county, were too late to benefit the Virginia growers, except those in Accomac county. Mr Kellar reports that the Virginia growers paying 25 cents a barrel to have the potatoes picked up, and in some cases where the yield is very poor hands are getting as high as 40 cents and 45 cents.

Government reports indicate a large increase in acreage of potatoes on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, but considering conditions of the crop in Virginia Mr. Kellar believes that prices will remain comparatively high.

College Park.—Every county in the State is represented among the teachers and special students who are here to attend the sixth annual session of the Summer School of the Maryland State College.

In his address Dr. Woods spoke of the lack of teachers, money and equipment which is holding the State back in its educational program and praised the teachers for their work in helping solve the problems of the rural communities. He said the State Department of Education was proud of the work which had been done at the Summer School last year and hoped that in time a specific appropriation would be made for support of the Summer School, which is now dependent on other funds for existence.

In addition to the schedule of classes which has been arranged, plans are being made for a number of recreation features. This will include Monday evening lectures, Friday evening dances and community singing each evening from 7 to 8 o'clock. Excursions also are being planned by a student committee.

The petroleum deposits of Alsace are the only ones in the world operated by shafts instead of bored wells.

The first American Chamber of Commerce to establish a department of meteorology and publish a weather calendar is the one at Los Angeles.

Four locomotives of a more powerful type than any heretofore constructed in Japan have been built in the shops of the government railways.

To Boro-Budur by Airplane?

GENERAL VIEW OF BORO-BUDUR

SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF BUDDHA

ONE OF THE STEPPED ARCHES

THE airplane marks the beginning of the end of the "silent places." When the aviator comes into his own, time and space will lose their meaning—as far as this earth is concerned. For example, the big game hunter climbs into his airplane at Seattle. Presto! He is at Mount McKinley in Alaska—where are countless caribou, mountain sheep and moose—and not even a national park ranger or a territorial game warden to say him nay.

Reverse the picture! While the airplane means that the new places of earth will soon have lost their newness, it also means that some of the old, old places of earth—so old that the busy world has almost forgotten them—will again attract the public—because they can be reached.

For example, in the center of Java stands Boro-Budur! Never heard of Boro-Budur! Quite likely. Yet it was built at least 12 centuries ago, and it is a more impressive relic of the labors of the ancients of earth than the great pyramid. Once it was visited by thousands of devout worshipers. Now the jungle has crowded in about it and it is a large undertaking to reach it—until airplane service shall have been established!

It is a peculiar fact, says Francis Dickie, in the Scientific American, that some of the great wonders of the world are known to the general run of men and women almost from infancy, while others, quite as remarkable, indeed more so, remain unknown to the world at large. The most striking example of this is the magnificent hill temple of Boro-Budur, one of the most gigantic and finest works ever reared by the ancients. Boro-Budur represents more human labor and artistic skill than the great pyramid. Yet everyone has heard of the great pyramid, while practically no one knows of Boro-Budur.

Boro-Budur was built about the seventh century, A. D., as far as is known from philological research. It lies in central Java and owes its origin to Buddhism. The ashes of Buddha were distributed by his great apostle, King Osaka of India, to eight towns where they were buried. Some time after the ashes were taken from the tombs and redivided into 84,000 parts. These were preserved in vases and given out over all his dominions. When the Buddhist missionaries came to Java in the seventh century they brought one of these vases and, as a fitting receptacle for this, Boro-Budur, the world's greatest temple, was erected—the finest piece of architecture of its kind in the then known world, and one which has never been rivaled since.

For about 800 years Boro-Budur was visited by millions of worshipers; then a Mohammedan invasion swept the country and the temple was deserted. Jungle grew about it and volcanic debris, from the countless active craters the island is famous for, covered it.

In 1914 it was discovered by accident by Sir Stamford Raffles, who started the work of restoring the temple to something of its former glory, which was continued by the Dutch authorities when they took back the island at the close of the Napoleonic wars. Due to this restorative work, the temple can be seen today much as it was 1,300 years ago.

Its out-of-the-way position and the rather indifferent service by train, pony cart, and later auto-bus, are the principal reasons why it is not being visited by more travelers. In addition to this, it has not been extensively advertised like the pyramids. All this now bids fair to be changed, for even in the Malay archipelago—the land of rest, "tomorrow" and backwardness—things are now going ahead with leaps and bounds.

The most startling of all is the project of an airplane service to handle mail and passengers between different points in the archipelago. The undertaking is backed by Dutch capitalists, the most conservative men in the world, so it may be taken for granted that it is thoroughly feasible or they would not have considered it.

