GRANNY'S CARAWAY SEED COOKIES

(©, by D. J. Walsh.)

MARY GORDON climbed upon a chair and began to haul things down from the top cupboard shelf—dishes that had belonged to her grandmother and were too precious for every-day use. The china was worth little, but every bit was redolent of that rich personality which had met every trial of life bravely and calmly. Grandmother had bequeathed more than her blue eyes and pink cheeks to Mary. And in this present trial of hers the little woman gained strength and courage from the mere touch of the battered blue teapot.

Henry Gordon's sudden death had left his family of three with no asset save a small life insurance. Necessary expenses had taken the life insurance money almost to the last dollar. Mary soon found that there was no work for her to do in a tiny hamlet like Sidney Center. So she was preparing to move into the next town, a good-sized, bustling place, where a steady, honest, determined little woman must certainly find office scrubbing to do if nothing else.

A few hours later Mary, her thirteen-year-old son, John, and her nine-year-old daughter, Helen, rode to town on an old truck that carried every article of household furnishing they possessed. Granny's old blue dishes went in a basket, which Mary bore tenderly upon her knee.

The small apartment of four rooms which was their new home bore the dingy scars of many coming and going tenants. But Mary heated a boiler full of water and soon had everything shining with soap and cleanliness. When the children came home from school that first day they found pleasant cheer, some warmth, but very little food.

"I call this fine!" cried John. He was slim and pink-cheeked, an ugly, honest youngster with a discordant changing voice. "Mother, you're the best ever. Isn't she, Helen? Mother, I've been doing some hard thinking, as well as studying, this afternoon. You've got to find something to do that will let me help you. I'm the man of the family, you know." John strutted about, squaring his shoulders in a way that was intended to make his mother smile, but only set her to crying.

For she could not tell her children at this moment when a thousand things were needed for the comfort of the tiny home that the old trouble with her knee had developed again, making it almost impossible for her to move about. How could she carry buckets of water, kneel upon hard floors, climb upon stepladders in order to wash windows? She was almost as helpless as the one-legged hen which John had tenderly insisted upon bringing from his old home. Somebody had given him a chicken with a frost-bitten leg. Instead of consigning the plump fowl to the kettle he had made a brace for the useless leg and she now found life so agreeable that she was laying an egg every other day.

"Very soon, son," she said, brushing away her tears, "I'll get a job at which you and Helen can both help me. We'll begin tomorrow."

That night Mary lay awake. Her knee was painful, but even more painful were her milling thoughts. What could she find to do in this big place where she knew nobody? But some money must come from somewhere, or the children would have no food tomorrow.

In the early morning hours Mary arose softly so as not to disturb Helen, who slept beside her. Flashlight in hand, she found her grandmother's little worn Bible, a treasure even more precious than the battered blue dishes. Shutting her eyes tight, she opened the book at random and placed her fingertip upon a passage. Grandmother had always done this when in perplexity or trouble and often she had declared that she had found an illuminating message. Opening her eyes, Mary now read with the aid of the flashlight the words upon which her finger rested. They were: "And Hannah made cakes." Pressed between the pages was a small paper, folded, and yellow with age. She opened it wonderingly. Written in faded brown ink with a painstaking hand was a recipe for caraway cookies.

Mary crept back to bed, shivering, but there was a look of hope on her tired face. Well she remembered granny's tasty cookies. The recipe had been missing a long time. In a moment she was sound asleep. When she awakened next morning she felt more rested than for weeks.

"Well, mother! Have you decided what we're going to do to earn a living this winter?" demanded John as they sat eating their makeshift breakfast.

"I've an idea, son. It appears to be a good one. I'll let you know about it this noon when you get home from school."

That noon when John entered the apartment she handed him a basket covered daintily with a white towel. Her face was flushed with heat and excitement, her eyes dark with earnest purpose, but her voice was clear and steady.

"Here are a couple of cookies for you to eat, son. The basket is full of them. Run out and see if you can sell some."

"You bet I'll sell them!" cried John, with his mouth full. He dashed downstairs. Mary went to the window and watched him come out from the gloomy doorway into the sunlit street below. The first person he met was an elderly business man hurrying to lunch.

