PROCLAMATION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the State, 1920.

Whereas, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1920, two Acts were passed, to-wit: Chapter 319 proposing an amendment to Section 15 of Article III of the Constitution of the State, title "Legislative Department," regulating the compensation of Members of both Houses of the General Assembly; and Chapter 565 proposing an amendment to Section 37 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State, title "Judiciary Department," regulating the pay of Clerks of Courts, and which said Chapters 319 and 565 are in the words and figures following:

CHAPTER 319.

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 15 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the compensation of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, and to provide 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 be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 15 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 15 of Article III, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as in its judgment the public interest may require for a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of three hundred dollars per annum and five dollars per diem for every day he shall attend the session, but not for such days as he may be absent, unless absent on account of sickness or by leave of the House of which he is a member and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by law, not exceeding twenty cents per mile; and the presiding officer of each House shall receive an additional compensation of five dollars per diem. When the General Assembly shall be convinced by proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, and in such case the compensation shall be the same as herein prescribed.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That said aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the next general election for Members of Congress held in this State, be submitted to the legal and qualied voters of the State, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, 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 Fourteen Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved April 9, 1920.

CHAPTER 565.

AN ACT to amend Section 37 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," of the Constitution of this State, and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, (three-fifths of all members of each of the two houses concurring), That the following section be, and the same is, hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 37, of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal qualified voters thereof, as herein provided, said section shall supersede and stand in the place and in stead of Section 37 of said Article 4 of the Constitution of Maryland.

SEC. 37. There shall be a Clerk of each of the said Courts of Baltimore City, except the Supreme Bench, who shall be elected by the legal and qualified voters of said city at the election to be held in said city on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and shall hold his office for six years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, and to be re-eligible thereto, subject to be removed for willful neglect of duty or other misdeamor in office, on conviction in a Court of Law. The salary of each of the said Clerks shall be forty-five hundred dollars a year, payable only out of the fees and receipts collected by the Clerks of said city, and they shall be entitled to no other perquisites or compensation. In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk of any of said Courts, the Judges of said Supreme Bench of Baltimore City shall have power to fill such vacancy until the general election of Delegates to the General Assembly to be held next thereafter, when a Clerk of said Court shall be elected to serve for six years thereafter; and the provisions of this Article in relation to the appointment of Deputies by the Clerks of the Circuit Courts in the counties shall apply to the Clerks of the Courts in Baltimore City.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said foregoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution shall, at the next election for members of Congress to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, nineteen hundred and twenty (1920), be submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State; and at the said election the vote on said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be written or printed the words "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against 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 the said Article 14 of the said Constitution.

Approved April 9, 1920.

Now, therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of the State 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 319 and 565 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1920, 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 general election to be held in the State of Maryland on Tuesday, the 2nd day of November, 1920, at which election the said proposed amendments to the Contitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 23rd day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE

By the Governor:

PHILLIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

From very remote times Leeds has been recognized as a leading market for the sale of every kind of leather. The Leeds leather fairs, established in early days, have for more than a century been one of the most important markets in the world. These fairs continue to be held on the third Wednesday of January, April, July and October in every year, when sellers and buyers from all quarters meet on the leather exchange in the center of the city.

Baltic Sea Leads in Amber.

The principal source of the amber supply is the coast of the Baltic sea, more particularly in the vicinity of Konigsberg. Even in ancient times this district constituted the "Kimberley" of the amber world. At this place amber, which is really a mineralized resin of extinct pine trees, is freely washed up by the sea, especially after a violent storm. The fishermen use nets, with which they trawl the shallow waters.

About Heaven.

There is a well-known story about a child being told that animals don't go to heaven, whereupon she inquired how heaven could flow with milk and honey if there were no cows there to supply the milk. A new variant of this has appeared. A new modern youngster on being told the same thing remarked "Then what's the use of goin' if we have to go the bad place every morning for our milk."—Boston Transcript.

Famous Gargoyles.

