

THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Evening Capital.

THE CAPITAL.

is like a letter from home. See that it follows you wherever you go. 30 cts a month by mail.

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE—ESTABLISHED 1727.

AND MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THE EVENING CAPITAL—ESTABLISHED 1884

VOL. LXIII—NO. 36.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT

W. G. GOTT CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION

For City Counsellor—Appeals Directly to the People.

PRIMARIES THURSDAY JUNE 24. Poling Places in Annapolis Open From 3 to 7 P. M.—Mark Your Own Ballot.

Fellow Democrats of Annapolis: The primaries will be held this coming Thursday, June 24, 1915, from 3 to 7 p. m., at the following polling places in Annapolis:

First Ward—At St. Anne's Chapel Room, Prince George street.

Second Ward—Assembly Rooms.

Third Ward—Polling House, Second street.

Fourth Ward—Feldmeyer's Blacksmith Shop, Northwest street.

Persons desiring to vote can secure ballots at the above polling places.

Mark Your Own Ballot.

I have no organized effort backing me for the nomination, but I am relying upon the people themselves for support, and I urge every Democrat, who favors my nomination, to be sure to come out to the primaries and cast his vote for me.

In considering the question of voting in the primaries, remember this is a friendly contest among Democrats, and in this connection call your attention to the following extracts from the Democratic platform, adopted by the Democratic State Convention of 1913:

"We declare that the sole purpose for which the party organization exists is to organize and win the party's battles at the general elections."

"To refrain from designating or proclaiming any candidate or set of candidates in the primaries as representing or being supported by the party organization. It is the sense of this convention that there are no organization candidates of the party until the Democratic voters themselves have selected the nominees at the primaries."

Having voted the Democratic ticket in Annapolis at every National, State, County and City election since the Fall of 1896, I feel that I can be classed as a member in good standing of the Democratic party, and I earnestly solicit the support of every Democrat.

Respectfully,
WINSON G. GOTT,
—Advertisement— j22-2t

Death of Dr. Hazlett

Father of Ensign Hazlett U. S. N. News has been received here of the death of Dr. E. E. Hazlett, of Abilene, Kans., father of Ensign E. E. Hazlett, U. S. N., who died on the train after leaving Annapolis to see his son graduate.

Dr. Hazlett was a prominent physician and surgeon of Abilene, Kans., and he and his son, were here for June Week. The Doctor was taken ill of heart trouble and went under treatment at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore. Becoming improved he left for his home, but expired on the train before reaching there. His son, Ensign Hazlett is a graduate of Class 1915, U. S. Naval Academy.

Beautiful Vivian Martin, in "Old Dutch," Colonial, Wednesday.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Good Business Location on Main Street. Possession July first.

Chas. F. Lee

Real Estate AND Insurance

TELEPHONE 603 m

NEW GRILL ROOM

CARVEL HALL

(Entrance on King George St. Side.)

Special—Lobster, Crab, Oysters and all Sea Food.

OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

Orders Served Outside if Desired. j2m

A. W. SHARPE

Optician

Eye Glasses Fitted—Oculists' Prescriptions Filled—Lenses Duplicated

136 MAIN STREET

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE IS DECLARED VOID

U. S. Supreme Court Knocks Out City Ordinance.

GIVES SWEEPING DECISION.

Restores Franchise to Negroes and Opens Way to Other Southern States.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision so clear and emphatic as to set at rest forever all further attempts to violate the Fifteenth Amendment, declared the Oklahoma law and the Annapolis ordinance, both of which attempted a disfranchisement of the negro voters by a Grandfather Clause, to be unconstitutional. The court, speaking its unanimous decision through Chief Justice White, reviewed in detail the efforts made in Oklahoma to prevent negroes from voting at federal and at state elections, and in Annapolis at municipal elections, and declared all these efforts illegal, unconstitutional and ineffective. In each case the law contained other provisions which the court did not find repugnant to the Constitution.

