RITCHIE VETOES HARFORD BILL

Doubted Whether It Did Not Supersede Burke Measure

APPROVES CITY BILLS

Signs Other Acts—One-Man Police Head, Loan And Extension Bills For City Favored.

Annapolis.—At the conclusion of the signing of a number of bills Governor Ritchie announced his disapproval and veto of the Harford county racing commission bill. This bill changed the license fees charged at the Havre de Grace track levying a special tax of $2,500 per day against the track, this sum to be divided equally between the county commissioners of the county and the city council of Havre de Grace.

The Governor announced that there was a doubt in his mind whether, under the terms of the bill, its provisions would not supersede the provisions of the Burke state-wide racing measure in so far as the latter would apply to Harford county. There is another local racing bill passed during the session which has still to come to the Governor for consideration. This is the Brady bill creating a commission to regulate racing in Anne Arundel county and laying a tax of $5,000 a day to the use of Anne Arundel county against the Laurel track. This, too, will probably be vetoed.

The Governor also disapproved three bills amending the tobacco laws of the State, but this was because the measures were duplicates of House bills already signed.

The next date for signing of bills will be Friday of this week. In the meantime the Governor plans to grant hearings upon bills against which there are protests or upon which advocates want to be heard before final action is taken.

A number of other bills were included in the list of measures signed by Governor Ritchie, President Norris, of the Senate, and Speaker Tydings, of the House. Included in the city bills signed were the ones providing for one police commissioner instead of three and referring to the people of the city the question of whether the Governor shall continue to appoint the police board or have this authority transferred to the mayor with the consent of the City Council.

The Sunday Moving Picture Bill, with its referendum to the people, was not among the measures before the Governor, and he has not yet announced what disposition he will make of this measure. It is felt that he will sign it unless he should accept the contention of City Solicitor Marchant that it is unconstitutional.

A total of 113 bills were signed and thereby made laws. The force at the Governor's office is still going through the bills being almost daily delivered to them by the secretary of the Senate and the chief clerk of the House.

Among the bills signed were the three loan bills for Baltimore City calling for bond issues of $50,000,000, $25,000,000 and $26,000,000; the budget bill and the act providing for extension of home rule in Baltimore city.

Other bills approved by the Governor included the following: Providing increased compensation for members of the legislature through amendment to the constitution.

Fixing the State tax rate for the fiscal years 1921 and 1922.

Placing the assistants of the secretary of the Police Board under the pension fund.

Providing reciprocal licensing system for motor vehicles operating in both Maryland and the District of Columbia; providing for state drainage of swamp lands, and for co-operation between the state and federal government in this conservation development; releasing former secretaries of state from repayment to the state of fees collected by them while in office; increasing the fee for marriage licenses to $2; naming a commission to investigate the advisability of erecting a state office building in Baltimore City.

Revising the militia laws of the state; the omnibus bequest bill; providing for "absent voting" under certain restrictions; exempting the property of the American Legion from state and county taxation; authorizing an increase of 100 men in the Baltimore police force; increasing the number of police surgeons in Baltimore city; amending the workmen's compensation laws; consolidating the University of Maryland with the Maryland State College of Agriculture; making the fiscal years of the State Roads Commission and State Automobile Commissioner coincident with the fiscal year of the state; providing penalties for fraudulent advertising.

Killed Walking Tracks.

Cumberland.—William Engle, aged 50 years, of Frostburg, was killed on the Western Maryland Railway tracks just below Frostburg, evidently having been hit by a train while walking the tracks.

Tree Named For Ritchie.

Annapolis.—Two small silver maples were among the trees planted about the playgrounds of Annapolis public school, in connection with the Arbor Day exercises, and they were named respectively after President George Washington and Governor Albert C. Ritchie.

The Washington tree was planted by the children of the primary department while the Ritchie tree was planted by scholars of the grammar department.

Major Fooks Decorated.

