PROCLAMATION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State, 1922

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1922, five Acts were passed, proposing additions and amendments to the Constitution of the State, to-wit; Chapter 7, proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 3, title, "Legislative Department"; Chapter 20, proposing an amendment to Section 4 of Article 3, title, "Legislative Department"; Chapter 141, proposing an amendment to Section 1 of Article 6, title "Treasury Department"; Chapter 227, proposing an additional Article to the Constitution, to be known as Article XVII thereof, title, "Quadrennial Elections"; and Chapter 275, proposing an amendment to Section 10 of Article 15, title "Miscellaneous"; and which said five Acts are in the words and figures following, to-wit:

CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 2 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," increasing the number of legislative districts of Baltimore City, 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 Section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 2 of Article III 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 2 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

"The City of Baltimore shall be divided into six 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 of law in the State, shall be entitled to one Senator who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the said legislative districts of Baltimore City and of the State of the State, respectively, and shall serve for four years from the date of his election, subject to the classification of Senators hereafter provided for.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing 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.

Approved March 1, 1922.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 4 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the representation of the City of Baltimore in the House of Delegates; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the 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 III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, "Legislative Department," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 4 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

"As soon as may be, after the taking and publishing of the National Census of and after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates to be made on the following basis, viz: Each of the several counties of this 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 shall be entitled to three delegates; every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty-two thousand souls, shall be entitled to four delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand and less than forty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five delegates; and every county having a population of forty-five thousand souls and upwards shall be entitled to six delegates and no more; and each of the six legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county is or may be entitled under the aforesaid apportionment, and the General Assembly shall have the power to provide by law from time to time, for altering and fixing 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. In case the General Assembly, at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-two, fails to fix the boundaries of the six legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, the Board of Supervisors of Elections of said City shall fix the boundaries of the six legislative districts, subject to the limitations contained herein, and shall give adequate notice of the same; and the boundaries so fixed shall remain until altered or changed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing 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.

Approved March 1, 1922.

CHAPTER 141.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 1 of Article 6, title "Treasury Department," of the Constitution of Maryland, prescribing the salary of the Comptroller and the terms of office of the Comptroller and the Treasurer; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the 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 be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 6, title "Treasury Department," of the Constitution of Maryland, the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 1 of Article 6 of the Constitution.

"Section 1. There shall be a Treasury Department, consisting of a Comptroller chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at each general election at which a Governor is chosen, who shall receive such salary as may be fixed by law; and a Treasurer, to be appointed by the two Houses of the Legislature, at each regular session thereof, in which begins the term of the Governor, on joint ballot, who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and the terms of office of the said Comptroller and Treasurer shall be for four years, and until their successors shall qualify; and neither of the said officers shall be allowed, or receive any fees, commissions or perquisites of any kind in addition to his salary for the performance of any duty or services whatsoever. In case of a vacancy in either of the offices by death or otherwise, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill such vacancy by appointment, to continue until another election or a choice by the Legislature, as the case may be, and until the qualification of the successor. The Comptroller and the Treasurer shall keep their offices at the seat of government, and shall take such oath, and enter into such bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties as are now, or may hereafter be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall at the next ensuing general election for members of Congress, to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection in conformity with the directions contained in Article XIV 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 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, and further proceedings had in accordance with Article 14 of the Constitution.

Approved April 13, 1922.

CHAPTER 227.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland by adding thereto a new Article to be numbered "Article XVII," entitled "Quadrennial Elections," the same providing that all State officers, except judges and all county officers elected by qualified voters shall be elected in every fourth year for terms of four years; and adjusting terms of State and county appointive officers; and providing that all provisions of the Constitution inconsistent with the provisions of this Article be repealed to the extent of such inconsistency; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, three-fifths of all the members of the two Houses concurring, That the following new Article to be numbered "Article XVII," title "Quadrennial Elections," be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become a part of said Constitution, and to be numbered and titled as aforesaid.

ARTICLE XVII.

Quadrennial Elections.

Section 1. All State officers elected by qualified voters (except judges of the Circuit Courts of the several circuits, the member of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore City, and members of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City), and all county officers elected by qualified voters, shall hold office for terms of four years, and until their successors shall qualify.

Section 2. Elections by qualified voters for State and county officers shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six, and on the same day in every fourth year thereafter.

