— THE —

HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

ALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TRANCE EXAMINATIONS

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGINEERING COURSES.

RANCE EXAMINATIONS for partment of Engineering, as for the College of Arts and es, will be held in Gilman Hall, ood, Monday-Thursday, Sept. 1919, beginning at 9 a. m. each

PPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will not be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 19, beginning at 9 a. m. Appointments will be made soon thereafter.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each county of the State, with the exception of Howard, Queen Anne's and Somerset counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the 1919-1920, in addition to those already assigned to resident students. In the three counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of ssembly, the County and City Scholships in the Department of Engineerare awarded only to deserving nts whose financial circumstanre such that they are unable to n an education in Engineering s free tuition is granted to them. scholarships entitle the holders ee tuition, free use of text-books, exemption from all regular fees. of the scholarships in each county each legislative District of the carries also the sum of $200. The ase of attendance for those who ot receive scholarships is not ater than at other Maryland instions.

cholarships may be awarded to duates of Loyola College, St. John's lege, Washington College, Western ryland College, Maryland Agricul al College, Mt. St. Mary's College, k Hill College.

One scholarship will be awarded Large."

pplicants should address The Regar, The John's Hopkins University, blank forms of application and catgues giving information as to exnations, award of scholarships, and rses of instruction. The next ses n begins Tuesday, September 30, a16-4t.

ORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908

1. The following persons shall be ty of corrupt practices and shall be nished in accordance with the proions of this act: Every person, who ll, directly or indirectly, by himself by another give or offer or promise ny person any money, gift, advane, preferment, entertainment, aid, olument, or any valuable thing atever, for the purpose of inducing procuring any person to vote, or ren from voting, for or against any son, or for or against any measure proposition at any election or pri ry election or political convention session of the General Assembly of ryland or either House thereof. ery person who shall, directly or inectly receive, accept, request or soit from any person, candidate, comttee, association, organization or rporation, any money, gift, advane, preferment, aid, emolument or valuable thing whatsoever, for the rpose of inducing or procuring any rson to vote, or refrain from voting or against any person, or for or gainst any measure or proposition at ny election or primary election or olitical convention. Every person o in consideration of any money, it, preferment, aid, emolument, or y valuable thing whatsoever paid, ceived, accepted or promised to the vantage of himself or any other per n, shall vote, or refrain from voting, or or against any person, or for or ainst any measure at any such elecn, caucus or primary election or poical convention. Every person wh all, directly or indirectly, pay, give, ntribute or promise any money or her valuable thing, to defray, or toards defraying the costs or expense any campaign or election, to any rson, committee, company, club, or nization, or association other than a treasurer or political agent; but is sub-section or paragraph shall t apply to dues regularly paid for embership in any incorporated polical club if all money expended by ch club for or in connection with the sts or expenses of any campaign or lection shall be passed out by it only rough a treasurer or political agent, s provided in this Act, or to any exenses for postage, telephoning, telerams, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling and board incurred y any candidate for office or for nomiation thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who hall, directly or indirectly, by himself r through another person, make a ayment or promise of payment, to a reasurer or political agent in any ther name than his own; and every reasurer or political agent, who shall nowingly receive a payment or promse of payment, and enter the same or ause the same to be entered in his ccounts in any other name than that f the person by whom such payment r promise of payment is made. Every erson who being an employer pays is employes the salary or wages due n "pay envelopes" upon which there s written or printed, or in which there s 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 pat icular ticket or candidate is elected o defeated, work in his place or estaishment will cease in whole or in par or his establishment be closed up, o 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 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 any 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 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.

GEORGE W. CARTER, Jr.,
a31-2t. Sheriff.

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 chagre 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 and indelible pencil after the name of every person, or persons for whom you wish to vote, and to the right thereof, in the blank space provided therefor, a cross-mark, for example (X); and in case of a question submitted to a vote of the people, by making likewise in the appropriate space a cross-mark (X) against the answer you desire to give.

If you wish to vote for some one whose name is not printed on the official ballot you can write the name of such person in the blank space on the ballot provided for that purpose and place the cross-mark opposite such name in the blank space provided therefor.

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, but in the counties of Anne Arundel, Calvert Charles, Kent, Prince George's, St. Mary's, it is unlawful to take into the polling place any stencil, ruler, measurer or any other mechanical device of any material or form as a means of aid, guide or assistance in marking your ballot. 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.

In Baltimore City and all of the Counties of the State except Anne Arundel voting for more candidates than there are offices to fill only invalidates the vote for that particular group in which the mistake occurs, but in the counties of Anne Arundel and Worcester, the whole ballot will be rejected in such event.

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

7. Any voter who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote; or place any distinguishing marks upon his ballot, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his 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 ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before voting to show how he marks or has maked his ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five ($5.00) dollars nor more than one hundred ($100 00) dollars, or by imprisonment in jail for a period of not exceeding sixty (60) days, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

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, billy, or bludgeon, and any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed 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 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 nad forthwith be discharged from office.

GEO. W. CARTER, JR., Sheriff.

Betting on Elections.

The attention of all persons in 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 place 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, if the offense be committed in 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 forfieted 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.

GEO. W. CARTER, JR., Sheriff.

Forbidding the Sale of or 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 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 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 this 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.

GEO. W. CARTER, JR., Sheriff.

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THE A B C OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

1. What is the League of Nations?

A. A union of the strongest civilized nations formed at the conclusion of the great war.

2. What is its object?

A. First, to promote the Peace of the World by agreeing not to resort to war. Second, to deal openly with each other, not by secret treaties. Third, to improve international law. Fourth, to co-operate in all matters of common concern.

