1934

Proclamation

OF THE
GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND
PROPOSING AMENDMENTS
TO THE
CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1931, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 185 proposing an amendment to Section 15 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the period that the General Assembly may continue its session and the compensation of the members thereof, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1933, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 456 proposing an amendment to Section 7, of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," requiring the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in contracting any debt or giving any credit, to discharge the same within forty (40) years; amending the powers of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to borrow money for emergency purposes; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 185

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 15 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the period that the General Assembly may continue its session and the compensation of the members thereof 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 3 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 3 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 ten 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 day. When the General Assembly shall be convened 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, 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 the General Assembly of Maryland, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 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 the said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved: April 6, 1931.

CHAPTER 456

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 7, of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," requiring the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore in contracting any debt or giving any credit, to discharge the same within forty (40) years; amending the powers of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to borrow money for emergency purposes; and providing 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 7, of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "City of Baltimore," the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 7, of Article XI, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Section 7. From and after the adoption of this Constitution, no debt (except as hereinafter excepted), shall be created by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; nor shall the credit of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation; nor shall the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have the power to involve the City of Baltimore in the contsrtuction of works of internal improvement nor in granting any aid thereto, which shall involve the faRh and credit of the city, nor make any appropriation therfor, unless such debt or credit be authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, and by a ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, submitted to the legal voters of the City of Baltimore, at such time and place as may be fixed by said ordinance, and approved by a majority of the votes cast at such time and place; such ordinance shall provide for the discharge of any such debt or credit within the period of forty (40) years from the time of contracting the same; but the Mayor and City Council may, temporarily, borrow any amount of money to meet any deficiecy in the City Treasury, and may borrow any amount at any time to provide for any emergency arising from the necessity of maintaining the police, or preserving the health, safety and sanitary condition of the city and may make due and proper arrangements and agreements for the renewal and extension, in whole or in part, of any and all debts and obligations created according to law before the adoption of this Constitution.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said foregoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall be, at the next general election for Members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State, submitted to the legal and 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 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 Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1933.

Approved: April 21, 1933.

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 185 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1931, and 456 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1933, 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 6th day of November, 1934, at which election the said proposed amendments to the Constitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of th State for their adoption or rejection.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 16th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-four. THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

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

John Ruskin



Men who have been smoking 10c cigars now enjoy a John Ruskin, because the Havana tobacco used is the choicest grown.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters of Administration on the personal estate of

SAMUEL HACKETT

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, 1934, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August, 1934.

R. WROTH STAVELY,
Administrator.

Dr. W. H. Moyer
CHIROPRACTOR
Chestertown Maryland

CHESTERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL

PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION OF CHESTERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTS ARGUMENTS ON SCHOOL CONDITIONS

The following is the fifth of a series of articles sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association of Chestertown High School in an attempt to answer arguments advanced against the improvement of school facilities for Chestertown High School pupils.

ARGUMENT NO. 5—THAT THE PRESENT CHESTERTOWN HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING WOULD BE ADEQUATE IF CROWDED CONDITIONS WERE RELIEVED.

Granted that it would be possible or desirable to reopen the closed county high schoals to relieve crowded conditions in Chestertown High School, the present building would be inadequate even though the number of pupils on the class rolls of the high school might be reduced to the 150 pupils for whom the present high school building was originally erected.

As to the present high school building, it is of wood construction other than the outside walls. All stairways are of wood construction, and as such are a fire hazard. The building has eight class rooms of identical size one each of the two floors of the building with light coming from two sides of the room. Two of these rooms have been subdivided with temporary partitions, an arrangement that is decidedly unsatisfactory since the walls are not sound proof. Outside of a single small closet on each floor there is no provision for the storage of text books, supplies, or general equipment. On one side of the basement are two rooms which inadequately house the home economics and industrial arts departments. On the other side of the basement is a make-shift assembly hall which has been subdivided for classrooms, thus depriving the high school of a much needed assembly. The principal's office, provided two years ago, is a small cubbly hole over the central stairway, a room lacking adequate window space and which must be artificially lighted even on a bright sunshiny day. There is no provision for ventilation of class rooms other than opening windows and forcing children in class rooms to sit in a draft. Toilet facilities are far from modern through out the building and at best are not sanitary, nor is it possible with the best janitorial care to make them so. The heating system does not meet the demands of the present building, forcing the school authorities to dismiss classes on the coldest days or to make some make shift arrangement for classes in the rooms which can be heated. Desks and benches are of an antiquated type now on exhibition in the Pennsylvania State Museum at Harrisburg as examples of school house furniture in vogue years ago, and which is not found in modern schools. While graduates of the high school are certified in labratory work in science, no real laboratory work can be given pupils since there is neither space nor equipment for real laboratory work. Only a few of the class rooms have any provision for artificial lighting.

The advocates of the "red school huse' are likely to point out that the present high school building is superior to anything which they enjoyed in their day. Granting the truth of the statement, it should be kept in mind that communication, transportation, housing and life in general has made great strides within the past two or three decades and that it is only reasonable that educat ion and educational facilities should not lag behind.

It is not the purpose of the Parent-Teacher Association of Chestertown High School to ask for a deluxe palace of education with swimming pools, special shops for each vocational subject, a conservatory for the biology department, special rooms for band, orchestra, glee clubs, and art, a special stage in a small classroom for class dramatics elaborate shower baths and squad rooms for athletic teams, and many other added improvements of the large city high school, but rather the Parent-Teacher Association is asking for a high school plant that will adequately house and meet present demands for a high school suited to the needs of every boy and girl. A modern high school building for even one hundred and fifty children have as minimum facilities,

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1. A building with fireproof construction, particularly halls and stairways.
2. Class rooms with a definite ratio of floor space to window space, lighted from one side of the room, well space in each classroom.
3. Adequate artificial lighting, ventilation, heating, and sanitary facilities.
4. A cafeteria which can provide lunches for rural children and which can be used for community dinners and banquets.
5. A library.
6. A gymnasium.
7. An assembly hall with a stage, the hall to be open for home talent dramatics, Farm Bureau meetings, 4-H Club meetings, etc.

Adequate storage space for general equipment and supplies.

9. A teachers' room which may also serve as an emergency room for children taken ill during school hours.
10. A principal's office.
11. Shops designed specifically for industrial work, home economics, agriculture, and related subjects.
12. Science laboratory facilities that will give every student first hand science training.
13. A building so designed that it will permit expansion if necessary at a minimum of cost and with a maximum of efficiency.

The present high school is deficient in practically every respect cited above, and as it now is does not meet the needs and demands of a modern high school, irrespective of the size of the enrollment of the school. Comparison of the Chestertown High School building with any of the more modern high school buildings at Easton, Denton, Northeast, Cambridge, Salisbury and with the high school buildings in neighboring Delaware counties, will support the truth of the contention that the present high school building would continue to be inadequate even though the crowded conditions might be relieved.

MILLINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. William Harrington, of Bear, Del., were Sunday guests of Mr. E. A. Wilson.

John Edwards, Wilmington, spent a couple of days last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Edwards.

Mrs. Lizzie Davis returned on Wednesday of last week to her home in Philadelphia, after spending a few weeks with Miss Elizabeth Bottomley.

Mr. James Pennington, of Baltimore, was the guest over the week end of his mother, Mrs. Annie Pennington.

Miss Margaret Edwards, of Philadelphia, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Edwards.

Mr. William Rash and son, of Wilmington, and Mr. Howard Tonkin, of Philadelphia, visited the latters brother and sister in law Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tonkin last Sunday.

Mr. Leonard Voshell and family, of Ruthsburg, visited his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bailey, of Philadelphia, were guests last week of his mother, Mrs. Mary Bailey.

Mrs. Thomas Bottomley, of Pasadena, Md., spent last week with her brother in law, Mr. F. S. Bottomley.

Mr. George Davis and son, George, Jr., Mrs. Annie Lyons and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Lyons all of Wilmington, visited the latters mother, Mrs. Annie Poore last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Winford Hill, of Georgetown, Md., were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Taylor last Monday.

The Ladies Aid Society in monthly meeting met at the home of Mrs. Earle Powell on Thursday evening of last week.

The Ladies Bible Class met with Mrs. George Woodall on Wednesday evening of this week.

Mrs. Eva W. Porter spent this week with her daughter, Mrs. Paul Jones, of Lynch.

The second Quarterly meeting was held on Thursday evening of this week at Asbury M. E. Church.

Mr. Alden Church left last Tuesday for Western Maryland College, Westminister, Md., where he has been enrolled as a student.

Mrs. Lewis Sanner was the guest this week of friends in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jones, of Lynch, spent Sunday with Mrs. Eva Porter. They were accompanied home by their little son, Bobbie, who has spent the past three weeks with his grandmother.

Mr. B. W. Bennett moved last Tuesday from Mrs. Annie Poore's house on E. Cypress Street to Delmar, Del.

Mr. George Church returned last Tuesday to Johns Hopkins University after spending the summer with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Church.

Mr. William H. Wallace, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace, of near town, and Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, near Sudlersville, were married on Saturday evening, September 15 at the M. E. Parsonage Sudlersville by Rev. J .C. B. Hopkins of that town. They were attended by Mrs. Charles Anthony, of Centreville, cousin of the bride as maid of honor and Mr. Medford Wallace, brother of the groom, of Millington, as best man. A reception was held immediately after the ceremony at the home of the brides parents for the bridal party and immediate families. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will live with the groom's parents for the present.

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APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO George W. Owens, Betterton, Md.; Benjamin W. Duling, Millington, Md.; Frank H. Ruth, Galena, Md.; Howard Turner, Betterton, Md.; Medford E. Golt, Stevensville, Md.; J. Abner Bryden, Rock Hall, Md.; R. Wroth Stavely, Lynch, Md.; Eben F. Perkins, Chestertown, Md.

FRED. G. USILTON, President.
EBEN F. PERKINS, Sec.-Treas.