"Good morning, sir!" cheerfully croaked John. "Don't you want to see what I've got in my basket?" He lifted a corner of the snowy towel. "Caraway cookies. My mother made them. She's the best cook in this town. They're warm yet from the oven."

The keen-eyed, gray-haired man looked from the fragrant brown contents of the basket into the boy's honest face. He reached into his pocket.

"Give me a dozen. How much?" he asked.

John was staggered for an instant, for his mother had not set any price.

"How much do you think they're worth?" he asked anxiously.

"Here's 35 cents. Hi, Bill!" the man motioned to another hurrying to business. "Here's something you want." And he went on with the neat paper bag in his hand while the other man took his place.

Mary turned from the window, her heart beating fast. Within ten minutes John was back, basket empty, his face glowing with success.

"Those cookies took like measles, mother," he said as he poured a silver stream of coin into her hands.

"Helen! Here!" Mary's voice rang. "Take this money and run out and get a pound of frankfurters, a can of beans and a loaf of bread. You kids have a good, hearty lunch today." She gave the child a gay little push toward the door. Her little venture had won with John's help. She had sold granny's old blue teapot to the second-hand furniture dealer across the way, who had paid her just enough to get the flour and other things she needed for the few dozen cookies she had made. Now she had money enough to buy more supplies, as well as give her children food.

That night when John came home from school he found his mother taking the last of a delicious batch of cookies from the oven of the old stove.

"Huh! I'll sell those in half an hour," John promised. "I've got to!"

"You've the makings of a fine business man in you, son," Mary said fondly.

"That's what Mr. Wright said," replied John. "He's the man I sold that first dozen cookies to. I met him again as I was going to school and he said if I'd call round at his store at 5 o'clock he'd give me a job. So you see I've got to hustle with these cookies, mother."

Helen came running in, her face alight.

"I've got a job, mother!" she shouted. "I asked a lady that I met wheeling a baby if she's let me mind her baby once in a while. And she said I could come every day after school and she'd pay me 25 cents an hour. Mother! It's the cutest baby. With brown eyes. And a dimple. His name is George Edward Hall."

Mary laughed with a note of joy in her voice.

"Well, I guess we're all going to be busy as bees this winter," she said. "If we don't look out we'll be millionaires before we know it. What do you and John want for supper, Helen? We'll have something to celebrate with. Name a real treat."

Helen's blue eyes sparkled merrily up into her mother's face. She gave the final award to Mary's difficult labor.

"Caraway cookies," she said.

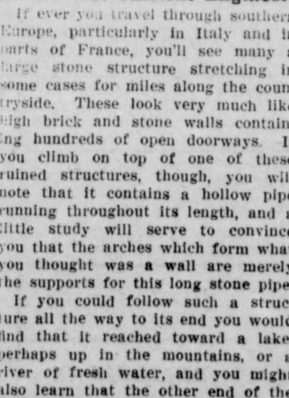
Aqueducts Show Skill of Ancient Engineers

If ever you travel through southern Europe, particularly in Italy and in parts of France, you'll see many a large stone structure stretching in some cases for miles along the countryside. These look very much like high brick and stone walls containing hundreds of open doorways. If you climb on top of one of these ruined structures, though, you will note that it contains a hollow pipe running throughout its length, and a little study will serve to convince you that the arches which form what you thought was a wall are merely the supports for this long stone pipe.

If you could follow such a structure all the way to its end you would find that it reached toward a lake, perhaps up in the mountains, or a river of fresh water, and you might also learn that the other end of the arched wall reached into some large city, perhaps 50 miles or so distant from the water. And you might guess that the entire structure was some sort of method of conveying water from a reliable source to inhabitants in a distant village or city. Your guess would be correct, for it was by means of such long aqueducts that the ancients brought their water over long stretches of country to places where it was needed.

Most of these old aqueducts are now in ruins and no longer furnishing water, for we have found other ways in which water might be given to inhabitants who live far from fresh-water rivers and lakes. But they are interesting to us, for they tell us something of the manners of the people who lived over 2,000 years ago, and they tell us, too, that these people were highly skilled as engineers and as builders.

