PROCLAMATION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State, 1920.

Whereas, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1920, two Acts were passed, to-wit: Chapter 319 proposing an amendment to Section 15 of Article III of the Constitution of the State, title "Legislative Department," regulating the compensation of Members of both Houses of the General Assembly; and Chapter 565 proposing an amendment to Section 37 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State, title "Judiciary Department," regulating the pay of Clerks of Courts, and which said Chapters 319 and 565 are in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 319.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 15 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the compensation of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 15 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 15 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as in its judgment the public interest may require for a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of three hundred dollars per annum and five dollars per diem for every day he shall attend the session, but not for such days as he may be absent, unless absent on account of sickness or by leave of the House of which he is a member and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by law, not exceeding twenty cents per mile; and the presiding officer of each House shall receive an additional compensation of five dollars per diem. When the General Assembly shall be convinced by proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, and in such case the compensation shall be the same as herein prescribed.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the next general election for Members of Congress held in this State, be submitted to the legal and qualied voters of the State, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment," and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment as directed by said Fourteen Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved April 9, 1920.

CHAPTER 565.

AN ACT to amend Section 37 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, (three-fifths of all members of each of the two houses concurring), That the following section be, and the same is, hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 37, of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and in stead of Section 37 of said Article 4 of the Constitution of Maryland.

SEC. 37. There shall be a Clerk of each of the said Courts of Baltimore City, except the Supreme Bench, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city at the election to be held in said city on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and to be re-eligible thereto, subject to be removed for willful neglect of duty or other misdeamor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The salary of each of the said Clerks shall be forty-five hundred dollars a year, payable only out of the fees and receipts collected by the Clerks of said city, and they shall be entitled to no other perquisites or compensation. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of any of said Courts, the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election of Delegates to the General Assembly to be held next thereafter, when a Clerk of said Court shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter; and the provisions of this Article in relation to the appointment of Deputies by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties shall apply to the Clerks of the Courts in Baltimore City.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall, at the next election for members of Congress to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and twenty (1920), be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by the said Article 14 of the said Constitution.

Approved April 9, 1920.

Now, therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapters 319 and 565 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1920, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State where so many may be published and where not more than one may be published then in that newspaper, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, once a week for at least three months next preceding the general election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1920, at which election the said proposed amendments to the Contitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 23rd day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE

By the Governor:

PHILLIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

From very remote times Leeds has been recognized as a leading market for the sale of every kind of leather. The Leeds leather fairs, established in early days, have for more than a century been one of the most important markets in the world. These fairs continue to be held on the third Wednesday of January, April, July and October in every year, when sellers and buyers from all quarters meet on the leather exchange in the center of the city.

Make Address Sure.

When wrapping magazines for the mail, the important thing is to make sure that the magazine and its wrapper will not part company. Lay a cord lengthwise inside the magazine, and after sealing and addressing the wrapper, tie the cord once the long way and once around the middle of the roll.

Thought He Had Treasure Trove.

Harry Lee, a negro laborer, helping to pull down an old residence in Baltimore, unearthed a metal box about a foot in diameter, expectantly removed the rusty lid, and found inside a sack containing several old coins, dated in the early part of the eighteenth century, and two old flints.

The Goddess Vesta.

Vesta was the goddess of the home and fire, and her temple was the oldest in Rome. It contained no image of the goddess, but had a fire which was rekindled by friction on the Roman New Year and attended constantly by the vestal vergins.

The Way of a Man.

If a man's car is on time every day for a month he accepts the service with a grunt. If it is late ten minutes one day he throws a conniption fit of dissatisfaction and wants to overturn something that is right side up.—Toledo Blade.

Modern Girl.

A Clay Center physician sent the office girl out to do collecting, according to the Dispatch. She was back in less than an hour with a ring, a marriage certificate, a man, and $1, all of which she had collected.—Kansas City Star.

Quite a Send-Off.

From an English paper: Rev. E. Thomas will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next. The choir will render an anthem of joy and thanksgiving specially composed for the occasion.—Boston Transcript.

