Transcript Supplement

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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 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 expenses of any campaign or election to any person, committee, company club, organization or association, other than to a treasurer or a 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 election shall be paid out by it only through a treasurer or political agent as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telegrams, telephoning, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto, soar 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 of 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 an election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits in the establishment 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, his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes reduced, or other threats, express or implied intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of 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 any meat, drink, entertainment or 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 pay of the same, for any of 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 not more than one year, or both and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for the period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

a26-tf. ANDREW MEDDERS, Sheriff.

Forbidding the Sale or Giving Away of 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 of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it 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 for any person or persons*, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks 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 offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offence, one half the fine is to be 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 or registration, or during the hour 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 spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, or shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquor, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

ANDREW MEDDERS, Sheriff.

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 the carrying of guns, pistols, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent, Queen Anne's and 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 Anne's or Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, billy or bludgeon, and any person 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 said Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until same is paid.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted. That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where such offense shall have been committed; for school purposes.

SECTION 3. And be it enacted. That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff hereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of such 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.

ANDREW MEDDERS, Sheriff.

Betting on Elections.

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections or Article 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 place in this State.

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

SECTION 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.

ANDREW MEDDERS, Sheriff.

SOOTHED THE SPIRITS.

A Preliminary to House Building In the Shan States.

House building in the Shan States is not such an easy matter as it looks. Mrs. Leslie Milne, author of "Shans at Home" tells how she arranged for the building of a bamboo house at Namkham, and, though the materials arrived, no progress seemed to be made with the actual construction:

"When I first spoke of house building I had been asked what to me seemed an irrelevant question—namely, the day of the week on which I was born. When I answered that it was late on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning I did not know that my reply was of importance. As time went on and the bamboos lay untouched, looking like long green snakes in the grass, I complained of the delay only to be told that until I could tell them my birthday they were afraid to begin work, as the spirits would be angry if the offerings for the proper day were not made.

"I suggested that the building should begin, I braving the anger of the spirits, but they thought the work too dangerous, as the risk was not only for me, but for the workmen as well. On consulting a wise man a way was found out of the difficulty. He decreed that an extra large offering to content the spirits of both Saturday and Sunday should be made. This was done, and the building commenced next day."

SINGING SANDS.

Peculiar Properties of These Curious Freaks of Nature.

The most notable of those curious freaks of nature, "singing sands," are those of the Hawaiian island of Kauai. When a small quantity of this sand is clapped between the hands it is said to give forth a sound so shrill as actually to resemble a hoot. Put into a bag and violently shaken, the sand emits a noise strangely like the bark of a dog.

Similar sands also occur in the Colorado desert, where also are to be found those curious nonsedentary sands that continually travel hither and thither over the vast plain of clay. Their movements are induced by the winds, and when a strong breeze is blowing the particles of which they are composed give out an audible humming or singing.

Under the microscope these sands show an almost perfectly spherical form, so that they roll upon each other at the slightest impulse, a circumstance that also accounts for the rapidity with which the sands travel over the desert. One theory advanced with respect to the "singing" of these sands is that it is due to an exceedingly thin film of gas that covers the grains. Gathered and removed from the desert, the sands lose their vocal properties.—Exchange.

Spoiling the Tobacco.

Winchcombe St. Peter, in Gloucestershire, began the cultivation of tobacco in England toward the end of the sixteenth century, and the inhabitants are said to have derived considerable profit from it until the trade was placed under restrictions. An entry in Pepy's Diary on Sept. 19, 1667, concerning the coming of a cousin of his to town proceeds: "She tells me how the life guard which we thought a little while since was sent down into the country about some insurrection was sent to Winchcombe to spoil the tobacco there, which, it seems, the people there do plant contrary to law and have always done and still been under force and danger of having it spoiled, as it hath been oftentimes, and yet they will continue to plant it. The place, she says, is a miserable poor place."—London Globe.

Europe's Middle Classes.

In France is an organization called the Congress des Classes Moyennes. Translated, this means "Congress of the Middle Classes." The sharpness with which class lines are drawn in Europe continues to puzzle some Americans, although there are others who think we have class divisions without the names. The French middle classes correspond to the German "mittelstand" and comprise the middlemen of the towns and the country and also many contractors, master builders and clerks. The organization has an annual luncheon, at which the most distinguished men of France are accustomed to speak.

Conscientious.

Donald—I want a cake of soap, Mr. McTavish.

Chemist—I canna let ye hae a cake o' soap on th' Sawbaath day.

Donald—But ye sell'd that lassie some peppermint draps!

Chemist—Aye, ye can suck peppermint draps in the kirk, but ye canna wash yersel' there!

Strategy.

Ryan, the corner cop, gave us the best definition of strategy we have ever heard. "Sthrategy," says Ryan, "is whin ye keep right on shootin' so the inimy won't know ye're all out av ammunition."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Misunderstood.

Miss Bute—How dared you kiss me? Didn't you hear me say "Sir!" when you asked me if you might? Jack Slanger—I thought you said "Cert."—Boston Transcript.

Back to the Soil.

"Don't you like to get close to nature sometimes?"

"Sure. I'm very fond of these palm rooms."—Pittsburg Post.

NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE

Which Have Been Filed With the Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

FOR GOVERNOR.

VOTE FOR ONE.

ARTHUR PUE GORMAN, HOWARD COUNTY, MD.

CHAS. E. DEVELIN, BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH, DORCHESTER COUNTY, MD.

JOHN H DULANY, WICOMICO COUNTY, MD

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

VOTE FOR ONE.

EMERSON H. HARRINGTON, DORCHESTER COUNTY, MD.

JOHN C. CUNNINGHAM, CARROLL COUNTY, MD.