Gargoyle is a name given to a projecting spout, so placed that it drains the roof gutter. The modern metal pipes have superseded the use of gargoyles to a great extent. In gothic architecture these long and grotesquely-carved spots have heads of men, beasts or birds in preposterous combination with bodies, paws and wings of monsters. The gargoyles of the cathedral of Notre Dame are particularly famous.

English Conquest of Ireland.

The conquest of Ireland by the English was a gradual process. The first step was taken by Henry II, who is said to have obtained a bull from Pope Hadrian IV, authorizing him to take possession of the country. The Tudors steadily pursued the policy of taking land from the Irish chiefs and giving it to English settlers. The final act of the union was passed and proclaimed on January 1, 1801.

First Real Estate Deal.

According to one authority the first real estate deal in America occurred on May 6, 1626. Peter Minuet purchased the site of the city of New York for the sum of $24 in present United States currency values. This price was 90 cents per 1,000 acres.

White Faces for Brown Women.

The women of the Macua tribe of Africa have a rich brown skin, but ever since they saw the white skin of some Caucasian travelers they have been making a paste which they smear over their faces until it gives them the appearance of wearing a false face.

"Hyphenated Americans."

It is claimed that the term "hyphenated Americans" dates back prior to the year 1876, when John Boyle O'Reilly applied it to a remnant of the old time toryism who were objecting to the nation-wide celebration which took place that year.

The First Lifeboat.

The first lifeboat ever made is still in existence in Yorkshire. It was constructed in 1802 to be used "for saving life in storms or other dangers to ships." A poor shipwright invented it, and parliament voted him $6,000 as a reward.

No Blind Mole.

The mole is not blind, as many persons suppose. Its eyes are hardly larger than a pinhead, and are carefully protected from dust and dirt by means of inclosing hairs.

LAND OF SHOCKS

Tahiti Should Be Accustomed to Earthquakes.

Average of Two a Day for the Last Two Months Is the Record, According to Dispatches — Society Islands All Volcanic.

Two earthquakes a day has been the average for the last few months in Tahiti, newspaper dispatches state. This rocking island is described by H. W. Smith in a bulletin of the National Geographic society, as follows:

"Tahiti, of the Society islands, is one of the most important of the French possessions in the Pacific, with steamship connection to San Francisco and New Zealand.

"The Society islands are of volcanic origin, arising from the low bed of the ocean, which has depths near the islands of 1,500 to 2,000 fathoms, while the highest peak, in the center of the island of Tahiti, reached an altitude of 7,300 feet. On a clear morning the view as the ship approaches the harbor of Papeete is most beautiful, showing deep valleys penetrating from the coast to the mountain peaks of the interior.

"Near Papeete the beautiful Fatauua valley may be visited in an afternoon. For a good part of the way a carriage road leads up the valley, offering changing vistas.

"Why, indeed, should the Tahitian toil? There are great leaves of the wild 'tarto' growing by the roadside; the young leaves are delicious boiled, and the curious stranger will find many other new delicacies of the table—the alligator pear, the baked papya, the Mantis crab, the raw fish, as good as the best oyster, served with Tahitian sauce, and on rare occasions a salad made from the heart of the coconut tree.

"In Tahiti, as well as in most of the South Sea islands, great numbers of coconuts are grown, and, after being dried for copra, are shipped in large quantities to Europe. We were much interested in the different methods of gathering the nuts in various islands. In Tahiti the natives climb the trees with the help of a strip of green, fibrous bark torn off the stem of a hibiscus tree. After knotting the two ends together, the climber slips his feet half through the circle, and, standing with his legs apart, so as to stretch the thong tight, ascends the tree in a series of leaps, with a foot on each side of the trunk.

"A practiced climber will thus mount trees of a very considerable height with a celerity and ease which do not suggest the long practice actually required. On making a trial myself, I found it difficult to climb even so much as a foot from the ground.

"In its fresh, green state the coconut provides a most refreshing drink, but as it grows older the 'milk' hardens and forms the white inner rind with which we are all familiar. This is the celebrated copra and is commercially put to many different uses. In Tahiti it is used for sauces and for coconut oil. One sauce, which was served with fish at a very enjoyable picnic, although compounded of scrapes nut and sea water, was palatable."