Value of Ton of Gold.

The mint value of gold does not vary, but remains constant at $20.67183462 per troy ounce, or $18,84151 avoirdupois. Basing a calculation upon this value, a ton of gold would be equivalent to $602,928.

Apostle-Spoons."

"Apostle-spoons," called also "gossip-spoons," were gilt spoons given by the sponsors, or "gossips," to a child at its christening. They were so called because each spoon had a figure of an apostle on the handle.

String Holder.

A convenient string holder may be made of a small funnel hung in a corner of a kitchen. A ball of string should be put in the funnel, the loose cord extending down through the stem.

That Is, Some Men.

Before marriage a man has been known to declare himself unworthy of his sweetheart's love, and after marriage to spend about two-thirds of his time proving it.—Chicago News.

Efficiency's Reward.

Efficiency, like virtue, has to be its own reward and when a man does a big job well everybody says anybody could have done it.—Ohio State Journal.

Aren't People Queer?

Exchange—"Mr. John Roberts has gone south following his recent illness." Foolish to follow it; he should be glad to get rid of it.

HAREM OF "TREE MAN" BROKEN UP

Mexican Ranch Owner in Arizona Emulates Solomon in Conjugal Acquisition.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Establishing a harem on a cotton ranch near the city, Crensio Roderiguez, a Mexican, had made a fair start toward surrounding himself with a household like unto that attributed to King Solomon, when the city police interfered, kicked Careless Cupid out of the Roderiguez establishment and dragged the occupants into the municipal court.

Confronted with a formidable array of evidence against him, Rodriguez admitted to Judge Thomas that he had lived with at least five erstwhile wives within the past six months.

"But I am a free man, I do as I please," he explained through an interpreter.

Testimony was introduced showing that Roderiguez had been cautioned

Admitted That He Had Lived With at Least Five Wives.

concerning his domestic entanglements several months ago and at that time had gone so far as to take out a license to marry the woman with whom he then was living. But before he had carried out the nuptial ceremony his fickle fancy had been attracted to another woman, Simona Cardova. Both the jilted woman and Simona, the last love of the cotton-picking Lothario, appeared in court.

The woman whose marriage ceremony began and ended with the issuance of a wedding license was permitted to return to the ranch, where she was promised employment, while Crensio Roderiguez and Simona Cordova will continue to live together for at least the next 25 days. However, their living apartments will be separated by the iron bars of the city jail.

OUTDOES MOVIE THRILLERS

Man Holds His Wife Under Bridge as Train Thunders Past.

Peoria, Ill.—Trapped by an oncoming train while they were crossing the railroad bridge here, Charles Workman, a coal miner, grasped his wife around the waist and swung to the trestle below. As the train thundered by overhead the wife became hysterical, raised her head above the rails and was struck on the head by the step of the last car. It is believed her skull is fractured.

The train struck her from her husband's grasp and she started a 40-foot plunge to the hard road below. He grasped her wrist, however, and with his arm wrapped around a small girder managed to hold her suspended for several minutes, until help arrived.

BURNS GRANDMA TO DEATH

Lad Doubted the "Sense of Touch" Theory, So Put Fire to Relative's Feet.

Kansas City.—Doubting the statement, made by his teacher, that fire applied to the soles of the feet of a sleeping person was not felt for several minutes, 14-year-old Morrell Foster, of Kansas City, Mo., determined to verify it.

He tried the experiment on his grandmother, Mrs. Ethira C. Bacheller, a paralytic, and set fire to the bed clothes. Before the blaze was extinguished, she suffered burns that resulted in her death.

Strange Ball of Fire Does Shimmy Stunts

Norristown, Pa.—A ball of fire which came down in the midst of a thunderstorm did some circus stunts in the business center of Norristown. After jumping from building to building for a considerable distance, the ball ran into the switchboard of the Keystone Telephone company. The operators were thrown into a panic and when the janitor ran to the corner and inserted the key in the fire alarm box he was knocked to the ground and rendered unconscious.