WOMAN OF TODAY



She—What do you think of the woman of today?

He—Darned slow, judging from the standards of "the woman of tomorrow," as I expect her to be.

Something Lacking

Mary had a little lamb,
A regular go-getter,
But it wandered into Wall Street
And now it needs a sweater.

Supervisors' Notice
—OF—
ELECTION

UNDER the provisions of Article 33, Public General Laws of Maryland, title "Elections," the Supervisors of Elections for Kent County hereby give notice that an election will we held in the several Election Districts and Precincts of Kent County between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening on

Tuesday, November, 4 1930

The places wherein such election upon the date aforementioned will be held in the respective Districts and Precincts, are as follows:

First District, First Precinct
Community Fire Co. Hall, Millington Fire House.

First District, Second Precinct
Church Store Room, Galena.

Second District, First Precinct
Wallace Atwell Store, Kennedyville.

Second District, Second Precinct
D. C. Kelly Store, Kennedyville.

Third District, First Precinct
B. F. Rash's Hall, Worton.

Third District, Second Precince.
Turner & Son, Betterton.

Fourth District, First Precinct,
Pippin's Hotel, Chestertown.

Fourth District, First Precinct "N"
Bibb's Hotel, Chestertown.

Fourth District, Second Precinct
Massey & Wilmer Harness Shop, Chestertown.

Fifth District, First Precinct
Church Hall, Rock Hall.

Fifth District, First Precinct "N"
Fire House.

Fifth District, Second Precinct
Old Church Building, Edesville

Sixth District
Walter Barnes' Room, Fairlee.

Seventh District
Mrs. Starr's Room, Pomona.

Said Election to be held for the purpose of voting for the following:

To elect one person for Governor of Maryland.

To elect one person for Comptroller of the State of Maryland.

To elect one person for Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

To elect one person for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.

To elect one Representative from the First Congressional District of Maryland in the 72nd Congress of the United States.

To elect one person for State Senator from Kent County.

To elect two persons for the House of Delegates of Maryland from Kent County.

To elect one person for State's Attorney for Kent County.

To elect one person for Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County.

To elect one person for Treasurer for Kent County.

To elect one person for Register of Wills for Kent County.

To elect one person for Sheriff of Kent County.

To elect three persons for County Commissioners for Kent County.

To elect three persons for Judges of Orphans' Court of Kent County.

Also at the said Election and on the same ballot with the names of the candidates for office aforesaid, there will be submitted for adoption or rejection two certain proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, one designated as Chap. 133 as follows:

CHAPTER 133

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Sections 2 and 3 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Treasury Department," so as to confer upon the Legislature power to authorize deputies, employed in the Treasury Department, to sign, countersign, counter sign and grant warrants, drawal of funds from the State Treasury under regulations prescribed by the Legislature; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the legally qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all of the Members of both of the Houses concurring), That an amendment to Sections 2 and 3 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Treasury Department," be, and the same is hereby proposed, the said amendment, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become a part of said Constitution, and the said Sections as amended to read as follows:

2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures of the State; superintend and enforce the prompt collection of all taxes and revenue; adjust and settle, on terms prescribed by law, with delinquent collectors and receivers of taxes and State revenue; preserve all public accounts; and decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts. He, or such of his deputies as may be authorized to do so by the Legislature, shall grant, under regulations prescribed by Law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law, and countersign all checks drawn by the Treasurer upon any bank or banks in which the moneys of the State, may, from time to time, be deposited. He shall prescribe the formalities of the transfer of stock, or other evidence of the State debt, and countersign the same, without which such evidence shall not be valid; he shall make to the General Assembly full reports of all his proceedings, and of the State of the Treasury Department of each Session; and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