And with airplane service Boro-Budur may come into its own. This world wonder, so long unheard of and neglected by the world at large, will be visited by thousands of globe trotters availing themselves of the airplane service.

To tell fully of all the temple's marvels and beauties would take a book. Of it Alfred Russell Wallace, the great scientist, said: "The human labor and skill expended on Boro-Budur is so great that that expended on the great pyramid sinks into insignificance beside it." The following brief description will convey to the reader something of the magnificence and the grandeur of this huge hill temple:

One of the views shows Boro-Budur as it is today, an artificial many-sided mound, a series of galleries, cupolas and spires, surmounted by a vast central dome, 52 feet in diameter, which at one time, it is supposed, was crowned with a spire. Upon ascending the outer terrace of this hill temple, a 30-sided plain is reached. This, however, is not the original foundation. Excavation has disclosed two other terraces six and ten feet respectively below the level of this plain. The Buddhist builders apparently deemed it advisable in this way to strengthen their structure while in course of erection. Formerly a heavy stone parapet surrounded the existing plain.

In the middle of each of the four sides of this parapet an opening gave access to a flight of stairs, at the sides of which were heavy banisters. At the lower end of the stairs are huge laughing lions of stone, which still remain with their fixed laughter after 1,300 years. From the plain similar stairs lead up to the irregularly-shaped galleries and on to the great circular one surrounding the dome, the latter thus being reached without it being necessary to pass through the intervening ones. Each of these many-angled terraces is about ten feet above the preceding one, with a width between the walls of about seven feet, and is drained by gargoyles representing mythical monsters, through the mouths of which the water is led.

At each angle is a Buddha seated in a niche. It is surmounted by a cupola. The Buddha is seated upon a lotus leaf with a halo around its head. The figure is almost nude. As the viewer passes around these galleries both sides are seen to consist of a series of sculptured pictures, surmounted with domes and pinnacles with Buddhas on all sides gazing at one with their inscrutable eyes. All the wonderfully artistic scenes are from the life of Buddha, depicting it from the time he left his lotus leaf throne to descend to earth, and his successive reincarnations until attaining Nirvana, the desired spiritual haven of Buddhism. These sculptures are in high relief centered in rectangular frames. Each relief is a scene from the history of Buddha, and the whole series forms a complete story of his life, from his birth to his death. It is stated that if all the reliefs were placed in a straight line they would extend for three miles. It is estimated that there must be 20,000 carved figures in all.

From the fourth gallery access to the upper level is gained by a stairs of 12 steps. This level has only an outer wall upon which is erected three circular terraces, one rising a few feet above the other. Upon this are 72 remarkably uniform lattice-worked stone dagabas or shrines, each culminating in a slender spire. Each of these beautiful bell-shaped shrines contains a statue of Buddha, each statue facing toward the central dome, which signifies that it is utterly detached from all the temptations and cares of this wicked world.

Such is a brief description of the main points of Boro-Budur, the world's greatest temple, and the finest example of ancient Indian art, which will soon be made accessible by airplane. Perhaps in the years to come this world wonder may attain fame equal to that of the great pyramid. But at present it stands utterly unknown to the world at large.

New Anesthetic Developed.

A highly refined ether, modified by the addition of certain gases, has been found superior as an anesthetic. It eliminates pain without loss of consciousness and reduces to a minimum the nausea that generally follows the use of ether.

The ability to produce insensibility to pain without loss of consciousness opens up an entirely new field, including many operations which are now performed without any attempt to eliminate pain. Certain types of dental operations and obstetrical cases illustrate one point, as well as the changing of packing and dressing of severe wounds.—Scientific American.

GOOD HOG HOUSE IS PROFITABLE

Hog Raisers Everywhere Now Recognize This Fact.