Section 3. Members of the House of Delegates and all other State and county officers elected by the qualified voters at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three, for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at two years, shall hold office for terms of three years; the Governor, Attorney General, members of the State Senate and all other State and county officers elected by the qualified voters at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three, for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at four years, shall hold office for terms of three years; Registers of Wills, Clerks of Courts and all other State and county officers elected by qualified voters at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-three, for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at six years, shall hold office for terms of three years; and all such State and county officers elected by qualified voters thereafter shall hold office for terms of four years.

Section 4. All officers to be appointed by the Governor under existing provisions of law in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-four for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at four years, shall hold office for terms of three years; all officers so appointed for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at four years, shall hold office for terms of three years; all officers so appointed for terms of office heretofore fixed by law at six years, shall hold office for terms of five years, and thereafter appointments by the Governor shall be for the terms heretofore fixed by law, unless otherwise duly changed by law. All officers appointed by County Commissioners after the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, for terms of office of two, four or six years, shall hold office for terms of three years; and thereafter appointment by the County Commissioners shall be for terms of four years, unless otherwise duly changed by law.

Section 5. The terms of all State and county officers heretofore elected by qualified voters, and whose successors would not be elected until the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, shall be increased by one year, and their successors shall be elected for the regular term at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-six. The terms of all State and county officers heretofore elected by qualified voters, and whose successors would not be elected until the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall remain unchanged; their successors shall be elected for a term of three years at the elections to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, but shall not take office until the expiration of the full term for which their predecessors have been elected; and their successors shall be elected for the regular term at the election to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, nineteen hundred and thirty. Nothing herein shall affect the terms of any judge of the Circuit Court of the several circuits, the member of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore City or any member of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; if the term of any such judge shall expire in a year in which no election for members of the General Assembly is held, the Governor shall appoint, a person duly qualified to fill said office, who shall hold the same until the next general election for members of the General Assembly, when a successor shall be elected for the term elsewhere provided. The terms of all State and county officers heretofore appointed for terms which will not expire until during the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven or nineteen hundred and twenty-eight shall be reduced by one year, and their successors shall be appointed for the terms now provided by law in the years nineteen hundred and twenty-four, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, nineteen hundred and twenty-six or nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, respectively. In the event that the term of any officer appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate shall expire in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five or twenty-six, the Governor shall have power to appoint a successor, who shall serve for the full term subject to confirmation by the Senate at the regular session to be held under this Article in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Section 6. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Wednesday of January nineteen hundred and twenty-four, for a regular session, and shall not meet again for a regular session until the first Wednesday of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and the General Assembly shall meet on the same day in every second year thereafter and at no other time, unless convened by proclamation of the Governor.

Section 7. The term of the Treasurer elected by the General Assembly at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-four shall be three years. Thereafter the term shall be the same as elsewhere provided.

Section 8. The terms of the Members of the Board of Supervisors of Elections of Baltimore City and of the several counties shall commence on the first Monday of June next ensuing their appointment.

Section 9. The vote to be held under the provisions of Section 2 of Article XIV of the Constitution for the purpose of taking the sense of the people in regard to calling a Constitution Convention shall be held at the general election in the year nineteen hundred and thirty, and every twenty years thereafter.

Section 10. The Governor shall submit three budgets to the General Assembly at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-four, in accordance with the provisions of Section 52 of Article III of the Constitution, for the three fiscal years beginning October first, nineteen hundred and twenty-four, and ending September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and two budgets to the General Assembly at the regular session of nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and thereafter as now provided by said section.

Section 11. The purpose of this Article is to reduce the number of elections, by providing that all State and county elections shall be held only in every fourth year and at the time now provided by law for holding congressional elections; and to bring the terms of appointive officers into harmony with the changes affected in the time of the beginning of the terms of elective officers; and the administrative and judicial officers of the State shall construe the provisions of this Article so as to effectuate that purpose. For the purpose of this Article only the word "officers" shall be construed to include those holding positions and other places of employment in the State and county governments whose terms are fixed by law, but it shall not include any appointments made by the Board of Public Works, nor appointments by the Governor for terms of three years.

Section 12. The General Assembly, at the regular session in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-four, shall make such changes in the primary and general election laws, and otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Article. There shall be no election for State or county officers in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

Section 13. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Article and any of the other provisions of the Constitution, the provisions of this Article shall prevail, and all other provisions shall be repealed or abrogated to the extent of such inconsistency.

Sec. 2—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing 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 following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR FEWER ELECTIONS."