3. Does it presume to end war?

A. No more than any government can end crime. It claims to reduce the liability of war.

4. What will be done to any nation that makes war?

A. It will be boycotted and otherwise penalized.

5. How else will the probability of war be lessened?

A. By voluntary, mutual and proportionate disarmament; by exchanging military information, by providing for arbitration, by protecting each nation's territorial integrity and by educating public opinion to see the folly of war.

6. What else does the League propose to do for Mankind?

A. (1) Secure fair treatment for labor,
(2) suppress the White Slave Traffic, the sale of dangerous Drugs, and the traffic in War Munitions,
(3) control and prevent Disease,
(4) promote the work of the Red Cross, and
(5) establish International Bureaus for other Causes that concern the human race.

7. Who are to be Charter Members of the League?

A. The United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Eucador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay and the following states which are invited to accede to the covenant: Argentine Republic, Chili, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

8. What other nations may join?

A. Any self-governing State which will agree to the rules of the League, provided the League accepts it.

9. What Agencies will the League have?

A. (1) An Assembly, composed of representatives of all the member Nations,
(2) a Council of Nine,
(3) a Secretary-General,
(4) a Mandatary Commission, to look after colonies, etc.,
(5) a Permanent Commission, for military questions,
(6) various International Bureaus; such as the Postal Union, etc.,
(7) Mandataries.

10. What is a Mandatary?

A. Some one nation designated by the League to attend to the welfare of "backward peoples residing in colonies of the Central Empires, or in territories taken from them." This is to be a "sacred trust," and in selecting a mandatary the wishes of the people of the area in question shall be the principal consideration.

11. Does the League mean a Supernation?

A. No. It interferes in no way with any Nation's Sovereignty, except to limit its power to attack other nations.

12. Can any Nation withdraw when it wishes?

A. Yes. The League is Advisory and Co-operative, not coercive.

13. Does the League put Peace above Justice and National Honor?

A. No. It puts Reason before Violence.

14. Does not the League take away the Constitutional right of Congress to declare war?

A. No. The League can advise war; Congress alone can Declare war.

15. Does it destroy the Monroe Doctrine?

A. Exactly the contrary. For the first time in history the other nations recognize the Monroe Doctrine; and extend it to all the world.

16. Does it not interfere with Treaty Making Powers of the United States?

A. No. It is a Treaty. We can make any Treaty we please.

17. Would we have had the Great War if we had had this League?

A. No. That War cost the world over 7,000,000 lives and 200,000,000,000 dollars.

18. Of what importance is the League?

A. It is the greatest deed of mankind in the history of the world.

19. Has not anyone a right to object to the League?

A. Yes. This is a free country. Anyone has a right to any opinion he chooses.

20. Why is the League so bitterly opposed by a few?

A. Because, unfortunately, any Treaty or League must be made by the President, and a President is chosen by a political party and many members of the opposite Party think they must decry whatever he does.

DR. L. C HESS

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Nominations by Certificate

In accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons having fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us for these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessary to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate for nomination will be issued to them according to law, being certified as the candidates of the Democratic Party:

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
LEWIN W. WICKES
OF KENT COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
ALBERT C. RITCHIE
OF BALTIMORE CITY

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
THOMAS J. KEATING
OF QUEEN ANNES COUNTY

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
E. BROOKE LEE
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF MARYLAND
CALEB C. MAGRUDER
OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

FOR STATE SENATE
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES
ELSWORTH C. BOWERS
CARSON W. HARRIS

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY
S. SCOTT BECK

FOR TREASURER OF KENT COUNTY
MERRICK CLEMENTS

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
NICHOLAS V. WALTERS
ARTHUR BRICE

FOR JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT
EDWARD A. SCOTT
HENRY THOMPSON
WILLIAM K. HUDSON

FOR STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
JOHN H. HARMAN
ROBERT MOFFETT
HARRY DAVIS

FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION
ALBERT B. GROVES
FRED H. DAVIS
JOHN A. SMITH

By order—
C. FRANK CROW, President;
GEORGE R. RASIN,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
J. N. WHEATLEY, Clerk. Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

Nominations by Certificate

In accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1912, the following persons having fully complied with the law by filing certificates for nomination with the Supervisors of Elections, and there being no opposition before us to these candidates, and no contesting candidates for the offices for which they desire to be nominated, it will not be necessary to vote for them in the Primary Election, and a certificate of nomination will be issued to them according to law, being certified as the candidates of the Republican Party:

FOR CHIEF JUDGE OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FRED R. OWENS
OF CAROLINE COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
HARRY W. NICE
OF BALTIMORE CITY

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
WALTER WRIGHT WOODCOCK
OF WICOMICO COUNTY

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND
WM. L. MARCEY
OF ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY OF KENT COUNTY
SIDNEY P. TOWNSHEND

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES
RALPH P. WILLIAMS
HERBERT A. URIE

FOR TREASURER OF KENT COUNTY
JAMES A. NICKERSON

FOR SHERIFF OF KENT COUNTY
EDGAR T. STEVENS

FOR JUDGES OF THE ORPHANS' COURT
CORNELIUS G. HADAWAY
M. WILBUR THOMAS

FOR DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION
JAMES B. WILLSON

By order—
C. FRANK CROW, President;
GEORGE R. RASIN,
JOHN C. DAV
J. N. WHEATLEY, Clerk. Supervisors of Election nt County.

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