SAVES THE LITTLE PIGS

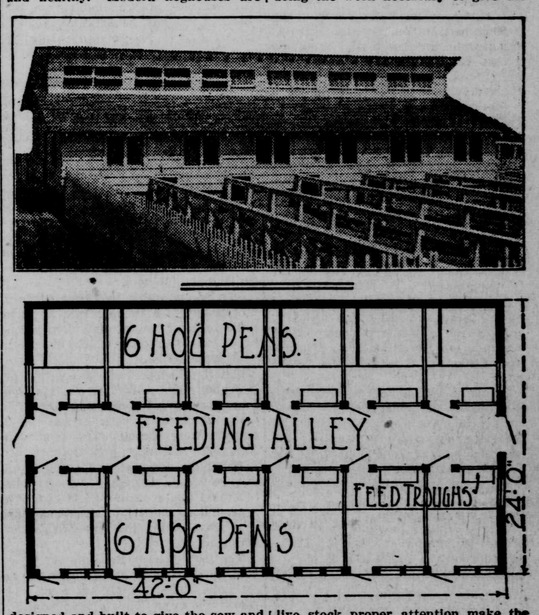
Modern Weather-Tight Home for Sows Permits Two Litters a Year Instead of One—Good Type Illustrated.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Hog raisers everywhere are rapidly recognizing the modern, weather-tight hoghouse as a most profitable investment. Where the sows are properly housed they respond with two litters of pigs a year instead of one; the pigs are marketable at the time when prices are highest, and a greater percentage of each litter is brought to maturity.

The advantage of having the sows farrow in the late winter are well known to every hog raiser. But to have the pigs come along while the weather is yet cold is unprofitable unless the mother and young pigs have a house that will keep them warm, dry and healthy. Modern hoghouses are designed and built to give the sow and her pigs just such a home.



Herewith is illustrated such a hoghouse. It is a frame building set on a concrete foundation and has a cement floor. This building is 24 feet wide and 42 feet long and has pens for ten sows and their pigs.

The peculiar shape of the roof makes possible a warm sunny interior. The house is set so that it extends east and west and faces the south. This position gives the windows the benefits of the late winter sun, light entering the lower windows falling on one row of pens and on the other from the windows in the roof. The multiplicity of windows also permits good ventilation, which is another necessity in a hoghouse. The young pigs are warmed by the heat from the mothers and the sunlight. The heat from the sows, however, is moist and unless ventilation is provided the house will be damp and chill.

The interior arrangement of this hoghouse is shown by the accompanying floor plan. Through the center of the building runs a feeding alley, with the pens on either side. Doors at both ends permit free access to the building, either for taking feed to the hogs or for removing litter. Each pen is 6 feet 6 inches wide and 8 feet 6 inches deep. The cement floor is covered by a board floor, slightly raised from the concrete, for a distance of five feet from each wall. This board floor, covered with bedding provides a dry place for the mother and pigs. Despite the general impression that hogs are filthy animals, they are not and will keep the board floor clean and dry.

In the plan shown, the pens along the south side of the building are connected with outdoor runs, making the house usable in summer as well as winter. The doors of the pens are so placed as to provide direct runs to each of the yards.

This sort of modern hoghouse will enable hog owners to double the number of pigs usually raised, and will make hog raising more profitable. The cost of the building is low, but the increase in receipts from the drove are great.

While it may be a little early to begin now to construct farm buildings that will not be needed until next winter, it is a wise plan under present conditions to make arrangements for any contemplated building as far in advance of construction as possible. Contractors everywhere are busy and material dealers must place their orders with manufacturers several months in advance. This hoghouse can be built in the late fall or early winter, so long as the concrete floor is laid before frost comes. The balance of the building is of lumber and can be erected at any time.

Nothing raised on the farm is more profitable than hogs. These animals bring high prices, the demand constantly is growing and with proper housing and care a maximum number of young pigs can be brought to maturity. Health is the prime essential that makes for profitable hog raising and to be healthy, hogs must be kept in clean and sanitary quarters.

A hoghouse with a cement floor is easy to clean. Where water under pressure is available the cement floors can be washed and the litter that is not gathered up by the fork carried out. Sunshine helps a great deal in preventing diseases, the sun's rays being a germ killer. The double row of windows admits sunshine to every part of the hoghouse illustrated.

Modern farm buildings of all kinds are helping to solve the labor-shortage problem that confronts farmers everywhere. Modern buildings, equipped with modern, labor-saving devices for doing the work necessary to give the live stock proper attention make the work easier and quicker, thus saving a great deal of labor.

Hog raisers will find it is a good investment to build a modern hoghouse this summer.

Useful Carabao.

The carabaos of the Philippine islands belong to the group of Asiatic buffalo. They are mostly mouse-colored, and their thick hides are sparsely covered with thin hair. Their bodies are as round as barrels, and their thick, long horns give them a formidable appearance, although they are quite harmless under ordinary conditions.