Good Place to Lose a Wife.

Huntington, W. Va.—Because of West Virginia's lax laws this county has become the dumping ground for deserted wives, according to Judge D. E. Matthews of the common pleas court, who expressed this opinion when three errant husbands were arraigned before him. Judge Matthews says men bring their families to Huntington from points in Ohio and Kentucky with the sole idea of deserting them in a state where laws regarding the fulfillment of marital promises are weak.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard university, made an address not long ago before the Harvard Teachers' association, in which he severely criticized the United States Military academy at West Point as an educational institution.

Now, West Point is an institution of supreme national inportance. If Dr. Eliot's criticisms can be sustained, it is the manifest duty of congress and the secretary of war to bring about all changes necessary to fit the institution to its high public purpose.

Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois introduced a resolution requesting that certain information be furnished the house by the war department. Representative Julius Kahn of California, chairman of the committee on military affairs, wrote to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker concerning this resolution. Secretary Baker took this opportunity to write Representative Kahn a long communication, which is in purpose and effect a formal defense of West Point and an answer to Dr. Eliot's criticisms. In view of the supreme importance of West Point as an American institution, a summary of Secretary Baker's defense is well worth printing.

Dr. Eliot's criticisms are as follows:

1. "No American school or college intended for youths between 18 and 20 years of age should accept such ill-prepared material as West Point accepts.

2. "No school or college should have a completely prescribed curriculum.

3. "No school or college should have its teaching done almost exclusively by recent graduates of the same school or college who are not teachers and who serve short terms.

4. "The graduates of West Point during the World War, both in the field and in business offices, did not escape, with few exceptions, from the methods which they had been taught and drilled in during peace. The methods of fighting were, in the main, new and the methods of supply and account ought to have been new. The red-tape methods prescribed to the American Regular Army officers of passing the buck were very mischievous all through the actual fighting and remain a serious impediment to the efficiency of the war department to this day.

In answering criticism No 1, Secretary Baker sets forth the methods of admission to West Point by congressional and presidential appointment, competitive examinations, entrance examinations, etc. He then says, in part:

"From 1838 to 1915 the total number of candidates who have presented themselves for admission to West Point has been 17,919. Of these 8,352 have been admitted. Of the residue 4,220 were rejected for admission by the academic board; 2,746 failed to report; 921 were rejected by the medical board; 573 were rejected by the joint action of the academic board and the medical board; 698 passed, for whom no vacancies existed; 198 failed to complete the examinations; 188 declined appointments after completing the examination, and 53 appointments were canceled.

"It thus appears that the process of selection is, countrywide; that the requirements, from a purely academic standpoint, are adequately high, and that the standards are rigidly enforced.

"Taking American secondary education as it is, for rich and poor, in the city and in the country, east and west, I am persuaded that no college drawing its students from a wide geographical area compares with West Point in the quality of the material which it receives, and if more uniform excellence could be obtained by sectional or class selection, surely the exchange would be a bad one for the national constituency which the academy has always had."

As to criticism No. 2, Secretary Baker says he does not attach any value to any opinion he might express as to the controversy between the prescribed curriculum and the free elective systems of collegiate education. But, he says, it cannot be conceded that West Point has a fixed, inelastic and unchanging curriculum. He mentions the appointment of a board of investigation in 1917, and says it is only one in a continuing series of investigations with the view of adapting the instruction to the demands which the World War has shown could be made upon military men. He then says, in part:

"After all, West Point is a special school, as is the Naval academy at Annapolis, as is any school of mines, or of chemistry, or of languages. This does not justify the turning out of soldiers, or mining engineers, or chemists, who know nothing else; but it does justify a course of instruction which emphasizes the specialty, while it produces an educated man. The purpose of West Point, therefore, is not to act as a glorified drill sergeant, but to lay a foundation upon which a career of growth in military knowledge can be based, and to accompany it with two indispensable additions; first, such a general training as educated men find necessary for intelligent intercourse with one another, and second, the inculcation of a set of virtues admirable always, but indispensable in the soldier. Men may be inexact, or even untruthful, in ordinary matters, and suffer as a consequence only the disesteem of their associates, or the inconveniences of unfavorable litigation; but the inexact or untruthful soldier trifles with the lives of his fellow men, and the honor of his government, and it is, therefore, no matter of idle pride, but rather of stern disciplinary necessity that makes West Point require of her students a character for trustworthiness which knows no evasions.

