Governor Albert C. Ritchie Delivers Address; Occasion Of Third Inaugural

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the General Assembly of Maryland and Fellow Citizens:

Since the formative days of our Republic, when Jefferson won for people everywhere the new world conception of democracy, we have seen our country pass through two great governmental eras.

In the first, men did not comprehend our system of dual citizenship. They visualized themselves as citizens of their States primarily and were blind to their responsiibilities as citizens of the nation too. John Marshall slowly welded the Federal edifice into a solid and enduring thing and it required the Civil War to make the nation forever indivisible.

Then, naturally enough after the defeat of the South and what the South had fought for, there came the era of nationalistic tendencies, the swing towards increasing and expanding Federal power.

Now we find ourselves embarked upon a third era, when sumptuary laws regulating personal practices and relations are fast crowding out established American institutions and when the struggle, far from the old one for State supremacy over the Federal Government in the Federal domain, has become one for very State existence against the Federal Government's invasion of the State's own domain.

These things are not political abstractions or governmental fantasies. They are the practical, real, living stages in the most vital work of construction this world knows,—the endless building of a nation.

For the reason that the structure of the nation must depend upon the fabric of the States, it is this very work, gentlemen of the Maryland Legislature, which in part at least lies before you and me in our respectiful branches of government for the next four years.

To be builders,—that is our high and immediate purpose; not builders of material things for selfish profit or personal gain, but builders, as far as public servants can be, of the resources and the wealth and the political consciousness of a great and a liberty loving State.

It is hard to visualize the things of which we are living parts and so perhaps we do not fully realize the transition of our State Government from the backward, ineffective piece of machinery it used to be into the peer now of any in the land.

Government at best is an imperfect thing. In America it does not reflect the effectiveness of American industrial leadership. There is always waste and inefficiency and public indifference to combat and there are always differences of opinion about public acts and policies. So always fault can be found and criticism made.

I am far from saying that the government of this State has earned immunity in this regard. But I do say that the fault which can be justly found is the minimum, that almost always it relates to some incident which in reality is minor, and that not only in her governmental structure but in those governmental forces and factors which concern the people most Maryland has builded enduringly, sanely and well. I believe her government is surpassed by that of no other State in the country. I think the political consciousness of the Maryland people will not be content with less than that.

I would place first the State's interest in the sick, the afflicted, the injured and the erring. These reflect the humanitarian side of government, the heart of government, so to speak, and any government to be worth its salt must respond effectively to the beatings of its heart before it administers the more material things.

So we take merited pride in the renown of our hospitals and clinics for the tubercular; in a system of institutions for the insane which is altogether creditable; in public health work directed by physicians of world-wide repute, which has decreased sickness and mortality rates appreciably and destroyed epidemics; in liberalized workmen's compensation laws and humane mining laws; in a modern cottage system for juvenile delinquents; in penal institutions which afford their inmates useful and remunerative work, reasonable recreation and a humane but sane and firm management, reformatory wherever possible.

On the more material side, Maryland was one of the two pioneer States to embark upon a program for modern improved highways and we still lead the country in the percentage of our road mileage which has been constructed.

The Maryland farmer has not had to face the acute problem of the corn belt in the West, yet here as elsewhere there is not the proper equilibrium between the rewards of industry and of the farm and the farmer is not receiving his share of the economic surplus. You cannot, of course, legislate prosperity for the farmer and I believe the problem is essentially one of economics rather than one for the doctrinaire or the politician. In any event the policy of no one State can solve it and Maryland has been aiding as much as a State can aid through her effective co-operative policy in milk, tobacco and other products and her contributions to improved marketing conditions and the increased yield of crops.

Our public school system has been lifted from its backward status of not many years ago to a position of recognized superiority among the States of the country, giving assurance that when the youth of today assume the responsibilities of tomorrow they will not lack the mental training and education to fulfill these responsibilities creditably and well.

All these and many other activities are being pursued through an effective and modern form of government.

The Reorganization Act of 1922 co-ordinated the State's numerous departments and agencies and produced a governmental machinery which is business-like and up-to-date and thoroughly adapted to the needs and customs of our people.

The Fewer Elections Law eliminated state elections every other year, with a great economic and financial saving.

Appropriations are made under an approved budget system, the first to be adopted in any State; employees are engaged under a State Merit System which operates without friction from any source; purchases are made through a Central Purchasing Bureau governed solely by business principles.