"This amendment provides that all State officers, except judges, and all county officers elected by qualified voters shall be elected in every fourth year for terms of four years beginning with the election in November, nineteen hundred and twenty-six. The terms of State and county officers to be elected in nineteen hundred and twenty-three are reduced to three years, and the terms of other elective officers are increased or reduced, as necessary, so that their successors may be elected in nineteen hundred and twenty-six. Terms of officers appointed by the Governor and by County Commissioners are adjusted in harmony with the terms of the officials to whom they are appointed. The General Assembly shall meet in nineteen hundred and twenty-four for a regular session, and again in nineteen hundred and twenty-seven and every two years thereafter. Other provisions of the Constitution and of the Laws are adjusted to harmonize with the above changes"; and the words "For Fewer Elections Amendment" and "Against Fewer Elections 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.

Approved April 13, 1922.

CHAPTER 275.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 10 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Miscellaneous," providing that words or phrases used in creating public offices and positions shall be construed to include the feminine gender; and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the 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 10 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Miscellaneous," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State as herein provided, to become Section 10 of Article XV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland:

Section 10. Any officer elected or appointed in pursuance of the provision of this Constitution, may qualify, either according to the existing provisions of law in relation to officers under the present Constitution, or before the Governor of the State, or before any Clerk of any Court of Record in any part of the State; but in case an officer shall qualify out of the County in which he resides, an official copy of his oath shall be filed and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the County in which he may reside, or in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the City of Baltimore, if he shall reside therein. All words or phrases under the Constitution and laws of this State, which denote the masculine gender shall be construed to include the feminine gender, unless the contrary intention is specifically expressed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That said aforegoing 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.

Approved April 13, 1922.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ALBERT C. RITCHIE, GOVERNOR 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 7, 20, 141, 227 and 275 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1922, 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 election to be held in the State of Maryland, on Tuesday, November 7th, 1922, at which said election the said proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State shall be submitted in the form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two.

GREAT SEAL

ALBERT C. RITCHIE.

By the Governor:

PHILIP B. PERLMAN,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON LETTER

By Wallace Bassford.

Special News Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—There is food for thought in the statement made by the President in his message vetoing the bonus bill to the effect that there will be a deficiency in the revenues during the present fiscal year of 672 millions. The Democrats have insisted for weary months that the economy claims of the Republicans were unfounded in fact and that the Government was spending more money than was coming in, and that a private business conducted on such a basis would be considered to be very badly run. Any level headed business man facing such a situation would try desperately to either increase income or cut down expenses. But the Republican administration, in fullest and unrestricted control of all branches of the Government, is doing neither. The Wall Street Journal which surely knows a good deal about finance, takes the position that the Congress does not understand that increases in tax rates above certain points usually reduce the volume of money obtained through that taxation. In nothing is this so apparent as in tariff taxation. The Underwood law, with its moderate rates, brought in almost 400 millions per year; the rates permitted a reasonable amount of importation of manufactured articles, yet not enough to seriously compete with the American made goods. The importations had the salutary effect of restraining the American manufacturer from profiteering off the home market. But quite the opposite is true of the Fordney law, in which a multitude of rates are so high as to prohibit or greatly reduce importations; in many important cases (such as aluminum ware, entirely controlled in America by Secretary Mellon's companies) the rate is practically prohibitive. Mellon now has a monopoly of the American market and can advance rates on every article made of aluminum in the United States. With aluminum wares shut out, no revenue can be collected at the port of entry on that important item. In the cases of wool, there is a difference; this country cannot produce enough for the home supply, hence much will enter regardless of the duty, but the duty will cause an increase in the price of every article into which it enters or is even claimed to enter. The net result of the heavy rate increases on most articles will be a decided drop in the revenue obtained by the Treasury, a pronounced increase in the cost to the consumer of every article the importation of which is thus further restricted, and the necessity for the people to pay yet other taxes to make up for those lost through the failure of European goods to enter our custom houses. Already there are hints thrown out of the necessity of laying additional taxation to meet the deficit now piling up—amounting to about $34 for each head of a family in the land. Of course, the burden falls heaviest on the larger families and those who like to buy the better class of goods.