3. The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State, and, until otherwise prescribed by law, deposit them, as soon as received, to the credit of the State, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select (the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor, for the safekeeping and forthcoming, when required of said deposits), and he or such of his deputies as may be authorized to do so by the Legislature shall disburse the same for the purposes of the State according to law, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller, or his duly authorized deputy, and on checks countersigned by the Comptroller, or his duly authorized deputy, and not otherwise. The Treasurer or such of his deputies as may be authorized to do so by the Legislature shall take receipts for all moneys paid from the Treasury Department; and receipt for moneys received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Comptroller, or such deputy as may be authorized to do so by law, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment of money received into the Treasury shall be valid; and upon warrants issued by the Comptroller, or his duly authorized deputy, the Treasurer shall make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the purchase thereof, on account of the sinking fund. Every bond, certificate, or other evidence of the debt of the State shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Comptroller; and no new certificate or other evidence intended to replace another shall be issued until the old one shall be delivered to the Treasurer, and authority executed in due form for the transfer of the same filed in his office, and the transfer accordingly made on the books thereof, and the certificate or other evidence cancelled; but the Legislature may make provisions for the loss of certificates, or other evidences of the debt; and may prescribe, by law, the manner in which the Treasurer shall receive and keep the moneys of the State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing sections, as amended, shall be, at the next General Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and thirty, submitted to the legally qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said General Election the vote on the proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the following synopsis of said amendment, under the caption of:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AMENDING SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF ARTICLE VI."

"This amendment confers upon the Legislature power to authorize deputies, employed in the Treasury Department, to sign, countersign and grant warrants and to sign, countersign and issue checks for the withdrawal of funds from the Treasury of the State under regulations

Also a second Amendment, as to whether a Constitutional Convention shall be called which reads as follows:

CHAPTER 317

AN ACT to provide for taking at the General Election to be held in the year 1930 the sense of the voters of this State in regard to calling a Convention for altering the Constitution or for framing a new one according to the provisions of Article XIV, Section 2, of the Constitution of this State, as modified by Article XVII, Section 9, of the Constitution of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in the year 1930 there shall be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of this State, for their decision, the question whether there shall be called a convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution of this State or of framing a new Constitution. There shall be placed upon the ballots to be used at that election in the manner prescribed by the general election law of this State the words "For a Constitutional Convention" and "Against a Constitutional Convention," so that the voter may clearly indicate in the manner prescribed in the general election law whether he shall wish to cast his ballot for or against calling a convention for altering the present Constitution of the State or framing a new one. And the vote on the question of calling or not calling a Constitutional convention shall be received, counted and convassed in the manner prescribed by the general election law. The canvassing boards for the several counties and for the City of Baltimore shall certify the vote on the question of calling a Constitutional convention to the Governor, the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer; and the board of State canvassers shall at the time of their meeting to make a statement of the vote cast for the candidates voted for at that election, also make a statment of the vote cast on the question of calling a Constitutional convention, and shall transmit the same to the Governor, and the Governor shall, after receiving said statement, make a proclamation of the result of the vote on the question of calling a Constitutional convention.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That notice that the question of calling a Constitutional convention will be submitted to the voters shall be given in the same manner and for the same time, as required by Section 15 of Article 33 of the Annotated Code of Maryland, Edition of 1924, as amended by Chapter 213 of the Acts of 1927.

The return judges shall make their return before twelve (12) o'clock noon the second day after the election, that is to say, before noon Thursday following the Tuesday of the election in the manner prescribed by law, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court to the County Commissioners, to the Board of Supervisors of Election and to the Register of Wills of the county aforesaid.

By Order of Board,
C. FRANK CROW, Prest.
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections.
Wm. O. B. Knight, Clerk.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person, who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit, or bludgeon, and any person licit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs or expense of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization, or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telephoning, telegrams, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own; and every treasurer or political agent, who shall knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishments or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes be reduced other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions or his employes. Every person, who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any or the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practices as aforesaid shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for a period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

CONCEALED WEAPONS ON ELECTION DAY

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent, Queen Annes or Montgomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Annes and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof before any justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been commited for school purposes.

SEC. 3. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars and forthwith be discharged from office.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
Sheriff.

GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be is enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense; one-half the fine is paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into any place of registration or of election any distilled or spiritous liquors, wine ale or beer, or, shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquors, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
Sheriff.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 Code of Public Laws of Maryland:

Section 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take plac in this State.