Ready for Gabriel.

A negro doughboy who had hit Paris on A. W. O. L. and supplied himself generously with the vin sisters, mingled with stronger waters, woke suddenly in a still befuddled condition in the great urban cemetery of Pere la Chaise, whither his uncertain steps had taken him. To make it worse, there was an air raid going on.

The brother looked around him out of half closed eyes. On every side stretched long rows of white monuments. Sirens shrilled from the city streets. Dazzling beams of white light stabbed the heavens. There could be but one conclusion.

Hastily searching his pockets, he drew forth his remaining possessions—a bottle of vin blanc, a pack of greasy cards, a much worn pair of ivories—and hurled them from him.

"Git gone away f'um me, evidence," he muttered. "Now come on, Mistur Gabriel, I'se ready." — American Legion Weekly.

An Extended Tour.

Just before the St. Mihiel show the Germans blew up an ammunition dump near a company of Yanks. It was reported that there was a large quantity of gas shells in the dump, and as soon as the explosions began the Americans immediately made themselves scarce with great rapidity.

When the danger had passed all started drifting back with the exception of one man who did not appear till the next day.

"Well, where you been?" demanded the top kick, eyeing him coldly.

"Sergeant," replied the other earnestly, "I don't know where I been but I give you my word I been all day gettin' back.—American Legion Weekly.

American Women Have Prettiest Feet.

A well-known French shoe manufacturer states that the shoe is the foundation of a woman's wardrobe. If she is not well shod, it spoils her appearance.

He says that American women have the prettiest feet in the world, and appreciate the value of the low-heeled shoe. For walking, this manufacturer insists the low-heeled shoe is the only one permissible. For wear around the house, he advocates sandals that hold the feet in shape, yet yield sufficiently to allow them to rest.

Making Him Useful.

Mrs. Harrigan—An' does yer husband iver get loaded these Volsted days?

Mrs. Horrigan—He does that.

Mrs.—Harrigan—And what do you do?

Mrs. Horrigan—I go right to wor-rk moppin' the floors.

Mrs. Harrigan—But don't ye notice him at all?

Mrs. Horrigan—I do that. I use him f'r th' mop.—American Legion Weekly.

National Park-*to*-Park Highway

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

NATIONAL Park-to-Park highway! Fix the name in your mind. Then take a look at the map. The two together are an inspiration. You see instantly both the need of the highway and the appropriateness of its name.

This is the Scenic West. It contains twelve national parks. Several hundred thousand Americans from all parts of the country are visiting these national parks at this very moment. Eighty-five per cent of them are traveling in their own automobiles. Many thousands will visit more than one park; other thousands will visit several parks; still other thousands would like to visit all of the parks. These national parks are the people's playgrounds; the people should be able to get to any or all of them easily in their own cars. So all twelve should be connected by good roads—by the National Park-to-Park highway.

This Scenic West is alive this summer with visitors from every nook and cranny of the United States. It is a summer paradise—a land of high mountains, great forests, cold rushing streams, clear lakes, wild flowers, camping grounds, and trout; of everlasting snow on the peaks, bright skies, cool nights; of the primeval wilderness, of scenic roads and of good hotels. There are more national park visitors this summer than there were last summer and last summer Rocky Mountain had 169,492 and Yellowstone 62,261 and Glacier 18,956 and Mount Rainier 55,232 and Yosemite 58,362 and so on around the circle. Every year the people go there to play in greater numbers. Every year the travel by private car increases; in 1917 there were 54,692 and in 1919 there were 97,721. Every year the park-to-park traffic grows larger.

So here's the plan: At this writing—probably half around the 4,000-mile circle from Denver—is an official pathfinder picking out a tentative route. When he has completed the round he will lead an official party around the circle and this official party will fix the official route. Then everybody—states, counties, municipalities and semi-public organizations will get together and fix up the National Park-to-Park highway. Possibly the federal government will also join in the work.