Annapolis.—Another name has been added to the list of St. John's College Alumni, who received decorations for extraordinary service in action, with the award to Major Herbert C. Fooks, formerly of the Third battalion, 134th Infantry, now on duty in the judge advocate general's office, Washington.

Major Fooks graduated from St. John's in 1906, entering the service two years later. The citation for which the honor was conferred points out the gallantry in action of Major Fooks near Eyne, Belgium, on November 4, 1918. "Although severely wounded and his jaw shattered by a machine gun bullet," says the citation, "he refused to be evacuated, administered first aid relief himself and continued fearlessly to direct his battalion during a strong counter-attack. The personal example of this officer was a vital factor in the success of the operation."

Major Fooks is the son of George W. Fooks, of Salisbury.

1,500 Women To Write Him.

Rockville.—As a result of a meeting here a few days ago of the executive committee of the Montgomery County Federation of Women's Clubs, Governor Ritchie will soon be receiving a perfect avalanche of sweet-scented missives, urging him to appoint a woman to the county board of education for this county to succeed a male member whose term expires May 1.

The committee unanimously decided to request each of the 1,500 members of the federation to write to the Governor and insist upon the appointment of either Mrs. Julian B. Waters, of Germantown, or Mrs. J. Dawson Trundle, of Dawsonville.

Miss Lyon Exonerated.

Upper Marlboro.—The Grand Jury for the spring term of the Circuit Court has ignored the charges against Miss Julia Lyon, 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace C. Lyon, of Hyattsville, who was charged with the killing of her brother, Wallace C. Lyon, Jr., in the Lyon home here December 11 last. Dr. Guy W. Latimer, of Hyattsville, the Lyon family physician, told the Grand Jury that it was his opinion that the man killed was insane and Harry Lyon, a brother, said that if his sister had not killed Wallace, the latter would have killed their mother, whom he was attacking at the time Miss Lyon fired.

Earl Wheatley Arrested.

Cambridge.—Earl Wheatley, who claims the shooting and killing of Frank Short, at Secretary, this county, was accidental, was arrested and lodged in jail. There was an inquest held at Secretary Saturday, but the verdict of the jury exonerated Wheatley.

After the inquest considerable feeling developed among the friends of young Short and his father, John H. Short, came to Cambridge and swore out a writ for Wheatley's arrest before Police Justice Sullivane, charging him with killing his son. Wheatley is now in jail.

Was With Union And South.

Hagerstown.—William R. Gray, 79 years old, who fought in the Civil War on both sides, died here of heart disease. He enlisted in 1861 at Harper's Ferry in the First Maryland Regiment, Confederates, and served in the Southern Army until after the Battle of Bull Run, when he joined the Union Army, associating himself with the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry.

He participated in the Battle of Chatanooga and other important engagements.

Fountain Trial May 4.

Easton, Md.—State's Attorney Butler has returned from a trip to Towson, where he went to make arrangements for the Fountain trial, set for May 4. He was accompanied by Sheriff Soulsby. So far about 30 witnesses have been secured, half of these being for the State.

Many have been impatient to have the case tried. It has been postponed from month to month, but the officials say this is the final date.

T. Scott Offutt Sworn In.

Annapolis.—T. Scott Offutt, who was appointed as judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals by Governor Ritchie to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge N. Charles Burke, was sworn in and took his seat on the bench. He received the congratulations of those present.

Motor Kar Company Hits Snag.

Havre de Grace.—The Little Motor Kar Company, of Dallas, Texas, which opened a branch here and contemplated building three units, to cost $75,000 each, and employing 150 for each unit, closed its offices here on advice that the Dallas plant had gone into the hands of receivers.

$3,000 Fire A Mystery.

Hagerstown. — Three automobiles and a large quantity of hay and feed were destroyed when three stables belonging to Forest C. Allamong, Mrs. Catherine Bouzer and Harry McC. Stouffer, in the rear of East Franklin street, were destroyed by fire.

Daniel Eshleman Dead.