Sec.48. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment by the Circuit Court. If the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

Sec. 48. Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county, and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

1. To vote. Enter room, step up to guard rail, give name and registered residence to the Judges. Wait until your name is found upon the registers, then get ballot from the judge in charge of the ballots. See that he has written your name and number on the coupon attached to the ballot and his own name or initials on the back of the ballot itself.

2. Upon receiving your ballot retire to one of the booths or compartments and prepare your ballot by marking with an indelible pencil after the name of every person, or persons for whom you wish to vote, in the square provided thereof, a cross-mark, for example (X); and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by marking likewise in the appropriate square a cross-mark (X) after the answer you desire to give. You should be careful to make no mark on the ballot other than the cross-marks within the squares.

3. In marking the ballot you may take with you into the polling place any written or printed memorandum or paper to assist you in preparing your ballot, except a facsimile of the ballot to be voted. You must prepare and deposit your ballot without undue delay. Before coming from behind the curtain in front of your compartment you must fold your ballot in the same way as it was folded when you received it, so that the marks which you have made upon it shall be entirely concealed. You then hand your folded ballot to the judge at the ballot box, give him your name and registered address and wait until he tears off the coupon containing your name and number, and strings it, and deposits your ballot in the ballot box. You must then leave the polling room and can not again go behind the guard rail during the day.

4. A voter must not go in any compartment occupied by another or converse with any other voter while engaged in a compartment, nor can any voter occupy a compartment more than seven minutes if others are waiting.

5. You must not take any ballot outside the guard rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots and receive another from him. If you spoil three ballots you lose your vote.

6. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his or her ballot must make affidavit to that effect, if he or she desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavit has been made, can accompany him or her into one of the compartments and there mark his or her ballot as he or she instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he or she shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to him or her.

7. Any voter who shall allow his or her ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he or she is about to vote; or who shall place any distinguishing mark upon his or her ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his or her inability to mark his or her ballot, or who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any voter when inside the enclosed space in the polling room, or when marking his or her ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he or she marks or has marked his or her ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100.00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court.

Proclamation

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State, 1930.

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1929, two Acts were passed, to wit: Chapter 133 proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, title "Treasury Department," to authorize deputies in the Treasury Department to sign checks and warrants; and Chapter 348, proposing an amendement to the Constitution of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the compensation of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 133

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Sections 2 and 3 of Article VI of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Treasury Department," so as to confer upon the Legislature power to authorize duputies, employed in the Treasury Department, to sign, countersign and grant warrants, and to sign, countersign and issue checks for the withdrawal of funds from the State Treasury under regulations prescribed by the Legislatuse; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the legally qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, (three-fifths of all of the Members of both of the Houses concurring). That an amendment to Section 2 and 3 of Article XI of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Treasury Department," be, and the same is hereby proposed, the said amendment if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become a part of said Constitution, and the said Sections as amended to read as follows:

2. The Comptroller shall have the general superintendence of the fiscal affairs of the State; he shall digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of the public credit; prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures of the State; superintend and enforce the prompt collection of all taxes and revenue; adjust and settle, on terms prescribed by law, with delinquent collectors and receivers of taxes and State revenue; preserve all public accounts; and decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts. He, or such of his deputies as may be authorized to do so by the Legislature, shall grant, under regulations prescribed by Law, all warrants for money to be paid out of the Treasury, in pursuance of appropriations by law, and countersign all checks drawn by the Treasurer upon any bank or banks in which the moneys of the State, may, from time to time, be deposited. He shall prescribe the formalities of the transfer of stock, or other evidence of the State debt, and countersign the same, without which such evidence shall not be valid; he shall make to the General Assembly full reports of all his proceedings, and of the State of the Treasury Department of each Session; and perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law.