"I ought to point out that West Point is but the beginning of education in the army. In each of the services there are continuation schools of growing breadth and usefulness, and the plan toward which army education is tending will more and more seek only the fundamentals, both of education and character, at West Point, and look more and more to the special schools for the technical, scientific completion.

"A test may be appealed to with confidence. During the first hundred years (1802-1902) of its existence, 2,371 graduates of West Point left the army to go into civil life. The occupations of these graduates are shown in the following table: President of the United States, 1; president of the Confederate States, 1; presidential candidates, 3; vice-presidential candidates, 2; members of the cabinet of the United States, 4; ambassador, 1; ministers of the United States to foreign countries, 14; charge d'affaires of the United States to foreign countries, 2; United States consul generals and consuls, 12; members of congress, 24; United States civil officers of various kinds, 171; presidential electors, 8; governors of states and territories, 16; bishops, 1; lieutenant governors, 2; judges, 14; members of state legislatures, 77; presiding officers of state senates and houses of representatives, 8; members of conventions for the formation of state constitutions, 13; state officers of various grades, 51; adjutants, inspectors and quartermaster generals, and chief engineers of states and territories, 28; officers of state militia, 158; mayors of cities, 17; city officers, 57; presidents of universities, colleges, etc., 46; principals of academies and schools, 32; regents and chancellors of educational institutions, 14; professors and teachers, 136; superintendent of coast survey, 1; surveyors general of states and territories, 11; chief engineers of states, 14; presidents of railroads and other corporations, 87; chief engineers of railroads and other public works, 63; superintendents of railroads and other public works, 62; treasurers and receivers of railroads and other corporations, 24; civil engineers, 228; electrical engineers, 5; attorneys and counselors at law, 200; superior general of clerical order, 1; clergymen, 20; physicians, 14; merchants, 122; manufacturers, 77; artists, 3; architects, 7; farmers and planters, 230; bankers, 18; bank presidents, 8; bank officers, 23; editors, 30; authors, 179.

"Not all of the foregoing occupations are significant of intellectual supremacy or necessarily superior training, but the list is one which could not have been made by a college with an inadequate or archaic system of education. These men have stepped out of West Point into civil life and qualified in large numbers for positions from the very highest within the gift of the people, in all walks of life; a list quite too large and imposing to represent the triumph of talent over obstruction."

Discussing criticism No. 3, Secretary Baker says that the special character of the education which West Point must give limits the field of selection of its teachers. He defends the practice of teaching by recent graduates. He then points out that there is more permanency in the academic staff than is commonly supposed. Of the 12 heads of departments 7 are permanent and 5 are detailed for periods of 4 years.

Secretary Baker says, in part, concerning criticism No. 4:

"Nothing short of omniscience can analyze the intricate, multiplied and scattered activities of the war department during the recent war at home and in the field, give just weight to the circumstances surrounding these activities and apportion either the credit for success or the blame for mistake as between the persons engaged in those activities. The handful of West Point graduates, the larger handful of Regular Army officers drawn from civil life, reserve officers, officers of the National Guard, and the vastly larger body of officers hastily instructed in officers' training camps altogether comprised approximately 205,000 men, of whom the West Point graduates numbered 3,061. In the performance of their work these officers were aided by an immense body of civilians—captains of industry, masters of business; scientific, technical, commercial, industrial and all other kinds of experts worked side by side. It is my settled conviction that the commercial and industrial organization of America during the war was a colossal success; but whether it was or not, the result was not an outcome of the system of education at West Point. The thing was done by the nation and all the varied processes by which our citizens are trained contributed."