Hagerstown. — Daniel Eshleman, prominent retired farmer, died very suddenly at his home near Smithsburg from heart trouble.

New Coal Mining Company.

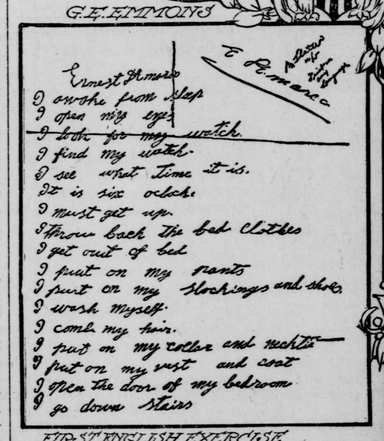
Cumberland.—Several Cumberland men are among those interested in an organization of a new coal company which has just been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia as the Tunnelton Freeport Coal Company, with a capital stock of $75,000.

Peru has established a school for military aviation and has purchased 12 French airplanes, while two seaplane services between coast ports are planned.

"GOOD TIME — LEARN ENGLISH"

G. F. EMMONS

NOON HOUR TALK ON CITIZENSHIP



To Romance

I must get up
I awake from sleep
I open my eyes
~~I look for my watch.~~
I find my watch.
I see what time it is.
It is six o'clock
I must get up.
I throw back the bed clothes
I get out of bed
I put on my pants
I put on my stockings and shoes
I wash myself.
I comb my hair.
I put on my collar and necktie
I put on my vest and coat
I open the door of my bedroom
I go down stairs

FIRST ENGLISH EXERCISE

FIRST CLASS IN ENGLISH

IT WAS noon, and the big whistle at the plant of a large manufacturing concern in Schenectady, N. Y., had just summoned the shop-workers back to machine and bench, when Luigi's foreman touched him on the shoulder. "Five o'clock tonight, Luigi, at the Works Restaurant," he said briefly. "Good supper, good music, good time, learn English."

Luigi, only dimly comprehended, but a fellow-workman passed the message along in Italian. "Good supper, good music, good time"—those three phrases danced through his mind all the afternoon. At the close of the day's work he made his way to the restaurant, designed by engineers to serve a million meals a year. Crowds of men were surging through the doors and he pushed his way in and to a seat, his black eyes shining with expectation.

Yes; there was music to set Luigi's blood tingling, and his feet tapping the floor, for the band was sending out its most spirited strains. And as for the supper—not once since he had been on American soil had Luigi so enjoyed a repast. He glanced over at Casimir, his Polish neighbor, whose face was lighted with smiles.

Then a keen-eyed, pleasant-faced man mounted a platform, and a whisper, followed by a hush, ran about the assembly, for the speaker was Mr. Emmons, vice president and general manager of the company. He spoke with such goodwill that Luigi caught the spirit of his message, if not the actual meaning. To his delight, Father Neyroz, of Luigi's own nationality, stepped forward with an interpretation of Mr. Emmons' words in Italian, and a Polish priest also interpreted likewise. Luigi and Casimir listened eagerly and joined in the applause and cheers.

"We have invited you here tonight," explained Mr. Emmons, "to tell you about a new Americanization plan. We represent many nationalities and races. Tonight I welcome you as Americans, and hope that all of you who have not made this country the land of your adoption, are thinking of doing so. The company is glad to have you as its guests at this Americanization supper, and hopes that many of you will be interested in the work to be undertaken, which will not only teach you something of our language, but also teach you our American standards of thought and life. We have much to learn from the nations you represent. You are well able to teach us many things.

"We wish, however, to teach you the language in which all our shop work is done. Several reasons make it important that you should talk English. You will be safer in your work and less liable to accident if you understand all safety instructions. You will progress faster in your development if you understand better all that is said from day to day. You will enjoy more of the shop life if you can share what other men are talking about.

"If this country is now your home and the home of your children, you should know its language, should possess its citizenship, should obey its laws, and follow the spirit of its institutions.

