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# Hubbard's Fertilizers!

After a successful experience of 60 seasons in the manufacture of Fertilizers, we confidently refer you to our record, and earnestly solicit your patronage, and the fact we do more business all the time certainly ought to convince the most skeptical that our goods have superior quality and absolute uniformity and purity.

**Are you going to grow Potatoes?** Well, we manufacture a Special Potato goods that has been used in New Jersey for 20 years in competition with Mapes' and goods that cost $10.00 more per ton. This goods runs 10 per cent. Potash, and there is no better made, and one man from New Jersey has his orders in already for over 60 tons. Try it.

**To Top Dress Your Hay** this month. We have a cheap goods for this that works wonders.

**There Are Your Peach Trees** that should be helped, and you should use our FRUIT GROWER. We have told you before of its merits, and so can those who have used it. Just think, two cents per tree to dress them.

**Asparagus**—Are you going to do anything to it this spring? If so, we have a specially made goods for this purpose. Such men as James Bell, H. H. Klinefeter, C. H. Crew, John P. Nicholson and scores of others can tell you what it has done for them. It has Nitrate and fish as the source of ammonia, and runs high in Potash and Phosphoric Acid.

**For Corn**, use our Special CORN PHOSPHATE. Corn is a good price. You fertilize your wheat, why not your corn? it will pay. Mr. Ham. Crew says our Corn Phosphate beats them all. We sell hundreds of farmers this goods every year. Mr. I. R. Leaverton used last year several hundred dollars worth with the greatest success and buys again this year.

## FOR TOMATOES

Well, you have heard of our PEERLESS TOMATO goods. It is a wonder. We confidently believe that we sell more Tomato goods than any concern in the country. Don't mean we sell more Phosphate, but more Tomato Fertilizer. Mr. C. R. Atkinson says Numsen claimed best tomatoes brought to his cannery was grown with this goods. He paid him $287.00 from 4 acres. Mr. D. F. Louse says one ton of this goods alongside an $18.00 brought him $96.00 more. Smith, Rouse and Webster, the large canners of Belair, heard of its merits, and bought of us.

We sold Baker & Morgan on one occasion $1200.00. We have several $1,000 customers in Delaware. Mr. J. R. Leager says he got 13 tons to the acre. Mr. Benj. Moore says he got nearly 13 tons, and that you could stand off a hundred yards and see the difference. Mr. G. W. Collins has bought as high as 50 tons per year, says his men on the choice farms got from 12 to 16 tons per acre. Mr. W. T. Money, unsolicited, said to us some time ago: I would like to know how Peerless is made, for I honestly think it is the best Phosphate I ever saw.

Now if you want to sow OATS, or top dress your STRAWBERRIES, plant SWEET POTATOES or need a goods for TRUCK or want anything in the FERTILIZER line please call on or correspond with us before making your purchase.

WILBUR W. HUBBARD,
Manufacturer of Standard Bone Fertilizers,
March 1, 1905. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.



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## CHAIRMAN VANDIVER EXPLAINS AMENDMENT

### The Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution.

### WHAT IT PROPOSES AND WHY IT SHOULD BE ADOPTED.

This amendment was passed in avowed redemption of the letter and the spirit of the platform upon which our Democratic Senate and House of Delegates, as well as Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General, were elected.

An examination of its terms will abundantly show that it obeys the popular mandate as expressed in their election.

It is designed to give to the people an opportunity to rescue our State from a great evil.

It is believed to be a full, complete and effective remedy, while at the same time wholly free from valid constitutional objection; and its framers, advocates and supporters, voicing the sentiments of the white people of the State, feel that the crisis is one calling for a vigorous measure that will meet and cure this evil.

It preserves without change the existing provision of our Constitution which requires registration as an absolute condition precedent to the exercise of the right to vote, and confers the right to registration only upon adult males who have been residents of Maryland for at least one year.

The changes which it proposes in our existing Constitution are shown in the following new provisions:

"Every such male citizen of the United States having the above prescribed qualifications of age and residence shall be entitled to be registered so as to become a qualified voter if he be—

"First—A person able to read any Section of the Constitution of this State submitted to him by the Officers of Registration and to give a reasonable explanation of the same; or, if unable to read such section, able to understand and give explanation thereof when read to him by the Registration Officers; or

"Second—A person who on the 1st day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, was entitled to vote under the laws of this State or of any other State of the United States wherein he then resided; or

"Third—Any male lineal descendant of such last-mentioned person who may be twenty-one (21) years of age or over in the year 1906.

"No person not thus qualified by coming under some one of the above descriptions shall be entitled to be registered as a qualified voter, nor be entitled to vote."

These provisions are perfectly plain. They declare that every adult male citizen of the United States who has resided one year in Maryland shall be entitled to registration if he comes under any one of the three above-mentioned descriptions of persons. Such adult male citizen may, therefore, claim registration.

