

producing States to send troops to the mines, Governor Ritchie, alone among them all, declined to send troops to the mines and took the position that the situation should be met by mutual agreement and not by the bayonet. The strike was finally settled by mutual agreement.

Governor Ritchie was elected President of the Maryland State Bar Association for the year 1922-1923.

In September, 1923, Governor Ritchie was renominated without opposition for a second term as Governor, and in November, 1923, was re-elected by a plurality of over 40,000. Maryland has elected her Governors by popular vote since 1838. During all that time no Democratic Governor had ever been renominated, and no Governor of either party had ever been re-elected. Governor Ritchie broke both precedents.

During the first Legislature of his second term, that of 1924, he completed a reduction in the State tax rate of 25 per cent. since 1920, which was without precedent in Maryland since 1867.

Governor Ritchie was one of the delegates at large from Maryland to the Democratic National Convention held in St. Louis in June, 1916, which nominated Woodrow Wilson for his second term, and was also delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention held in San Francisco in June, 1920, and to that held in New York in June, 1924.

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*Secretary of State:* E. BROOKE LEE (Democrat), Silver Spring, Maryland.

Edward Brooke Lee, the eldest son of Blair Lee and Anne Clymer Brooke Lee, was born October 23, 1892.

He lived with his father at Silver Spring, Maryland, attending public and private schools until he was fifteen years old, at which age he entered Pomfret School, Pomfret Center, Connecticut, graduating there in 1912, then entering Princeton University and completing the Freshman year of the Class of 1916. He left Princeton to work in his father's office during the day, his father then being United States Senator from Maryland, and at night attended the law school at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and