Thus the Oklahoma law contained a literacy test which the court declared to be valid, but, of course, the entire law fell because of the unconstitutionality of the Grandfather Clause. Similarly in the Annapolis case the court did not object to the provisions providing a property qualification of \$500, nor the clause relating to naturalized citizens who have reached the age of 21 years, but here, again, the Grandfather Clause killed the entire law. The court also upheld the award of damages against the registrars, Myers and Kalmey.

It was the last session day of the court until October, and it was generally believed that the court would hand down its decision in both cases involving the Grandfather Clause. The Oklahoma case was argued more than two years ago, while the Annapolis case was heard in the Supreme Court at the October term of 1913. There was, at no time, any doubt that the court would declare the Grandfather Clause unconstitutional.

Curiously enough, although Southern States began adopting Grandfather Clauses to their constitutions several years ago (one of them nearly ten years ago) the question of the constitutionality of this device for disfranchising negro voters was never brought squarely before the Supreme Court until Oklahoma, one of the latest additions to the Union, adopted it in its constitution. Maryland made two attempts, each of which was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Democratic leaders of Southern states deeply regretted the efforts of the Maryland Democratic organization to adopt the Grandfather Clause amendment, for those of them who had legal training always recognized that the device was repugnant to the Fifteenth Amendment, and could be condoned only by conditions existing in some of the Southern states, like Mississippi, Arkansas and South Carolina, conditions which had no parallel in Maryland.

They recognized if ever a case testing the validity of the Grandfather Clause was brought before the Supreme Court from a state where the white voters easily outnumbered the blacks, the Supreme Court would nullify the law. Yesterday, the Supreme Court, by its decision, has proved the means to restore the franchise to hundreds of thousands of colored voters throughout the South, who have been deprived of their vote under the Grandfather Clause.

It is remembered that here during Mr. Marbury's argument, Justice Pitney, who had at that time been recently appointed to the Supreme Court, interrupting Mr. Marbury, who was arguing for the validity of the ordinance suggested that the logical conclusion of his argument claiming the right of a municipality to restrict franchise, would be that the colored vote of the whole state could be thus disposed of if sufficient municipalities to embrace the entire state were given the authority confirmed by the legislature at Annapolis in the acts before the courts.

The "grandfather clause" of both the Oklahoma and Maryland enactments was designed to restrict negro suffrage. In Oklahoma the clause was written in the State Constitution and applied to Federal, State, county and municipal elections. In Maryland the clause applied only to municipal elections at Annapolis and has no bearing whatever on Federal or State-wide elections in this Commonwealth.

This clause provides that any person whose grandfather was not a registered voter of any state cannot register. The "grandfather clause," as written in the Oklahoma Constitution, was copied from the North Carolina law. It is the product of the mind of Senator Simmons, of that State, who led the fight twenty-five years ago and overthrew negro domination of his Commonwealth. As can be readily seen, only a few negroes can produce evidence that their grandfathers were voters, and as a result, the black vote was wiped from the registration books in wholesale lots.

The Annapolis case was argued before the Supreme Court by the late

Edgar H. Gans, against the clause, and Ridley P. Melvin in behalf of the validity of the clause. This case grew out of an act of the Maryland Legislature, passed in 1908, in which franchises of the municipal elections in Annapolis were limited to the following three classes:

1. All taxpayers of the city of Annapolis, assessed on the city books for at least \$500.
2. And duly naturalized citizens and male children of naturalized citizens who have reached the age of twenty-one years.
3. All citizens who, prior to January 1, 1868, were entitled to vote in the State of Maryland or any other State of the United States and the lawful descendants of male descendants of any such persons.

The third provision is the "grandfather clause" of the Annapolis case. This case reached the courts through the action of three persons—Anderson, Brown and Howard—who sued the registration officials of the Third ward of Annapolis because they were refused registration for a municipal election in this city held on July 12, 1909. They each asked \$5,000 damages against Charles E. Myers and A. Claude Kalmey, the registration officials in that ward.

Anderson, Brown and Howard claimed that their grandfathers and their fathers were deprived of voting in Maryland by the word "white" in the Maryland Constitution. They declared further that they sought in person to be registered, but the privilege was denied them on account of the third clause in the Annapolis municipal registration act.

