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:

CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 1 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 compact 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 any law in this 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 voters of the State, respectively, and who 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 the 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, 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 the City of Baltimore, under the authority of this State, under the authority of this State, an apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates shall 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-four 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 Legislative districts of the City of Baltimore shall be entitled to the number of delegates to which the largest county in this State is now 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 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 such 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 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 the 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, 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 hereby is proposed as an amendment to Section 1 of Article 6, "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 the 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 the 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 in 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 members 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 by 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 the 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. 9.—The President says the election of a Democratic House this fall would be a calamity. In the judgment of the Democratic leaders of the House and Senate this is correct—to a certain degree. It would undoubtedly be a calamity to the President, to the Republican party, and to the special interests which dominate the administration for their own gain; it would be such a calamity as befell Taft in 1910, when the Democrats took possession of Congress and put squarely up to Taft a splendid program of progressive legislation. They put a stop to his favors to corporate greed and laid the foundation for the great Democratic victory of 1912, which itself was followed by the greatest era of prosperity ever known since the "seven years of plenty" described in the Bible. To the people, suffering under war taxes four years after the conclusion of the war and now handed a new high tariff law, it would be a blessed relief, as it would be to the Treasury, facing a deficit which even the President says will reach 762 millions. But the Republicans are not only very apprehensive that there will be a Democratic House elected, as shown by the fear voiced by the President, but they anticipate the reelection of the Republican majority in the Senate—a loss so great that they expect the Democrats, by joining hands with the Progressive-Farm Bloc Republicans, to be able to control legislation in that body. They can see the loss of Frelinghuysen in New Jersey, Calder in New York, the Iowa seat for which they have nominated Brookhart, a Socialist, Townsend in Michigan, probably Lodge in Massachusetts, and others. On the other hand, the Democrats are expected to retain the seats of Reed of Missouri and Pomerene of Ohio, two of the most valuable Democratic fighters in the Senate.

It has long been a proverb that "chickens come home to roost." In the case of the Fordney tariff law it might be more appropriate to call them buzzards, for they are birds of ill-omen. They are already coming. The Fordney law puts a greatly increased tax on sugar coming in from Cuba, a thing which increases the price of the commodity to every American user, but lessens Cuba's market for her principal product. Naturally the Cubans are indignant and in a bad frame of mind; like the remainder of humanity, their most sensitive nerves are those which extend to the pocketbook. They are retaliating by placing a tax of 100 per cent on all American shoes entering the country—the result is simply stated—no American shoes will enter. This means the cutting off of about $14,000,000 worth of shoes each year, affecting the shoe business, factory employees, and even the tanner and producer of hides. Does any one think that the remainder of the countries of the world will witness this performance on the part of Cuba and not take similar steps? They are all hit by our tariff law and it is only natural that they should retaliate. They will do what any of us would do as individuals they will buy from those who buy from them, they will decline to purchase the wares of those countries which shut out their products by high tariff walls like the Fordney law. Their best method of doing this is by fighting us with our own weapons—retaliatory tariffs. Does anyone suppose that England, France, Italy, Japan, will hesitate to do the thing which our best friend among the nations has just done? Cuba owes her national existence to the United States, yet she has no hesitancy in fighting back. Just the other day Senator Caraway returned from Europe with the observation that they are all antagonistic to us. No one doubts this, for too many evidences of its truth have appeared in the press. If Cuba can cut deeply into our sales of one product by one tariff rate, what can all the countries of Europe do to us in their wrath? Already the great trade which filled thousands of ships under the late Democratic administration has dwindled to less than half of what it was three years ago, hundreds of great steel vessels are swinging idly at their chains, hundreds of wooden vessels new and capable, have been sold for less than one per cent of their cost with the proviso that they must be broken up to prevent their sailing in competition with the vessels of the shipping trust. These are some of the buzzards that are coming home to roost on Uncle Sam's high tariff fence:

"First a speck and then a vulture,
Till the air is thick with pinions."

These are the first of the hastening ill of Republicanism—tariff wars, idle ships, Treasury deficiencies.

Democrats everywhere will be glad to hear that the word comes to Washington that Champ Clark's old district is going to be redeemed by his brilliant young parliamentary expert, Cannon. He will come to Congress rarely and splendidly equipped for the job, having had more than ten years qualifying experience around Congress. He will possess an unusual equipment—farmer, lawyer, school teacher, parliamentarian. It was he who re-wrote and brought down to date the eight great volumes on parliamentary law left as a heritage from the late Asher Hinds. Speaker Clark always said that a man had to learn to be a Congressman, just as one has to learn to be a doctor, a farmer or a lawyer. If so, Cannon has taken the course and a post-graduate course on top of it. The fact is that constituencies should select their Congressman like they would select their road engineer or their county agent—on ability to put the job over in good shape.