3. The Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State, and, until otherwise prescribed by law, deposit them, as soon as received, to the credit of the State, in such bank or banks as he may, from time to time, with the approval of the Governor, select (the said bank or banks giving security, satisfactory to the Governor, for the safekeeping and forthcoming, when required of said deposits), and he or such of his deputies as may be authorized to do so by the Legislature, shall disburse the same for the purpose of the State according to law, upon warrants drawn by the Comptroller, or his duly authorized deputy, and on checks countersigned by the Comptroller, or his duly authorized deputy, and not otherwise. The Treasurer or such of his deputies as may be authorized to do so by the Legislature shall take receipts for all moneys paid from the Treasury Department; and receipts for moneys received by him shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Comptroller, or such deputy as may be authorized to do so by law, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment of money received into the Treasury shall be valid; and upon warrants issued by the Comptroller, or his duly authorized deputy, the Treasurer shall make arrangements for the payment of the interest of the public debt, and for the purchase thereof, on account of the singing fund. Every bond, certificate, or other evidence of the debt of the State shall be signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the Comptroller; and no new certificate or other evidence intended to replace another shall be issued until the old one shall be delivered to the Treasurer, and authority executed in due form for the transfer of the same filed in his office, and the transfer accordingly made on the books thereof, and the certificate or other evidence cancelled; but the Legislature may make provisions for the loss of certificates, or other evidences of the debt; and may prescribe, by law, the manner in which the Treasurer shall receive and keep the moneys of the State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing sections, as amended, shall be, at the next General Election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and thirty, submitted to the legally qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at said General Election the vote on the proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the following synopsis of said amendment, under the caption of:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AMENDING SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF ARTICLE VI."

"This amendment confers upon the Legislature power to authorize deputies, employed in the Treasury Department, to sign, countersign and grant warrants and to sign, countersign and issue checks for the withdrawal of funds from the Treasury of the State under regulations prescribed by the Legislature.

Approved: April 2, 1929
prescribed by the Legislature."

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis this 14th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE,
By the Governor:
DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3rd,
Secretary of State.

Few Groups of Eskimos Snow-House Dwellers

Snow houses are unknown to the Alaskan Eskimos, and in the Mackenzie delta region such dwellings are used only in emergencies.

The snow house has long been and still is the winter habitation of a number of Eskimo groups scattered eastward from Coronation gulf to Greenland. Even in that desolate region the snow house is regularly inhabited only when no other building materials are available. Some of these Eskimo hunters are very adept at constructing houses of snow for the temporary shelter of their families.

The Labrador Eskimos do not live in snow houses, and out of the 15,000 Eskimos in Greenland only a few hundred living around Cape York ever dwell in such shelters. Even among these the more usual winter dwelling consists of walls of earth or stone and rafters of stone slabs or the large bones of animals.

It is supposed that the Eskimos are descended from American aborigines who gradually worked their way into the Far North. Ancient ruins found throughout the region where snow houses are still regularly or occasionally used indicate that the house of stone, driftwood and whalebone is older than the igloo or hemispherical house built of blocks of snow laid in spiral courses.

Peasant Had Definite if Peculiar Grievance

One of the most familiar stories of Athenian history is that of Aristides and the peasant, says an article in a Boston paper. The ancient Athenians were just as human as any other people of later times, despite our tendency to regard them as supermen. Aristides, it will be remembered, was a great and good man whose policy was opposed to that of the brilliant and unscrupulous Themistocles.

The deadlock between the two leaders had to be broken by ostracism, which provided for the temporary banishment of the less popular leader. A peasant accosted Aristides and asked him to write the name of Aristides on his ballot. This was a vote for banishment and the leader asked the peasant if Aristides had ever injured him. "No," the man answered, "but I am tired of hearing him called Aristides the just."

Viking History

In a little island in the middle of the Irish sea there is held every year on July 5 (representing midsummer day, old style), the promulgation of the Manx laws. The scene of the ceremony is Tynwald hill, in the Isle of Man.

It is a living relic of the important part played in the history of England by the Vikings, who from the close of the Eighth century made plundering excursions to the British isles, and then settled first in the Orkneys and Shetlands, later in the Hebrides, and thence gradually in the western isles of Scotland; in Ireland, where they were met by their brethren coming round by the south, and in Man, whence they spread eastward till they joined forces with their kinsfolk in York.

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