The National Park-to-Park highway project was originated in 1915, the year that tourist travel by private motor first assumed impressive proportions. The next summer a meeting was held in Yellowstone National park and the National Park-to-Park Highway association was formed. Gus Holm's of Cody, Wyo., a national park and good roads enthusiast who had put through the Yellowstone highway, was elected president, L. L. Newton of Wyoming secretary, and Scott Leavitt of Montana treasurer. Director Stephen T. Mather of the national park service was elected "guide, philosopher and friend" of the association. The purpose of the organization is to promote the construction of at least one good highway connecting these twelve national parks in the Scenic West, to increase publicity and to encourage inter-park tourist travel. A number of state branches have been formed. The war interfered with the project. Now the time is ripe for active operations.

June 1 the pathfinder left Washington on his long journey. He is A. L. Westgard. His official title is route director or field representative or something of the kind of the American Automobile association. He has probably had a hand in laying out every one of the many transcontinental routes. He admits having made 18 east and west transcontinental trips and 30 between the Canadian line and Uncle Sam's south boundary. The new secretary of the interior, John Barton Payne, Director Mather and A. G. Batchelder, chairman of the executive committee of the American Automobile association, gave him an official start from the new department of the interior building. On this trip he is also the personal representative of Director Mather.

June 25 Mr. Westgard left Denver on his pathfinding trip, turning to the north and heading first for Rocky Mountain National park, 75 miles northwest of Denver. It will be a busy trip and will probably take the better part of two months. In addition to spying out the land, he will take data for maps to be used by the A. A. A. Also he will arrange for the coming of the official party. With him are Mrs. Westgard and their son James and Mr. Leavitt.

The date of the start of the official party from Denver has been tentatively set for August 25. This party will also turn to the north in order to get through the northern parks before the snow flies. At its start it will be made up something like this: President Holm's and the secretary and treasurer of the National Park-to-Park Highway association; Director Mather of the national park service and other representatives of the federal government; Mr. Westgard, who will be "director-general" of the trip, and other representatives of the A. A. A.; official representative of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and other states; members of various associations and organizations interested in the project, a stenographer, photographer and descriptive writer, and such others as the committee in charge may think desirable.

The official party will probably make a regular "triumphal progress" around the circle. There is much interest all along the line. Meetings will be held at the principal places visited. Local enthusiasts are expected to join the party at many places to the extent of testing the hotel capacity.

Denver is the natural starting place for both the pathfinder and the official party. Here is the lay of the land: The Lincoln highway hits the Rockies a hundred miles north of Denver. The Pikes Peak route lands fifty miles south of Denver. The Santa Fe trail runs a hundred miles south of Denver. From each of these transcontinental highways, which carry the bulk of the national parks tourist traffic, is a cut-off to Denver. Then, starting from Denver to the north the park-to-park motorist arrives in succession at Rocky Mountain, Colorado; Yellowstone, Wyoming; Glacier, Montana; Mount Rainier, Washington; Crater Lake, Oregon; Lassen Volcanic, Yosemite, General Grant and Sequoia, California; Zion, Utah; Grand Canon, Arizona; Mesa Verde, Colorado.

Some day there will be other national parks in this circle. Washington offers the Mount Baker and Yakima projects. Utah wants another national park in the Bryce Canon region, a little north of Zion. The National Park of the Cliff Cities is a New Mexico project of long standing and much merit. Mount Evans, to the south of Denver, is likely to be added to Rocky Mountain. Lake Tahoe wants to join the system. A "Save the Redwoods League" has been organized to promote a Redwoods National park in California.

There are roads now over which this pathfinder trip can be made and all twelve national parks visited. Indeed, Mr. Westgard says he has been over 90 per cent of the route already. These roads are all three kinds—good, bad and indifferent. And there are gaps, some of which are in the process of being filled.

For an example of good roads, take 25 miles of the Big Thompson Canon highway on the way from Denver to Estes park, the east entrance to Rocky Mountain National park. It's a famous road on which $110,000 was expended last winter. Probably there's nothing finer of its kind in the country. Yet Rocky Mountain makes a gap; you can get in by motor on the east, south and west, but you can't get through the park until the Fall River road across the continental divide is finished, possibly this fall.