HARRY D. RIDER, HARFORD COUNTY, MD.

JOHN E. WETHERALD, CHARLES COUNTY, MD.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

VOTE FOR ONE.

EDGAR ALLAN POE, BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

CHAS. B. BACKMAN, BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

SAMUEL E. PENTZ, BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

MORRIS A. SOPER, BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

VOTE FOR ONE.

WILLIAM W. BECK.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

VOTE FOR TWO.

CHARLES L. MILLER,

JAMES G. HARRIS.

FOR TREASURER.

VOTE FOR ONE.

CLARENCE S. HURLOCK.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY.

VOTE FOR ONE.

HARRISON W. VICKERS, JR.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT.

VOTE FOR THREE.

JAMES BRAMBLE.

WILLIAM B. COPPER.

CHARLES S. HILL.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

VOTE FOR THREE.

THOMAS C. ROE.

WILLIAM F. MELVIN,

HARRY NICHOLS.

FOR SHERIFF.

VOTE FOR ONE.

WILLIAM H. McKEE.

CHAPTER 318.

An Act to amend Section 4 of Article 3, title "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said Amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an Amendment to Section 4 of Article 3, title "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal qualified voters thereof as herein provided, said section shall supersed and stand in the place instead of Section 4 of said Article 3 of the Constitution of Maryland.

4. As soon as may be after the taking and publishing of the National Census of nineteen hundred and ten, or after the enumeration of the population of this State under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit:

Each of the several counties of the State having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three Delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates and no more; and each of the four Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to one delegate for each one-sixth of the population of the largest county in the State; provided, however, that the representation of Baltimore City in the House of Delegates shall never exceed one-third of the membership of the House of Delegates, and, provided also, that the representation of Baltimore City in the House of Delegates shall never be less than thirty-five in number of the membership of said House of Delegates; and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the existing legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them as near as may be of equal population but said districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution, shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and eleven (1911), be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be written or printed the words, "For the constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election, due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed Amendment, as directed by the the said Article 14 of the said Constitution.

Approved April 7, 1910.

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

CHAPTER 303.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Article 3, title, "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of this State and to provide for the submission of said Amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an Amendment to Section 2 of Article 3, title, "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and instead of Section 2 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Maryland.

2. The City of Baltimore shall be divided into four Legislative Districts as near as may be of equal population and of contiguous territory, and each of said Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, as they may from time to time be laid out, in accordance with the provisions hereof, and each county of the State, shall be entitled to one Senator who shall be elected by the qualified voters of said Legislative Districts of Baltimore City, and of the counties of the State, respectively, and Baltimore City shall be entitled to two additional Senators, who shall be elected at large, by the qualified voters of the said City, and all of said Senators shall serve for four years from the date of their election, subject to the classification of Senators hereinafter provided for.

Section 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution, shall at the next election for members of the General Assembly of this State, to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and eleven (1911), be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at said election the vote on said proposed Amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as the voter shall elect, and immediately after said election, due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed Amendment, as directed by the said Article 14 of the Constitution.

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

CHAPTER 253.

An Act to propose an Amendment to Article 1 of the Constitution of this State by adding thereto a new Section, to be known as Section 8, to follow Section 7 and to provide for the submission of said Amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all members of each of the two houses concurring), that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article 1 of the Constitution of this State, which said section, if adopted by the qualified voters of this State, shall stand as an additional section to said Article 1, to be known as Section 8, to follow Section 7, of said Article.

Section 8. All State and municipal elections shall be conducted by the system commonly known as the Australian Ballot System, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for a form of ballot, uniform throughout the State, for use at all State elections in this State, and provide that on said ballot after the name of each candidate thereon who may have been duly nominated as the candidate of any political party or organization, there shall be printed the legal name of said party or organization; equal representation of the minority party among the judges and clerks of election registers or other officers performing similar functions shall not be abolished by the General Assembly unless by a vote of four-fifths of all the members of each house.

The right to be registered as a qualified voter and the right to vote at any State or municipal election in this State shall be limited to the following persons:

First: Every male white citizen not disqualified by the Second or Third Sections of this Article, possessing the qualifications as to age and residence mentioned in Section 1 of this Article.

Second: Every other male citizen not disqualified by the Second or Third Sections of this Article possessing the qualifications as to age and residence mentioned in Section 1 of this Article, who at the time of his application for registration is the bona fide owner of real or personal property, or both, in an amount of not less than five hundred dollars, is assessed therefor on the tax books of the City of Baltimore or of one of the Counties of this State, has been such owner and so assessed for two years next preceding his application for registration, shall have paid and shall produce receipts for the taxes on said property for said two years, and shall at the time of his application make affidavit before the officers of registration that he is the bona fide owner of the property so assessed to him and that he has been such owner for two years next preceding his application.

If any person other than those herein mentioned shall be or become legally entitled to be registered as voters at State Elections in this State, then this section shall be null and void and the General Assembly shall possess the same powers as if this section had never been adopted, and the laws of this State, including the local laws applicable to certain counties thereof, relating to the form of ballot to be used at elections, in force on the first day of July in the year nineteen hundred and ten, shall revive or continue in force until altered by the General Assembly notwithstanding any Acts to the contrary which may have been passed while the terms of this section shall have been in force or while the General Assembly shall have believed or assumed the provisions of this section to be valid.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the aforesaid section hereby proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution shall be at the next General Election held in this State, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at said General Election the vote on the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot shall be printed the words, "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due return shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed Amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

Approved Apr. 11, 1910

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

By Order—

JESSE H. USILTON, President,
HARRY CACY,
A. PARKS RASIN,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

JOHN G. ROLAND, Clerk.

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