From the contemplation of all this effective governmental handiwork, for the continuance and development of which proper provision will be made, we turn now in our role as builders of the State to the task of reestablishing the great natural resource of Maryland, the seafood industry of the Chesapeake Bay.

This is the essential work before us at this session, for the industry has declined from its high estate almost to the vanishing point, and the task is creative in the fullest sense, because of the perplexing difficulties and the human emotions it has always involved. The problem challenges at once our best thought, our high resolve and, above all, our State pride.

All these things are costing money, of course, but they are all necessary to keep the Maryland government abreast of the times and the needs of the times. I feel that the people want that. I do not think they want their government to lag behind. What they do want is the assurance that their money is being spent not wastefully but judiciously and for value received. I think they can rest content that that is so.

We do not indeed protest against the ever growing expenditures of the Federal Government wherever these supply the needs of the people or add to the resources or effectiveness of the nation.

It is rather against the bureaucratic system of the Federal Government, remote from the people, with its burdensome, perplexing and prying laws, lacking popular sanction, its red tape and the general incompetence of subordinates performing duties of responsibility,—it is against the pyramiding cost of these things to the taxpayers of the country that I protest, not against the expansion of the Federal Government required by the growing needs of an ever growing people.

The expanding activities of the State Government of Maryland have just that purpose,—they are required to meet the growing needs of our ever growing people, and liberal and progressive as they are, and as they ought to be, the people can justly take satisfaction in the fact that while their State Government, during the past two administrations, has been

UPON LEAVING MAINE

By Aune D. Kyle In "New York Times"

It seems but yesterday you saw it first!—
Those drowsy, tree-rimmed meadows, steeped in pine
And pennyroyal; viewed that quaint design
God scalloped out of mountains, and reversed
The pattern on the sky's edge! Stood where burst
The first full sight of Blue Hill; caught the fine
Far dash of sun-filled sails, and marked the line
Old tides had etched on rocks once half-immersed!

But yesterday you saw all these as new!
I showed you this I loved; bade you exclaim
At that dear Beauty; shared my wealth with you,
So you return far richer than you came!

This, all I ask—recall your first surprise,
And see it once more through unfamiliar eyes!

SPORTS OF WEEK

BASKETBALL SEASON RESUMED AT WASHINGTON COLLEGE— OTHER NOTES OF INTEREST

The basketball season has been resumed at Washington College and tonight the quintet that represents the institution will line up muhlenberg College quintet. This is the first appearance of this quint upon the local floor and a great deal of interest is being manifested in this game, which will be the first upon the local floor since the holidays. A big crowd is expected.

The Washington College Ice Hockey Club plans to set out on an ambitious schedule, which will open with the crack Norristown Club of Pennsylvania next Saturday. This year Coach Randolph Faries plans to meet several Northern teams in outdoor events and then play an exhibition game with Princeton on the Baker Memorial Rink in the Tiger stronghold. William Shillinger, captain of the Norristown sextet, states he has a number of young and promising Canadian skaters, who are expected to show the local lads an interesting brand of rink work.

Following next Saturday's set to Coach Faries expects to take his charges to Philadelphia and there meet the Swarthmore Club. Stanley Getz, now playing on the local team was a last year's member of the Swarthmore six, and his brother, Alonzo, is still playing with the Quakers.

It now appears that Tunney and Dempsey will meet again next summer or fall, or the outcome of the elimination contest which Tex Richard will stage. This is the fight that the fans want.

The Washington College ice hockey club suffered a 5-to-3 defeat at the hands of the Loyola Club, of Baltimore, in the opening tilt of the season at Urieville Mill Pond Saturday. Captained by Stanley Cofall, athletic director of Loyola College, the victors skated to victory in masterful style.

Prof. Randolph Faries, of Philadelphia, former Penn ace and star of Philadelphia Cricket Club icemen, starred for the defense, as player-coach of the Washington team. Stanley Getz scored all three points for Washington and the former Swarthmore ice hockey ace was the outstanding offensive player of the day.

Polly Byrd completed the quintet of markers for Loyola the last goal being registered just before the close of the 30-minute setto, Cofall and Pippen having chalked two goals each in the early part of the game. Line-up:

Washington (3).		Loyola (5).
Jacobs	G	Byrne
Davis	R. D.	(capt.) Cofall
Mahoney	L. D.	Pippen
Vaughan (capt.)	R. W.	Holland
Faries	C	Eichelberger
Getz	I. W.	Tohnrton

Goals—Loyola, Cofall(2). Pippen (2), Byrne; Washington, Getz (3). Referee—King, of Washington College. Time of halves—15 minutes.