For three and a half years the Republicans have absolutely controlled the Congress and for ninete n months have had all branches of the Government. The war ended almost four years ago; all war expenses have ended excepting interests on bonds, the care of the injured soldiers and the widows and orphans, and certain other smaller items. After deducting all of these, it is found that the present administration is spending more than twice as much per annum as the Wilson administration was using just before the world war began. The full figures can be obtained from the recent very able speech of Senator Simmons in the Senate. For more than a year every Republican who made a speech on the subject has loudly claimed that the administration was saving money and cutting appropriations. They have used every system of juggling known to financial sharpers and three-card-monte men, but in the end the President himself, faced by the fear of the bonus adding fresh embarrassments to the Treasury, has had to admit that all their claims were false. In the necessity of giving a clinching reason why the bonus should not be paid he admits that the expenses of the Government in the present fiscal year (from midnight of June 30, 1922, to midnight of June 30, 1923) are running two-thirds of a billion ahead of the income of the Treasury. It has not been a month since Republican leaders in Congress were vociferating loudly about saving 75 millions per month; only a few months ago General Dawes listed hundreds of items as "savings" most of which were unexpended balances of appropriations, some of them 18 or 20 years old. But all were listed as "sayed this year". One was an old unspent balance left after digging the Panama Canal; another was the sum of $5,000 voted 16 years ago to the widow of a New England Senator; she was rich and would not accept it, so it remained in the Treasury. It is now claimed as one of the "economies" of the Harding administration. A few years of such "economy" would put Uncle Sam in the hands of the

Guest Out With Facts In Case

He Always Suffered, No Matter What He Ate, Says Baltimore Citizen.

"I believe in helping the other fellow and I want everybody who suffers to know what that wonderful medicine did for me," said William F. Guest, of 2011 Wilkens Ave., Baltimore, Md.

"For about a year indigestion and stomach trouble had me in a bad fix. No matter what I ate, I always suffered afterwards. Why, if I even ate a slice of bread, it would give me trouble. Sometimes gas and bloating would pain me terribly and make my heart beat like a hammer. Pains in my hip made me suffer a whole lot, too, and I was so nervous I would jump and the least noise. At night I would rol and toss for hours, and I was just so run down and sluggish that I never had any pep or energy.

"Tanlac simply did wonders for me. Why, my appetite and digestion are excellent now, that pain in my hip has left me, my nerves are steady, I sleep like a log and just feel fine all the time. There's nothing like Tanlac for such troubles as I had."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Sheriff.

A Washington tailor named Freeny recently advertised that he had made heavy purchases of cloth from which he could make suits at much lower prices than if he had waited until after the new tariff bill became effective, claiming that the new law would place a heavy burden on all wearers of wool in the United States. Congresman Nick Longworth, who married Teddy Roosevelt's daughter and who is one of the numerous rich men on the Ways and Means Committee, at once attacked Mr. Freeny's statement. Now Mr. Freeny comes back with a full page advertisement printing a letter from the president of the Carded Woolen Manufacturers' Association, admitting the truth of his statament, and showing how Longworth juggled figures. The latter is silent.

BIG ROAD-BUILDING PROGRAM AHEAD

Fifteen to twenty years of building good roads lie ahead of the United States. Under the progam which the country has adopted there will be built, during that time 180,000 miles of improved highways which will constituite the Federal-aid highway system and an equal or greater mileage of State and local roads. When the great job is done, the transportation facilites of the country will far exceed those of any other nation, past or present, in the world. The highways of the ancient Romans, whose fame has come down through the centuries, will pale by comparison.

Details of this vast road-building program are to be placed before the Highway Education Board at its conference in Washington, October 26 to 28, inclusive, by State Highway Engineers and officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, to whom has been entrusted the work of planning and supervising the construction of Federal-aid highways. The plan will be presented to enable the Board to proceed authoritatively with its work of devising aids for schools and colleges to which road-builders of the country are turning for competent highway engineers.

Officials of the bureau place the aggregate cost of the Federal-aid program alone at about $3,000,000,000, spread over the twenty-year period. They base this estimate on an average cost of $17,000 per mile. The average cost, in turn, takes into consideration all classes of improved roadways from the cheapest to the most expensive types. Approximately one-third of the proposed system, or 60,000 miles of improved highways, already are either built or building.

The program is a new one. Up to comparatively recent years, road-building in the United States had been conducted without special regard to a national system. Highways had been constructed where needed without considering whether they would link up in the most effective manner with the whole network of roads to be spread over the Nation. Engineers had sought more to meet immediate and local demands than the broader requirements of the States and nation.

The present Federal-aid road-building program, officials of the bureau state, will contemplate the construction of only such roads as fit into the national program and contribute to the national system. At the same time the roads will be so selected as to serve the most important local requirements. With marked modifications, the system adopted in building the railways of the country, will be borne in mind in the construction of the country's new highways. There will be main lines of highway communicaton between centers and thousands of miles of feeder roads, reaching back into the more sparsely settled regions and into the rich agricultural sections, to top areas whose population and products will flow over the new system.

New roads will be planned and built—thousands of miles of them—where they will fit in most advantageously with the entire program. The bureau is continuing its research work into most efficient methods of road-building, including the character and wearing power of materials, resisting qualities of varying subsoils, etc., and has amassed a considerable store of valuable information all of which will be available for the highway engineer of to-morrow, whom the Board is seeing to have educated in practical and modern methods.

HELD AT BELAIR FOR BIGAMY

Joseph Sitzberger, of Lewistown, was arrested Tuesday, October 3, at Taneytown, and was later taken to Belair to answer the charge of bigamy which has been made against him. State's Attorney W. Worthington Hopkins, of Harford county, has been on the lookout for him for some time and only recently learned of his whereabouts.

Sitzberger was accompanied to Belaid by his counsel, Edward O. Weant. He was taken before Justice Lewis J. Willams and waived a hearing. He was released under a $500 cash bond for the action of November grand jury.

It is alleged that he was married in Elton September 24, 1919, to a Miss Swabbed, under 14 years of age, who gave her age as 18. Sitzberger gave his age as 24, when he is said to be 33. He deserted this wife, it is alleged, and in 1921 married a Miss Reynolds, 15 years old, of Recordville, to whom a child was born in July last. Mr. Hopkins has information that Sitzberger was prosecuted on February 22, 1921, for desertino, and on March 12, 1921, he was ordered by court to pay $2 a week maintenance. The same day charges were laid against him for pointing a pistol and for attempting to pass a bogus check. On these charges sentence was suspended. Sitzberger is emlpoyed by Harold Merrick, of Lewistown, who is engaged in the fertilizer business.

Severe Indigestion

"I had very severe attacks of indigestion," writes Mr. M. H. Wade, a farmer, of R. F. D. 1, Weir, Miss. "I would suffer for months at a time. All I dared eat was a little bread and butter. . . consequently I suffered from weakness. I would try to eat, then the terrible suffering in my stomach! I took medicines, but did not get any better. The druggist recommended

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

and I decided to try it, for, as I say, I had tried others for two or more years without any improvement in my health. I soon found the Black-Draught was acting on my liver and easing the terrible pain.

"In two or three weeks, I found I could go back to eating. I only weighed 123. Now I weigh 147—eat anything I want to, and by taking Black-Draught I do not suffer."

Have you tried Thedford's Black-Draught? If not, do so today.

Over 8 million packages sold, a year. At dealers'

E 96

After you eat—always take

EATONIC

FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Instantly relieves Heartburn, Bloated Gassy Feeling, Stops indigestion, food souring, repeating, and all the many miseries caused by

Acid-Stomach

EATONIC is the best remedy. Tens of thousands wonderfully benefited. Positively guaranteed to please or we will refund money. Call and get a big box today. You will see.

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Shaw Drug Co., - Main & John Sts.

J. S. Myers J. E. Myers

Dentists

73 E. Main St., Westminster, Md.

Nitrous Oxide & Oxygen X-Ray

Lady Attendants.

Phone 162. Jan. 21, 1921.

BLUE MONDAY COMES ONCE A WEEK UNLESS IT IS IN A DELCO-LIGHT HOME.

A BANKING INSTITUTION FOR THE PEOPLE

Visitors visiting this Institution have often remarked as to the number of accounts we have in our Saving Department.

We take this as evidence that this Institution is popular with the people.

We pay 4 Per Cent. on Saving Accounts.

and interest is compounded semi-annually.

We Pay 4 Per Cent. on Certificates of Deposit.

ON ACTIVE OR CHECKING ACCOUNTS WE PAY 3 PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES ON SUMS OVER $500.00, AND INTEREST AS CREDITED EVERY MONTH.

Will be glad to have you call and discuss the question of saving with you and will appreciate your account, whether large or small.

WESTMINSTER DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY

Capital $100,000.00.

Surplus and Undivided Profits $188,000.00.

CHAS. E. NICODEMUS, Pres.; FRANCIS NEAL PARKE, Vice-Pres.; N. H. BAUMGARTNER, Sec. and Treas.

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Hot Water and Steam Heat

The Quaker Steel Pipeless Furnace installed under a guarantee to be absolutely Gas and Dust proof.

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"SAFETY FOR SAVINGS"

"Safety for Savings" is the slogan of a Bank that has been highly successful in inducing people to save.

Safety is, of course, and should be the first consideration in choosing a place for your savings.

No Bank has a monopoly on safety, but we do claim to be AS SAFE AS THE SAFEST, and you will find safety---100% safety---for your savings with us.

You will also find courteous and considerate treatment. Furthermore, we pay 4% interest on savings balances.

The Sykesville National Bank

Sykesville, Md.