He explains why federal statutes and government regulations produce red-tape; he admits that the system may be slow at times, but holds that conservations of public safety require that these transactions be matters of record and that the person responsible for a decision should make the decision. His explanation of passing the buck is that "there is as to each question a proper person to decide it; to ask the wrong person can have but one or the other of two results, either to be referred to the right person or get an unauthorized answer." He says the fighting was not new, but old. Then he says:

"The comment seems to imply a belief, on President Eliot's part, that graduates of West Point have not shown up well in the military history of the United States. It is incredible that he could really entertain this belief. In every war in which the United States has been engaged since the academy was established, its graduates have been conspicuous, alike for heroism and success. The following list is made up of names which illustrate American history. They are graduates of the Military academy, and they are men whose memory we teach our children to revere:

"Indian wars: Custer, Crooke, Wright, Mackenzie, Cooke, A. S. Johnston, Jefferson Davis, Abercrombie, Casey, McCall, Canby, Rains.

"Mexican war: Swift, Sherman, Totten, Bragg, R. E. Lee, McClellan, Beauregard, Huger, Reno, Grant, Jefferson Davis, Early.

Civil war: General officers in Union Army, 294; in Confederate Army, 151; Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, Buell, Burnside, Gillmore, Halleck, Hancock, Heintzelman, Hooker, Howard, Humphreys, Kilpatrick, Lyon, Meade, Merritt, McClellan, McDowell, Ord, Pope, Porter, Reynolds, Rosecrans, Slocum, Thomas, Warren, Wright, Beauregard, Bragg, Cooper, Hood, A. S. Johnston, J. E. Johnston, R. E. Lee, Kirby Smith, Anderson, Buckner, Early, Ewell, Hardee, A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, Holmes, Jackson, S. D. Lee, Longstreet, Pemberton, Polk, A. P. Stewart, Wheeler, Fitz Lee, Lovell, Pickett, J. E. B. Stuart, Van Dorn.

"Spanish war: Otis, King, Fitz Lee, Wheeler, Bell, Pershing, Lawton, Barry.

"Explorers, builders of railroads, canals, lighthouses, etc.: Swift, Totten, McClellan, Poe, Abbott, Warren, Humphreys, Talcott, Comstock, Bache, Wheeler, Wright, Whistler, Sidell, Porter, Wilson, Greene, Du Pont, Ludlow, Meigs, Griffin, Holden, Black, Goethals, Sibert, Gaillard, Casey, Hodges.

"Public life: Grant, Polk, McClellan, Hancock, Porter, Buckner, Lee, Longstreet, Du Pont, Briggs.

"World war: Pershing, March, Bliss, Bullard, Liggett, Goethals, Summerall, Jervey, Scott, Graves, Biddle, McAndrew, Black, Richardson, Connor, et al."

Birth of Freemasonry Unknown

The society of Free Masons antedates all other societies by centuries. Its origin is so ancient that the place and time of its birth are unknown. Its legend say that it was organized at the building of the temple of Solomon, but this is not accepted with much credence. By some writers its origin has been ascribed to the Druids, by others to the Knights Templar and to Pythagoras, and it has not escaped the fad which in modern times has attributed so many of the uncertain productions to the nimble brain of Sir Francis Bacon. Within recent years traces of the organization are said to have been discovered in Palestine or the Egyptian obelisks and in the pyramids. In fact, it has been asserted that investigators have become satisfied that the society grew directly from an organization engaged in the construction of the pyramids.

Merely a Memory.

What's become of the amateur social scientists who used to prove beyond the shadow of a question that thieves are the product of an economic system which fails to provide work for all?—Indianapolis News.

Society Sports.

Stella—Is she a social climber?

Bella—Yes, indeed, she goes in for uplift, cup lift and pup lift.

Very Tender Age.

Mrs. Bacon—Is this salad young?

Bridget—Yes, ma'am; so young that I had to wash and dress it.

Details Wanted.

"Ain't it strange the way Cassidy beats his wife?"

"O! dunno. How does he do it?"