WILL MARKET EGGS IMMEDIATELY.

The Co-operative Egg-marketing Unit No. 1, of the Maryland State Poultry Association, Inc., which will operate in Carroll and Frederick counties is prepared to immediately put eggs on the markets of Baltimore, Washington and New York as fast as the members sign up and pay their first $10 in to the working fund. Cases cartons and garding, candling and packing facilities are ready waiting for the inauguration of actual marketing operations The following bulletin has been issued by the management.

Marketing Unit No. 1 will be ready to at once to handle eggs through Temporary Pools. An outlet has been established in Baltimore for all Brown and Mixed Eggs. They will be candled, graded and packed in cartons and their sale will show a very liberal profit to the producer over local prices. Arrangements are now being made to handle White Hennery eggs in New York. A full report of plans will be made at a meeting to be held in Westminster, Saturday, October 14, at 8 p. m., Firemen's Hall. Other meetings; Sykesville, Monday, October 16th, at 8 p. m.; Union Mills, Friday, October 20th, 8 p. m.

The Temporary Pools will be in the nature of experiments. The Unit will guarantee members the regular market price and will return him all profits less actual cost of handling. In this way every member can find out exactly what he can expect when the larger scheme is put into operation. In other words he will only have to put up this first $10 to immediately reap benefits.

It is necessary that you at once pay into the treasury of Marketing Unit No. 1 the first $10 and also into the treasury of the State Association $2 membership dues if you have not already done so. You will then be issued a certificate of membership in Marketing Unit No. 1 and we can do business with you.

As Temporary Pools are formed and arrangements can be made the Unit will take over the handling of your eggs Remember, first come, first served The certificate of membership in the Unit will bear a number and members holding the lower numbers will have preference over others in cases where there is any qustion as to who shall be served first.

We particularly urge upon the farmer the necessity of joining this movement immediately. We have a magnificent opportunity to show him a profit at once. There is no reason in the world why our farmers should not be receiving top prices for their eggs. They will have to learn better production methods, but as poultry is the best paying farm enterprise, and always will be, his dealings with Marketing Unit No. 1 will show him the way to improvement in his flock conditions. In the mean time the Unit will take his eggs and handle them in such a manner that he will receive, at once, good interest on his $10 investment.

BEWITCHED THE BUCKS.

About the time of the Mexican War, in a lite clearing, not far from the source of Piney Run, stood a primitive log cabin, in which lived alone an old woman named Nancy Israel, who was familiarly known as the "Swamp Witch" by the people of the neighborhood.

It was believed by the over credulous people that she possessed supernatural power, could propel her body through the atmosphere astride a broom stick, place spells upon people whom she disliked and do various other astounding and mystifying stunts. Her cabin stood in sight of the Liberty Road, near the foot of a steep hill, locally known as "Delilah's Backbone," and woe be too any teamster who had in any way incurred the enmity of the witch; for whether his wagon was loaded or empty, he would surely stall at the hill and remain there until it suited the good pleasure of Miss Nancy to allow him to proceed. One of the witches nearest neighbors took a great pride in rearing ducks of which she had a very large number in fine condition; but alas in an unguarded moment she in some way offended the old hag; who one morning, so the story goes, went to her neighbor's residence, said a few words in a mysterious jargon to the ducks and the whole flock immediately took wing, flew eastward down Piney Run and never returned.

A number of years after the demise of the old witch, a farmer in the vicinity cut a very large white oak tree that stood not many hundred yards from the site of her cabin. This tree was about three feet in diameter at the stump, and absolutely without limbs for fifty feet perpendicularly when it forked into two nearly parallel divsions.

Notwithstanding this fact, securely imbedded in the fork was found a large package of needles in a fairly good state of preservation.

The little clearing in which the witch's cabin stood, now in a state of cultivation is known as "Israel's Old Field" to the present day

FRANCE NOT CHOICE OF COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

The Baltimore American, Republican, says:

Rockville, Md., Oct. 10.—There is said to be a strong probability that Senator Joseph I. France will not receive the full Republican vote of Montgomery county at next month's election.

Senator France was not the choice of the Republicans of this county for the nomination, the feeling, it is said, among members of the party being pretty general that his Republicanism was not of the type that appealed to them, and there is every indication, it is stated, that many of those who supported Mr. Garrett for the Senatorial nomination would throw their support to Mr. Bruce, the Democratic nominee.

Senator France, however, is, it is believed, sure to receive the support of not a few of what have been termed "rough-neck" Democrats. Whether the number will offset or exceed the Republican defection is problematical.

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Mrs. Mildred Pipkin, of R. F. D. 8, Columbia, Tenn., says: "My experience with Cardui has covered a number of years. Nineteen years ago . . . I got down with weak back. I was run-down and so weak and nervous I had to stay in bed. I read of

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

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Sykesville, Md.