"I want you to feel that the company for which you work and the executive officers are interested in helping you become Americans of the best kind, not forgetting the lands in which you were born and their languages, but remembering that America is now your home and the home of your children. Your sons fought in the American armies. Many of them died for their country. We honor them for the sacrifice. You may honor them also by sharing the citizenship they fought and died for.

"I greet you as Americans of the future, if not of the present, and appreciate your interest in the meeting."

The interpreters then told how an Americanization secretary had been engaged by the company, to devote all his time to the foreign-born workers. First, there was to be instruction in English. The shop was to be the classroom. Regular classes were to be organized with sessions each week. The classes were to be graded so that the beginners might study together, and those more advanced be grouped according to their knowledge of the language.

It was emphasized that these opportunities were to be purely voluntary. No one was compelled to learn against his will.

Then, when sufficient progress had been made in mastering English, it would be possible to take out citizenship papers and to become a real part of the country of their adoption.

At 5 o'clock, if any one had told Luigi and Casimir that before they reached home at night they would not only understand but speak, five sentences of English, they wouldn't have believed it. But that is precisely what occurred—and all in the short space of twenty minutes.

Fred Rindge, Jr., an industrial service worker, brought to pass this seeming miracle. Grouping fifty of the men before him, Mr. Rindge named five simple words—see, find, awake, look, arise. Pronouncing each word distinctly a number of times, he asked his hearers to repeat them after him. When this had been done to his satisfaction, all was in readiness for the first lesson.

"Getting up in the morning," said he, yawning and stretching his arms. "Now altogether repeat after me. 'I' (pointing to himself) 'I,' 'I.' Now, 'awake,' 'awake,' 'awake,' 'awake.' Now, 'from sleep,'" and so on, until within twenty minutes the entire class said fluently and with perfect understanding:

"I awake from sleep. I open my eyes. I look for my watch. I see what time it is. It is six o'clock."

Deep down in the heart of Luigi, a new respect for the company which employed him, a new sense of responsibility, and a new ambition took root before long. He felt that he had been given an opportunity. He was not going to spend his best years as a stranger in a strange land, struggling with an unfamiliar tongue, unrecognized, a mere cog in the wheel of industry. Soon he would speak English readily. He would understand all that was going on in the shop. He would work hard, would buy a little house, would give up the idea of hoarding his money and some day taking steerage passage to Italy. He would give Maria all sorts of comforts, would teach her, English, too. A new day had dawned in the life of Luigi.

As for Casimir, it had seemed to him that he was no farther along than when he had first came, years ago, from Poland. He had made no effort to learn English, for the simple reason that nobody cared whether he did or not. Now he had changed his mind. His employers were making an effort to understand him; very well, he would make an effort to understand his employers. There was no question but that if he understood and could talk English, he would get along better.

Luigi and Casimir are typical of the men in whose behalf the company has launched this Americanization campaign, which is being watched by industrial managers the country over. A canvass of the alien workers was made in the Schenectady plant, disclosing the fact that there are 1,000 Italians, 600 Poles, and five hundred of other nationalities, all aliens. Of the Italians 357 do not read or write their own language, and cannot speak English, 362 read and write Italian, but have no similar knowledge of English. The remainder can speak, write and read both Italian and English.

Of the 600 Poles, 179 neither read or write the Polish language and have no knowledge of English; and 234 are wholly unfamiliar with English.

The campaign undertaken by the company has given an impetus to Americanization work in the city proper and all industries and organizations have expressed hearty interest and support. E. E. Fink, superintendent of night schools, is perfecting an arrangement whereby classes in English may be held in the homes of the foreign-born. The foreigner is naturally inclined to be sociable and hospitable and it is thought that if he may invite his friends and neighbors to study English and citizenship at his own fireside there will be more pleasure and less effort in the new task.