Hornsby, who came to the major leagues a dozen years ago with a paltry $500 price tag attached to him, recently signed a two-year contract with his new employers, the New York Giants, at an annual salary understood to be $40,000, the highest paid any player in the National League.

This sum is $10,000 more than Hornsby received for piloting the St. Louis Cardinals to their first National League pennant and world championship last year. It is $10,000 less, however, than the figure Hornsby demanded for continuing as player-manager of the Cardinals and over which the split resulted which caused him to be traded to the Giants for Frank Frisch and Jimmy Ring.

Hornsby will captain the Giants as well as play second base for the 1927 and 1928 seasons. His position as field leader, ranking next in authority to his veteran manager, John McGraw, was stipulated in the contract. It strengthens the belief that Hornsby will be groomed to succeed McGraw when the latter is ready to relinquish the reins.

The Washington College quint suffered its first defeat of the season in new York Friday night against Manhattan College, the score being 31-25. The long trip and the slippery dance floor contributed to Washington's defeat. Washington led in the first half and seemed to be headed for victory, but the Manhattan team overtook them and won a narrow-margined victory.

There is a very decided probability of the organization of an Eastern Shore basketball league, to be composed of teams from six or more of the larger towns, which will furnish the fans of the Shore with sufficient sport during the winter months to satisfy the most exacting.

This demand for such an organization has arisen from the development of the sport at Washington College, which tax the capacity of the big gymnasium, and yet there are hundreds of enthusiasts on the lower Shore who have not been permitted to witness the games because of the long distance to be traversed in reaching Chestertown.

Armories Aid.

Another fact which makes it desirable to organize a league on the Shore is that many of the larger towns are now provided with armories which can accommodate large crowds and whose floors afford excellent opportunity for some of the greatest contests ever staged among amateur players. Chestertown and Washington College fans, who have been cooperating loyally with Washington College athletic authorities in developing basketball into one of the most popular of all college athletic activities, are largely responsible for the agitation now assuming concrete form to organize such a league.

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Doctors Endorse

New Studebaker No-Draft Windshield



This diagram shows how the Studebaker no-draft ventilating windshield, when opened outward, directs the air up over the occupants' heads

IN the matter of giving professional endorsements, doctors are the most conservative of men. Nevertheless, many leaders of the profession have volunteered their approval of the new no-draft ventilating windshield (patented by Studebaker).

Keeps Out Rain—Lets In Air—Avoids Drafts

Opened inwardly, this new Studebaker windshield directs the air currents down into the driver's compartment. In this position the windshield is also waterproof. In the stormiest downpour, with a driving rain slashing head-on against the open windshield, none can enter the car.

Opened outwardly, it deflects the air in a gentle current up over the heads of the occupants.

In neither case is there any direct draft, yet tobacco smoke and stale air are carried off, while the supply of clean, fresh air is constantly renewed.

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Past President,
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* * *

"I am glad to write you what I think about the new Studebaker windshield. I have been over the matter carefully and think that it looks so good I feel sure my next car will have it. It looks like a physical impossibility that any amount of draft can bother the occupants of the seats of the vehicle."

J. M. BLACKFORD, M.D.,
Seattle, Wash.

* * *

"In the new Custom Sedan which you have just brought out, the ventilating windshield attracted my attention. I believe this windshield and the ventilating system used thereon, is about the most attractive and up to date arrangement I have ever seen.

"I tried the full effects of the windshield on a rainy day and am very much enthused about the operation of same and the benefits derived therefrom."

J. T. TRAVERS, M.D.,
New York City.

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"The new windshield ventilating system is ideal. Its 'overhead or underfoot' selective feature is excellent for the avoidance of the disagreeable draughts to which one is subjected in most cars; and its rainstorm ventilation is a triumph. No more hot, stuffy cars during summer showers."

DR. B. STEWART RALSTON,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

"The health protection afforded by the new Studebaker ventilation system is not only unique, but should prove very valuable to persons who are subject to colds and other ailments caused by sudden weather changes. Studebaker is to be congratulated on this important advancement."

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