First—Because qualified under the educational-test clause; or,

Second—Because qualified by reason of the fact that he was entitled to vote on the first day of January, 1869, or prior thereto, by the laws of this State or of the State wherein he then resided; or,

Third—Because qualified by reason of the fact that he is a lineal descendant of the person who was thus entitled to vote on the 1st day of January, 1869, and twenty-one years of age or over in the year 1906; that is to say, that he was born not later than the year 1885.

These three descriptions of persons are in the alternative.

The applicant for registration is required to bring himself under one only of them, and any one of them is sufficient.

**All White Men.**

He may become a registered voter because he was entitled to vote so far back as January 1, 1869, or earlier, under the laws of the State in which he then resided; or because, having been born not later than 1885, he is a lineal descendant of such last-named person; or because, not claiming to belong to either of these two classes, he possesses the prescribed educational qualification.

Obviously, Clause Second embraces only men who on January 1, 1869, were not less than twenty-one years of age; that is to say, men born not later than 1848. The youngest voter who under this clause could be lawfully registered in 1906, under the proposed amendment, would accordingly be then fifty-eight years old, and this clause would clearly allow of the registration of all male citizens of the United States, white or black, native born or naturalized, literate or illiterate, who on January 1, 1869, or earlier, were entitled to vote in the State in which they then resided.

All white men who were citizens of any of the United States on January 1, 1869, whether native born or naturalized, who shall be living in Maryland at the period of registration and who shall have resided in Maryland for one year prior to that period will be entitled to registration as qualified voters under this second clause.

The practical operation of this second clause will, therefore, be to admit to registration all white Marylanders (not disqualified by reason of conviction for some "infamous crime") who were voters in Maryland on the first day of January, 1869, or earlier, and also all white men who on that date or earlier were qualified voters in any of the States of the Union.

No educational or other test can be exacted from applicants for registration belonging to this class of men.

The fact that they were qualified voters anywhere in the United States on January 1, 1869, or earlier, entitles them, without more, to registration.

By this Second Clause the suffrage is preserved to all white men throughout the Union who possessed it on January 1, 1869, or earlier.

But no negro can come in under this clause unless he was a qualified voter on January 1, 1869, or prior thereto, in the State where he then resided.

The purpose and effect of this Second Clause (and we shall presently see of the Third Clause also) are to relieve the proposed amendment from conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

**Limitation of Grandfather Clause.**

Coming now to the Third Clause of the Amendment, we find that it preserves suffrage to the lineal descendants born not later than 1885 of all male citizens of the United States who were qualified voters on January 1, 1869, without distinction of race, color or nationality, and without any test except the uniform and impartial test of lineal descent and birth prior to the year 1885.

Any adult male descendant of any man who on January 1, 1869, was a qualified voter in any State of the Union may be registered on that ground alone, whether white or black, literate or illiterate, native born or naturalized, provided, first, that he have the necessary qualification of residence in Maryland, and, second, that he be 21 years of age or over in the year 1906.

This clause operates with equal force in law upon all such adult male lineal descendants.

No man, whether white or black, can come in under this "grandfather clause" unless he was in esse in 1885, and consequently at least 21 years old in 1906. But all may come in under this clause who were born prior to 1885.

The lineal descendants born after the year 1885 of those who voted on January 1, 1869, cannot become registered voters in 1907, or afterward, except under the educational test prescribed by the First Clause of the Amendment, for the obvious reason that in 1906 (the specific date designated) they will not be 21 years old.

By this simple provision the "grandfather clause" will gradually cease to be operative, and no male, whether white or black, who shall arrive at age after 1906 can become a registered voter unless he possess the qualification prescribed by the Educational Clause. But no man, white or black, who was a voter on January 1, 1869, or who is a lineal descendant of such voter and twenty-one years of age or over in 1906, can be denied registration because of his inability to meet such educational test.

**From the Virginia Constitution.**

This clause is taken from the present Constitution of Virginia and represents the result of the deliberations of the recent Virginia State Convention upon the subject, aided as these deliberations were by careful study of the provisions of the several Southern States upon the question of negro suffrage and by the successful and satisfactory practical operation of such provisions in those States.

It thus reflects and adopts the latest and best views of the strongest men of the South.

Recurring to its precise language, we find that it confers the right to registration (as the indispensable preliminary to the right to vote) upon every adult male possessing the prescribed qualification of one year's legal residence in Maryland, who is able to read and give a reasonable explanation of any section of the Constitution of Maryland submitted to him by the Registration Officers; or, if such adult male is unable to read, then the right to registration is given if he "is able to understand and give explanation" of any section of the Constitution when read to him by them.

If the applicant is able to read and give a reasonable explanation of any section of the Constitution, when thus submitted to him, he is entitled to registration.

This standing alone would fairly mean that the applicant must be able both to read and give a reasonable explanation of the section submitted to him. But the succeeding words of the clause show that such cannot be its meaning, for these succeeding words declare that if the applicant cannot read, but can understand and give explanation of the section when read to him, he is in that event entitled to registration.

From this examination of the whole clause it is clear that no more is required of any applicant than an ability to give a reasonable explanation of any section of the Constitution, whether read by him when submitted by the Registration Officers, or when read to him by them.

The literal language of the second part of the clause does not require that the explanation shall be "reasonable," but inasmuch as the applicant who is unable to read is required both "to understand and give explanation," the explanation exacted from him should fairly be construed to mean reasonable explanation. Indeed, the word "reasonable" found in the first part of the clause should doubtless be treated as implied or understood, although not actually repeated in the second part of the clause.

It is found in the present Constitution of Virginia, from which the whole clause is taken, and it cannot be supposed that the omission of this word "reasonable" was intended to affect the interpretation of the clause.

**Inability to Read.**

The right to registration conferred upon men able to "understand and give explanation," while not able to read, is not made to depend upon an inability to read from physical defect, such as blindness, but is conferred absolutely upon them without regard to the cause of their inability, whether the same arises from want of sufficient education or any other cause whatever.

The right, in other words, is made to depend upon the fact of the inability to read, and not at all upon the cause of such inability. Hence the practical and substantial test of admission to registration or exclusion from it under this whole clause is the ability or inability of the applicant to "understand and give reasonable explanation" of any section of our State Constitution read to him by the Registration Officers. No greater or different test is required from the man who can read and the man who cannot read. Both are required to be able to give a reasonable explanation of any section submitted by the Registration Officers. The man who can read and give a reasonable explanation of the section which is submitted to him to be read by him is put upon the same plane precisely as the man who cannot read, but can understand and give a reasonable explanation of the section read to him.

And so, too, the man who cannot read the section submitted to him to be read by him, but is called on to give a reasonable explanation of a section read to him by the Registration Officers is put upon the same plane precisely as the man who can read the section submitted to him by the Registration Officers to be read by him.

Starting, therefore, with this plain interpretation of the meaning of the whole clause, viz., that any illiterate man, whether white or black, who can understand and give a reasonable explanation of any section of the Constitution which may be read by him to the Registration Officers or read to him by them, is entitled to registration, the question is whether, in connection with the other clauses of the Amendment, it is a good and desirable amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, and, as such, should be adopted by the people, or whether it is the bad proposition which some of its opponents proclaim it to be, and, as such, should be rejected.

**No Race Discrimination.**

In passing upon this question we must consider at the very outset whether it violates either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Fifteenth Amendment declares that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Looking to the language of the clause under consideration, it is manifest that it applies equally and impartially alike to both white and black citizens of the United States. No discrimination is made for or against any citizen on account of race or color, and hence there is no possible room for the suggestion that the Fifteenth Amendment stands as an obstacle in its way.

Taking up the Fourteenth Amendment, we find that its first section has been repeatedly held by the Supreme Court of the United States to have no application whatever to the question of suffrage, and this must now be treated as absolutely settled.

As to the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, the utmost that has ever been suggested is that an educational qualification may subject the State imposing it to a reduction of its representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, but Judge Cooley clearly shows in his "Principles of Constitutional Law," page 292, that to require ability to read is no denial of suffrage, and hence that such denial cannot be a violation of the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

All objection to this educational test clause as contrary to either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments being thus eliminated, we have only to consider its expediency under our existing political conditions in Maryland.

To judge this properly we must ascertain whom it will reach and control and how it will operate.

Taking it in connection with the other sections of the proposed amendment, it is clear that it does not affect or touch in the registration of the year 1906 any native born white man whomsoever who voted anywhere in the Union on January, 1869, or earlier, nor the lineal descendant of any such native born white man. It will not and can not apply to or exclude any such men.

Nor will it apply to any naturalized citizen of the United States who on January 1, 1869, or earlier, voted anywhere in the Union, nor to the lineal descendant of any such naturalized citizen.

Nor will it apply to any black man who voted anywhere in the Union on January 1, 1869, or earlier, or the lineal descendant of any such black man.

The problem presented to the Democratic Senate and House of Delegates at the session of 1904 was this: How can we frame an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland which, while not violating either the letter or the spirit of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, will rescue our State from the evil and peril of ignorant negro suffrage?

The proposed amendment solves this problem.

**Suffrage Not a Natural Right.**

Suffrage is a valuable privilege, but it is not a natural right. (Anderson vs. Baker, 23 Md., 531.) Hence no injustice is done by withholding it from persons who are not able to appreciate and exercise it with discrimination and moderate intelligence, and the condition upon which it is offered, viz., an ability to understand and explain a section of the Constitution is certainly not a rigorous, exacting or harsh condition.

Indeed, it is a small price to demand for so large a boon.

The educated negro who wishes to

(*Continued On Third Page*).


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