A. L. Hahn, the Americanization secretary of the company, has had years of successful experience. Mr. Hahn's office is in building 44, and his duties are not only to make 100 per cent Americans of the foreign-born employees, but to assist them in the problems that they may bring to his attention, from matters of personal hygiene to the sending of money to relatives in Europe.

The company hopes that this campaign, which is so unique in many respects, will soon grow from an experimental stage into a permanent and successful work. Incidentally it is supplementing its shop work in the plant by an intensive advertising campaign in the foreign-language newspapers, showing the foreigners of the city the many opportunities they have to learn English and become real American citizens.

THE WISE YOUNG LADY.

"The successful man," said Viscount Grey at a farewell dinner, "goes straight to the heart of every question. He envisages all its features. He is like the young lady.

"A chap, after proposing to this young lady, wound up with the words:

"'If you refuse me I shall never love another woman.'

"'But,' said she, 'does that promise hold good if I accept you?'"

IN BAD SHAPE.

"What seems to be the matter with your father?"

"I don't know, but I guess it must be something awful, because I heard the doctor say it would take a trip south to cure him."

WANTED TO KNOW.

"I always measure my words," said the garrulous man.

"What do you use?" asked the bored listener, "a barrel or a tub?"—Boston Transcript.

He Got Over the Difficulty

Chaplain Evidently Found Some Way to Get Around the Regulations of the Navy.

In June, 1911, writes Dr. Maurice F. Egan in his book, "Ten Years Near the German Frontier," the Atlantic squadron stopped at Denmark on its way to Germany. One day the equerry who had been appointed to look after the admiral and his immediate suite came to me in great perplexity. It was shortly after one of the receptions given by the American officers. He held in his hand a little box.

"I am in difficulty," he said, "and I have come to ask you to help me. His majesty has received several letters from the American sailors, and there is one that especially amused him. It seems that he pleased the men by asking for the Scandinavians in your navy. A sailor who addresses him as 'Dear King' thanks him for this and declares that the men like Copenhagen so much that they beg his majesty to induce the admiral to stay a few days longer. Of course his majesty cannot do that, but he has asked me to give the little medal in this box to the sailor. I am told that it is against the rules, which seem to be very strict, yet I really cannot tell the king that I have not given the medal to the worthy sailor. You know the king's kindness of heart. I am at my wit's end, so I appeal to you."

"It is easy enough," I said. "When in a quandary of this kind call in the church."

We found the chaplain, and Frederick VIII received a grateful note, addressed, "Dear King."

Inverse Ratio.

Jud Tunkins has noticed that as the contents of a package grow smaller the bragging on the label gets bigger.

TENSE PRESSURE ON HER HEAD

'My Sides, Back and Head Pained Me Just All the Time," Says Alabama Lady, Who Took Cardui and Got Well.

Uniontown, Ala.—"After the birth of my baby, I came near dying," writes Mrs. Maude Felts, of Uniontown. "I was in an awful condition. . . . It just looked like I would die.

"I couldn't bear anyone to even touch me, I was so sore, not even to turn me in bed. My sides, back and head all pained me, just all the time.

"We had the doctor every day and he did everything he knew how, it looked like. Yet I lay there suffering such intense pains as seems I can't describe.

"Finally, I said to my husband, 'let us try Cardui' . . . He went for it at once, and before I had taken the first bottle the . . . came back, the soreness began to go away, and I began to mend. The intense pressure seemed all at once to leave my head, and before long I was up.

"I took three bottles and was well and strong and able to do my work. I believed Cardui saved my life. . . . I cannot praise it enough for what it did for me."

If you are a woman, and need a tonic—

Take Cardui, the Woman's Tonic. —Adv.

Alterations.

Many a self-made man is self-made except for the alterations subsequently made by his wife and family.—Fargo (N. D.) Courier-News.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sometimes a woman can preserve her respect for a man by refusing to marry him.

It's a pity a man can't put a plaster on his conscience when it hurts him.

To abort a cold and prevent complications, take

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nausealess, safe and sure.

Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1696. All druggists, three sizes. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation