

THE JEFFERSONIAN

WITH THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE

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"It Covers The Community Like The Dew"

TOWSON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

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Read Former Judge Burke's Letter Against Charter Form Of Government

NOMINATION OF ROOSEVELT COMPLETES FOR PARTY A HIGHLY COMMENDABLE TICKET

No Finer Type Of Democrat Could Have Been Selected As-Choice For Vice-President—He Is Forceful, Right Minded And Man Of Honest Conviction.

By Gustav A. Ludloff.

The Democratic Convention at San Francisco added glory to its efforts to give the party the best men in its ranks to represent Democracy in the coming presidential campaign by the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt as candidate for Vice-President.

Mr. Roosevelt is a virile, outstanding American possessed of many of the characteristic qualities of his distant cousin Theodore.

He was born in Hyde Park, January 30th, 1882, the son of James and Sarah Delano Roosevelt. He attended the Groton School and graduated from Harvard in 1904 and the Columbia Law School in 1907, being admitted to the New York Bar of the same year.

Mr. Roosevelt married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, niece of the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. They have five children. He is extremely democratic in his views and his popular throughout his country. Mr. Roosevelt is but 38 years of age, is very quiet and has already demonstrated the possession of exceptional ability and what is better, right mindedness and honest conviction.

He first sprang into political prominence in 1910 when he was drafted by the 21st New York State Senatorial District, consisting of the counties of Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia in an effort to defeat Senator John E. Schlosser, of Beacon, who was a candidate for re-election.

Mr. Roosevelt succeeded in this campaign, rolling up a majority of 507 in the Democratic landslide that sent John A. Dix to the Governor's Chair.

An example of his wonderful tact is given in the story circulated by local politicians showing how he coralled the farmer vote by running on a platform advocating uniform apple barrels, which causes many when speaking of him to refer to his "apple barrel campaign."

He was re-elected in 1912 and served until March 17, 1913, to accept the appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Like Governor Cox, he has closely guarded his entire political career and workingman and has always studied their interests unselfishly and has always stood ready to defend both at all times.

His selection as the running mate to Governor Cox makes up a ticket that no one fairly minded can hesitate to vote for this fall, for he has an open, clear record to his credit during his entire political career and will be strongly inclined to consider with fairness the differences between capital and labor.

In order that the reader might get a clearer idea of his popularity, let him stop and consider that Mr. Roosevelt has received over 100 letters and telegrams of congratulations since his nomination, one-third of which have been received from progressive Republicans who show no hesitancy in stating frankly that they regard the Democratic ticket as the most effective and more to their liking than the Republican nominees which is sufficient proof that Mr. Roosevelt has added great strength to the ticket and will undoubtedly cause a heavy progressive Republican support as well as the full Democratic vote for Cox, Roosevelt and Benson.

He is an able and convincing speaker well versed in the great problems of the day, possessed of sound convictions and it is needless to say that he will propound with wonderful ability the issues of the coming campaign.

The Democratic party is to be congratulated on having nominated such a type of men as Governor Cox for President and Franklin D. Roosevelt for Vice-President.

With these two men as standard-bearers of the Democratic party, the voters of Second Congressional District of Maryland should rejoice in their selection for Congress and should put every effort forth to bring out the solid Democratic vote for Cox, Roosevelt and Benson.

Senator Harding gave a talk to a delegation of Elks from Findlay, Ohio, who staged a curtain raiser to the Front Porch campaign.

A whirlwind in Ken county turned over Penny Barroll's house at Norton Point, and did much damage to C. R. Skriver's crops.

Two military torpedoes loaded with soldiers which passed through the streets of Cork were attacked by civilians with bombs and got away with \$10,000 and 70 soldiers were injured.

The British Government received a note from the Russian Soviet government stating that Russia was prepared to agree with an armistice and to make peace with Poland.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced that in order to bring about efficiency in the operating forces and to curtail expenses as far as practicable it had been found necessary to effect a reduction of approximately 10 per cent in the number of employees in the Eastern region of the system.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4.)

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(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4.)

FOUNTAIN HANGED Execution Takes Place In Jail Yard At Easton Early Yesterday Morning.

Early yesterday morning Isaiah Fountain, the Talbot county negro, found guilty on a serious charge by the Court at Towson, was hung in the jail yard at Easton. By orders of Governor Ritchie the execution was private, and only the number of witnesses required by law were admitted to the enclosure inside of which the scaffold was erected. The motorcycle force from the Auto Commissioner's office were dispatched to Easton on Thursday night to patrol the town and preserve order.

INQUIRIES NUMEROUS In Compliance With Requests Jeffersonian Publishes Open Season For Game In State.

The Jeffersonian has received a number of inquiries lately regarding the changes in the fish and game laws of the county and State; therefore a representative of this paper looked up the matter, which is published as follows:

Open season. Partridge, pheasant, woodcock, rabbit, wild turkey and squirrel—Nov. 10 to January 1, inclusive. Ducks, teal, blue jacksnipe and crow-bills—Nov. 1 to Jan. 31. Doves—Sept. 1 to Dec. 15. Yellow legs, black breast and Golden plover—Aug. 15 to Nov. 30. Rail birds—Sept. 1 to Oct. 30. Red birds—Sept. 1 to Oct. 30. Muskrat and otter (State wide)—Jan. 1 to March 15.

Muskrat and otter can only be killed by trapping and gigning. Shooting in any manner positively prohibited under a penalty of \$100.00.

It is unlawful to export any game (water fowl excepted) out of this State. Licensed hunters may carry out on today's bag limit. It is unlawful to shoot game at night or on Sunday.

Unlawful to sell, offer for sale, purchase or offer to purchase bob-white quail (partridge), ringnecked pheasant, ruffed grouse or wild turkey. Unlawful to kill Chinese ringnecked pheasant hens (female). This is done to permanently establish this game bird in our State.

All persons who hunt game in this State must have a license and arm tag, the arm tag to be worn on the left arm while hunting, and the number of license must correspond with the number of license, which must be in possession (except landowners their tenants or children may hunt on land owned or leased by them without a license). Guests of landowners must have a license.

Hunter licenses and tags can be secured from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, of each county or Clerk of Court in the County Pleas city. No extra charge for arm tag.

Unlawful to trespass on any property used for propagation of game or fish by the State Game Department. Penalty \$100.00. Unlawful to trespass on any property which is posted against trespassing without permission. Penalty \$15.00. Prosecution for the violation must be instituted by the owner, tenant or leasee.

There were no changes in the fish laws except in Washington county. The law now requires all non-residents of said county to secure an Angler's License from the Clerk of Court of said county, at a cost of \$5, and prohibits signing and spearing of fish at any time.

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BEARING THE LION IN HIS DEN.



FIGHT WILL BE WAGED AGAINST CHARTER; PROMINENT CITIZENS JOIN OPPOSITION FORCES

Democrats And Republicans Will Work On Non-Partisan Committee Now Being Formed To Defeat Scheme—Objections To New Form Of Government Many.

A strictly non-partisan committee is being formed, upon the invitation of former Judge N. Charles Burke, to point out to the voters of the county the objections to the proposed new Charter and to work for its rejection at the coming election.

Announcement was made Tuesday that Col. Stuart S. Janney, Gen. Felix Agnus, S. Duncan Black, Richard Vincent Jr., John Hubert, Laban Sparks and H. E. Bartlesin had already been named on the committee, and that the names of other prominent citizens of the county would shortly be added. In the list above named are men prominent in both the Democratic and Republican parties, each party having about equal representation. Such a committee can justly appeal to the non-partisan sentiment of the county.

As announced in the Jeffersonian of last week, the first public meeting to discuss the proposed charter will be held at Troop A Armory at Pikesville on Wednesday evening, July 28, under the auspices of Garrison Forrest Post, American Legion. At this meeting prominent speakers have been invited to speak for and against the charter, and an outline of the county who was to inform himself upon the subject should make an effort to attend this meeting. The real merits of the proposition can generally best be determined after listening to arguments pro and con, and the object of the Legion in arranging this meeting was to give the voters of the county an opportunity of hearing the charter discussed free from any partisan considerations whatsoever.

Among objections recently urged against the charter are that the election of one councilman in a district would deprive the people of the whole county of the opportunity to vote on their governing body; that there are no restrictions as to membership in the council other than a requirement of residence; and that there is no restriction whatever as to the choice of the county manager and no clear definition of his duties. Another objection to the new charter is made on the ground that there would be a double expense to the taxpayers of the county, as the Board of County Commissioners could not be abolished when the county council came into being. That, it is said, is because the general laws lodge certain powers in the County Commissioners, which they alone can administer. Among the powers to which attention is called are those of the Board of County Commissioners to act as the

local Board of Health, those under which it acts for the State in tax matters and those in which it levies taxes for schools. If the charter is adopted, the county council can not be elected until 1921, and opponents of the charter contend that between the time of adoption and the election of the county council there would be a period of demoralization because the Home Rule amendment provides that immediately upon the adoption of a charter all local laws in conflict with it are repealed, while substitute legislation could not be passed until a year later, when the council would be elected.

Stuart Olivier, of Timonium, Named By Governor To Head Racing Commission.

After months of delay, and after several slates had been proposed and tentatively agreed upon, Governor Ritchie on Thursday finally managed to name the new State Racing Commission, as follows:

Stuart Olivier, chairman, Timonium, Baltimore county; general manager of the Baltimore News.

E. Clay Timanus of Baltimore city; former Mayor and former member of the Public Service Commission.

Joseph P. Kennedy, of Baltimore city; president of the Kennedy Foundry Company.

Mr. Olivier's term will run for six years, Mr. Timanus' four years, and Mr. Kennedy's two years. Their successors will serve six years. The chairman's salary will be \$4,000 a year and the association members' salaries \$3,000 each.

It is understood that F. Ferd Hayward, a former Baltimore newspaper man, will be chosen secretary of the Commission.

The act creating the new Racing Commission was passed by the last Legislature and the Commission will have entire control of racing throughout the State. It is expected that under the new law considerable income will accrue yearly to the State.

WM. B. COCKEY JUDGE Announcement Has Been Made That He Will Judge Farm Teams At Timonium.

The fact that Wm. B. Cockey will judge farm teams at the Timonium Fair on Friday, Sept. 3, in connection with the Horse Show to be held on that date, will add greatly to the confidence of exhibitors. Mr. Cockey is widely and favorably known as a farmer of practical experience.

Major G. S. Stryker, U. S. A., retired, will judge hunters and jumpers, for which his long experience as a breeder and handler of horses renders him peculiarly well fitted.

During the great war Major Stryker was at the head of a remount station passing on horses for the Government, and he is now occupying the home of the late W. S. Williams in Long Green Valley.

Entries for farm teams and horse show close August 28, with D. S. Sterrett, Gittings, chairman, 350 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

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STATES IT WILL INTRODUCE CONFUSION, INEFFICIENCY AND DISSATISFACTION

Issue Ought Not Be Partisan Question—Writer Is Persuaded That A Clear Exposition And Understanding Of Its Provisions Will Lead To Conclusion It Should Be Rejected.

To the Voters and Taxpayers of Baltimore County.

I propose in this and subsequent articles to explain, in as clear and concise a way as I can, the provisions of the charter upon which you will be called to vote at the next election. I am persuaded that a clear exposition and understanding of its provisions will lead you to the conclusion that it ought to be rejected. The mere statement of the kind that government it proposes to set up is in itself sufficient to condemn it.

In order to understand this Charter and its inevitable tendency to introduce confusion, inefficiency and dissatisfaction in the administration of our county affairs it is necessary that you have a clear understanding of the law which authorized the creation of County Charters, and then to compare the provisions and limitations of law submitted for your acceptance with the provisions and limitations of law under which it was framed. The question of its adoption rises far above party politics. It cannot or at least it ought not, be made a partisan question. It affects the vital interests of the people, and ought to be determined solely upon its merits. Its advocates ought to be able to satisfy the people that this new form of government is better than the old—that it is better adapted to secure good county government than the plan of government under which they have lived so many years, and with which they are familiar. The plan is the Commission form of government which has always existed here, as well as in other counties of the State. It has the approval of the people of the State, and this is the first county in the State in which an effort has been made to destroy it.

It is not asking too much to insist that the proponents of such a destructive and revolutionary measure as the Home Rule amendment provides that the welfare of the county would be better safeguarded and promoted under it. In order for the form which they propose to change, I have nothing to do with individual officials, or their efficiency. This involves the question of personal equation, or personal fitness and capability in any form of government which must necessarily be administered through human instrumentality. It will be found a prominent present in the old form of government as in the old. I propose to deal not with individuals, but with the principles embodied in the Charter. I have great respect for the gentlemen who prepared this Charter, but I hope to demonstrate that it should not be approved by the people.

The Law Authorizing The Creation Of County Charters.

By the Act of 1914, Ch. 415, ratified by the people on the 2d of November, 1915, a new article was added to the Constitution of the State, entitled "Local Legislation," and known as Article XX-A. This Article contains seven sections. The first section provides for the election of a Charter Board composed of five members in the county, and further provides that the members elected shall prepare a Charter or form of government for the county, which should not be approved by the people. The Charter for this county has been prepared and published. It then provides that the Charter shall be submitted to the voters of the county at the next general election or Congressional election after the report of the Board of County Commissioners. It is then provided that if a majority of the votes cast for and against the adoption of said Charter shall be in favor of such adoption, the charter from and after the thirtieth day from the date of such election shall become the law of said county, subject only to the Constitution and Public General Laws of the State, and any public local laws inconsistent with the provisions of said Charter and any former Charter of said county.

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