House Moved to Washington





This famous Colonial Massachusetts home, The Lindens, once occupied by Gen. Thomas Gage, British Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, is to be moved to Washington and reconstructed at Twenty-fourth street and Kalorama road as the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Maurice Morris. The exterior view of the front shows what is regarded as one of the purest existing types of Colonial architecture. The door and columns bear bullet marks from Revolutionary times. The interior view is of the lower hall.

Mrs. Morris was Formerly Miss Miriam Hubbard, of Chestertown, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur W. Hubbard

HISTORIC MASSACHUSETTS HOME WILL BE MOVED TO WASHINGTON

THE LINDENS, FAMED IN COLONIAL HISTORY, WILL BECOME RESIDENCE OF MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MAURICE MORRIS

Plans for the moving to Washington from Danvers, Mass., of one of the most historic of Massachusetts homes, the Lindens, are being completed here by Mr. and Mrs. George Maurice Morris, 16 Kalorama circle, it was learned today.

The famous old house, regarded as one of the finest remaining examples of pure Colonial architecture, is to be reconstructed at Twenty-fourth street and Kalorama road. The work of moving and reassembling the historic structure probably will begin next Spring.

The Lindens figured in much of the early history of Massachusetts and for a time was occupied by the British Governor, Gen. Thomas Gage, prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Gov. Gage entertained there royally and the mansion was the scene of gay hospitality.

Columns Bullet Marked

During Revolutionary times the mansion witnessed many stirring events. Its front door and fluted columns bear bullet marks left in Revolutionary encounters.

The purchase by the Morrises of the Lindens marks the end of a long search they have made in various sections of the country for a Colonial home to house the collection of antiques of the Colonial period they have for years made a hobby of collecting.

Since it was built in 1754, the Lindens has been in continuous use as a private home, with a long succession of owners. It was built for 'King' Hooper, a wealthy Marblehead merchant, on land that was part of the original grant in 1636 to John Endicott, the first Massachusetts Governor. It was occupied by Gen. Gage in 1774.

The Lindens stands on a road used by Colonial settlers as early as 1630. Along this road went Rebecca Nourse to Salem Jail to be condemned as a witch. Benedict Arnold and his troops marched in front of the house en route to Quebec in 1775. The house has looked upon John Adams, Josiah Quincy and John Quincy Adams, who passed that way frequently. Before it were borne the dead of Danvers from the Battle of Lexington.

Capital Seat

When political considerations made it advisable for Gen. Gage to move his capital from Boston in June, 1774, he came to the Lindens, offered him in Tory loyalty by Hooper. The gesture failed and as gallants from Tory Boston and the British officers frequented Salem and the Lindens, resentment grew. This was fanned by the presence of two companies of the 64th Royal Infantry, encamped across the road from the house as Gage's personal guard. So great did the hostility become that Gage was forced to return to Boston and defeat at Bunker Hill.

The bullet marks in the door and columns are said to have been caused by the musketry fire of Colonial soldiers, incensed by the taunts of the tory, Hooper, as they marched by his house.

The house, known for a time as the Gov. Gage house, became known as 'The Lindens' when an avenue of linden trees, imported from England and now a century old, were planted along the drive. It now stands in several acres of beautifully landscaped grounds.

The house has 15 rooms, those on the first and second floors of stately proportions. The entrance hall is 38 feet long and 12 feet wide. Halfway down its length a carved staircase of exceptional beauty rises to a palladian window on a landing and then at right angles to a large upper hall. A colored scenic wallpaper in three complete sets covers both halls, illustrating scenes from Pizarro's conquest of Peru, the wanderings of Telemachus and the fight of Antenor. This paper was mounted on linen and is in an excellent state of preservation.

Alterations Made

Some alterations have been made during the 180 years of existence of the house. During the residence of the family of Francis Peabody, descendant in the eighth generation of Gov. Endecott, carved mantels were added to the simple chimney breasts of the original design in three rooms. All three were the work of Samuel McIntire, Jr., from designs by his father, a famous architect and carver, who died in 1811.

The deed in which Leon David of Boston conveyed the house to Mr. Morris on August 28, stipulates that it is with 'full right to remove the foregoing structure,' granting 'every facility for the purpose of ingress to and egress from and working in, upon and about the premises and the structure or dwelling house for the purpose of dismantling it, severing it from the soil and removing it from the premises.'

The work of moving and re-erecting the old house here is to be in charge of Walter Mayo Macomber, noted authority on colonial architecture, who has been in charge of much of the work of colonial restoration at Williamsburg, Va., Mrs. Morris said.

Every detail of the structure is being measured and photographed and every board and stone will be numbered and identified. Even the original nails will be saved and used again, Mrs. Morris said.

The reconstruction here of the Lindens will add to the National Capital, it is said, perhaps the purest example of colonial architecture in the city and will give Washington a historic house older than the Capital itself.

The house will be used by the Morrises as their home and probably will be opened to the public at intervals, as are a number of local historic homes.

Little Pitchers Have Loose Ears

Teacher: 'Who can give me a sentence containing the word nsulate?'

Small Boy: 'At the breakfast table ma said to pa: 'How come you got insulate?' '

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