From Rocky Mountain it's easy traveling straight north to Cheyenne, Wyo., on the Lincoln highway. Here you go northwest on the Yellowstone highway via Casper, Thermopolis and Cody to the east entrance of Yellowstone.

There are 300 miles of automobile highway in Yellowstone, with exits on all four sides of the square. Mr. Westgard will go in at the east and go out at the north. From Gardner he will head north for Glacier in the northwest corner of Montana, up against the Canadian line.

And so it goes all around the 4,000-mile circle—easy traveling here, hard going there and every now and then a gap. There's one of these gaps in Mount Rainier and another in Crater Lake—that is, Mr. Westgard can drive into both, but can't drive through until projected roads are built. He will be lucky if he gets into Lassen Volcanic at all. Congress established this park in 1916, but with its usual hapzard national park policy has appropriated no money for it yet. The roads into the other three California parks are excellent—and more are being built.

From California the Santa Fe trail will take the pathfinder back to Denver, via Zion, Grand Canon and Mesa Verde.

Director Mather of the national park service is an enthusiast. He gets a salary of $4,500 a year and has already spent more than $100,000 on the parks out of his own pocket. And one of his particular national park enthusiasms is this National Park-to-Park highway. Last summer he did over 4,000 miles of pathfinding in his own car. In his 1919 report he has considerable to say on the question of inter-park tourist travel by automobile. Here are some of the things he says:

"The prospects for the establishment of the National Park-to-Park highway as a great system of interstate routes in the West have grown brighter almost daily since the opening of the past touring season. There is now a wide demand for the highway, where prior to this year its importance was seen by relatively few communities, most of which were on direct routes to the national parks, and had unusual opportunities to observe its growing volume of motor travel.

"Many of the sections of any interpark highway system are, of course, so situated as to naturally require no special designation, and in such cases the roads are either being repaired or plans for their improvement are under way. On the other hand, in several states there are numerous routes that might be selected as sections of the system, and it is necessary to choose one or two routes for special attention if the funds available are not to be spread thinly and ineffectively over all such roads.

"I should point out again the fact that some links of any complete park-to-park system of highways may have to be constructed by the federal government without state co-operation. In certain states through which the highway would run most of the land belongs to the federal government. In such cases, particularly where the road would be used principally by motorists en route to the national parks from all parts of the United States, it would seem that the federal government would be under the obligation of defraying the cost of such sections of the interpark system."

Last spring, long before his nomination at Chicago, Senator Harding was in Denver and in an address at a Mile High club luncheon, March 10, he said in part:

"I like the slogan 'See America First.' We ought to link our national parks with the best of motor highways. I shall never be content until I can motor from this beckoning gateway to glorious America, as portrayed in her national parks, over a circuit of our national parks. We are so vast, so varied, so physically beyond compare, that it is good to think of America first and know America first and do the practical things which prosper America first."

ONE SENTENCE WAS ENOUGH

Years Afterward, Victim of Students' Joke Learned Why Ladies Left Him at the Reception.

Rev. Dr. Kroeger, professor of theology in Midland college, Fremont, Neb., was born in India. When he came to this country and entered Midland college some years ago he could speak hardly a word of English. At a dinner in St. Mark's Lutheran church he told an amusing incident of those first days.

"There was a reception and the other boys insisted I must go," he said. "But I made them understand that I could not talk any English and would not be a pleasant guest at the reception. Then they told me I need say only one thing if any of the girls or others tried to talk to me. They taught me the sentence to say and I practiced it diligently during the days before the reception.

"I went. A young woman came up to me and said something in English. Of course, I could not understand, but I said my much-practiced sentence. I was rather pleased when it worked like a charm. She said nothing more and went away—very rapidly.

"Another young lady came and talked to me and again I called my sentence into use with the same instantaneous effect. So I did with others during the evening, until finally a member of the faculty approached and said something. I used my same remark. Instead of going way he became very serious. Then he told me in a language that we both understood what I had been saying to all these people at the reception.

"Those college boys had taught me to say, 'Button up your face.' And to all those charming women who had spoken to me I had said, 'Button up your face,' believing I was telling them I could not talk English."—Omaha Bee.