Henry Flury, in Our Dumb Animals magazine, says the carabaos are ideal Philippine beasts of burden, first because they are slow, and the slower the better, in the estimation of the native who is never in a hurry; and secondly, on account of their big, barrel-shaped bellies and split hoofs, which spread out very widely when the rainy season comes and the roads are rivers of thick mud.

Salic Law.

The so-called Salic law is a collection of the popular laws of the Salic or Salian Franks, a confederation of ancient Germanic tribes. These laws are said to have been committed to writing in the fifth century, and although several Latin texts exist, considerable obscurity rests over their history. The law relates principally to the compensation and punishment of crimes, and there is a chapter containing what are called Salic lands. It is supposed to form the basis of the law by which females, and those who trace their descent from the royal house through females, are in some countries debarred from succeeding to the throne.

The Useful Sunflower

It has been found that every part of the sunflower plant may be utilized for some economic purpose. The leaves form a cattle food and the stems contain fiber which may be used successfully in making paper. The pith of the sunflower stalk is the lightest substance known; its specific gravity is 0.028, while that of elder is 0.09, and cork 0.24. The discovery of the extreme lightness of the pith of the stalk has essentially increased the commercial value of the plant. This light cellular substance is now carefully removed from the stalks and applied to many important uses. One of its chief uses is the making of life-saving appliances.

"To Forgive Is to Forget."

In a divorce case heard recently in Glasgow the question arose as to the difference between "condonation" and "forgiveness," the New York Evening Sun states. The judge decided that in a Christian, as well as a lay sense, it was assumed that every man had a slate on which were written the faults of his wife. Then forgiveness would be the complete wiping off the slate of the record. In condonation there was no blotting out. The record remained on the slate and was only covered over with a piece of paper with the remark: "That will obscure the record until another matrimonial offense occurs." Then the paper would be raised and the record and the marital sin was still there.

ENCOURAGING.

"That last thing you sent in was good," said an editor. "We all enjoyed it very much." "Well, in that case," said the youthful poet, "I take back what I said in the letter I wrote to you yesterday about my determination never to send you any of my work again. I wrote it in a moment of irritation." The editor slowly shook his head. "Don't do that," he murmured; "that letter is what I referred to!"

The Dainty Raccoon

"Ugh!" said the city stranger on the farm, "I wouldn't eat raccoon meat." And in a minute Uncle Hi Curtis was on his feet. "That remark only shows your ignorance," he cried. "The raccoon has one custom that no other animal I know indulges in. He will not touch a piece of meat until he washes it in some kind of water, and as a rule he'll do a deal of hunting until he finds clean water. If there's a spring on the place he will run there with it. I have given raccoons pieces of meat and watched them do it. He performs this task so carefully that all of the surplus blood is washed from the meat. It's a mighty interesting thing to see a serious-faced raccoon roll a chunk of meat over and over in the water until he is sure its immaculate.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The present year marks the semi-centennial of the introduction of antiseptic surgery by Sir Joseph Lister

GLORIOUS CITY OF ROMANCE

Historic Edifices and Monuments of Constantinople Unequaled by Any Other Capital.

In spite of filth and evil odors, the one dominant note of Constantinople is Romance. It meets you at the threshold of every one of its 200 mosques and its hundreds of chapels. In the Church of St. Sophia, with its stupendous dome, its dream-like beauty, and its 16 centuries of history; in the Suleymaniya mosque, with its colossal columns and its miracles of Saracenic decoration; and the Mosque of Sultan Ahmed I, with its six sky-piercing minarets, exquisite in their grace, and its columns more than 100 feet in circumference.

In the Hippodrome, where gladiators fought and chariots raced to the plaudits of Roman spectators, you can see the famous column of the Three Serpents, which stood 2,000 years ago in the Temple of Delphi.

The Old Seraglio recalls Mohammedan splendors of long-gone centuries. Once a royal residence, it still contains the mint and museum and library; and perhaps the most wonderful sight in Europe, the treasury, with its fabulous treasures of jewels and golden ornaments, worth incalculable millions. Leaving Stamboul and crossing the Golden Horn we come to Galata, the quarter of the merchants, a busy hive of commercial industry, with warehouses and factories and the coming and going of great ships from all the world's seas.

From Galata we pass to Pera, the aristocratic quarter, with its stately embassies and consulates, its walled-in palaces of pashas with their harems.

Beyond Para is the beautiful village of Eyyub, with the famous mosque in which every sultan girds on the sword of Osman before he mounts his throne, and which no Christian foot may approach.

Good Reason.

"Why do you call your play "The Hammer?"

"Because I want it to make a hit."