They, therefore, claimed that they were deprived of the right to vote because of the "white" existing in the Maryland Constitution prior to 1868, and that despite the fact that the Fifteenth Amendment prohibited discrimination against suffrage on account of race or color, the Maryland statute had the effect of reviving the "color line" for the municipal elections in Annapolis.

The Federal District Court of the District of Maryland found for Anderson, Brown and Howard and rendered a judgment of \$250 against the Annapolis registration officials. The cases were then appealed to the Supreme Court by the registration officials, Myers and Kalmey, and this court yesterday sustained the District Court of Maryland, knocking out the "grandfather clause" for municipal elections in Annapolis.

COUNCIL HEARS APPEALS FROM TAX ASSESSMENTS.

As Result, Several Abatements Are Granted—To Get Hook and Ladder Truck.

For more than three hours the City Council was in session last night, the meeting being a special one, called for the purpose of hearing appeals against the recent assessment of new property. Other matters also were considered.

As a result of the hearings, abatements were granted in several instances. Among those protesting against the amount of assessment as fixed by city collector and treasurer John B. Wells, were Messrs. Walter H. Hart and Max Snyder.

In response to a request from officials of the Water Witch Hook and Ladder Fire company, of the First ward, the Council decided to make an appropriation of \$2,000 towards the purchase of a new hook and ladder truck for the use of the firemen.

The proposition of the fire ladders was for the city to make such an appropriation, and the company to pay the balance, it being stated that a fund of \$3,500 is now in the treasury of the company, having been raised through various means, and that with the city's assistance, the new apparatus should revert to the ownership of the municipality.

The Council also took up consideration of the improvements to Compromise and Claude streets, provision for which was heretofore made, and the grades for those streets were finally adopted.

Attorney John S. Strahorn, filed with the Council stating his intention of bringing suit against the city on behalf of Mrs. Mary Booker, wife of Harry Booker, on account of damages for personal injuries sustained while crossing Calvert street at the intersection of West street several days ago. Mrs. Booker sustained a sprained ankle, it being claimed that the accident was due to negligence on the part of the city because of the condition of the bed of Calvert street. While giving notice of the intention to institute suit, the letter from attorney Strahorn was in the nature of a suggestion for a compromise. What action will be taken has not been determined.

It is understood that Mayor Strange, together with City Commissioner Vansant and Dr. William Welch, health officer, inspected the place and expressed the opinion that the street is in such condition, as the city cannot be held liable.

Another Voter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Heidler are being congratulated on the birth of a son, Cyrus Vaughn Heidler, on June 21st, at 39 Dean Street. Both mother and son are doing nicely.

Hobart Bosworth, in "Buckshot John"—Colonial, Tuesday. adv. 2t, j12t

"CRIBBING" SCANDAL IS BECOMING BROADER

Damaging Testimony is Brought Out by Judge Advocate.

POINTS TO R. M. NELSON.

And Many Other Middies Are Mentioned As Having "Cribbed" Matter From Department Rooms.

Further evidence tending to show that many midshipmen participated in the wholesale scheme to defraud by securing advance information pertaining to the examinations and other irregularities in their scholastic work, was given this morning before the naval court of inquiry that is probing such matters.

It appears that Midshipman Ralph M. Nelson, member of the class that has been graduated and who was hitherto recommended for dismissal from the service by Superintendent Fullam, was largely the instigator of the whole coup. At least the trend of questions put by Judge Advocate Watts indicates that he was at the root of it all.

Following the testimony given by Ensign Graham, as classmate of Nelson, at yesterday afternoon's session of the court, to the effect that it was feeling of the regiment of midshipmen quartered aboard the practice ships that the whole thing should be cleaned up in view of the reflections cast against them, Midshipman J. E. Waddell, of the recent second class, was called as a witness this morning.

Waddell had been mentioned by Ensign Graham as having a wide knowledge of the scheme by which the midshipmen fraudulently entered the different academic departments in order to secure markings in advance or other information pertaining to their work. Turning to President Russell, of the court, after he had resumed the witness chair, Waddell said:

"Sir, I want to make an open statement of all I know about the circumstances of this affair."

And, like the testimony of Ensign Graham, Waddell linked the name of C. M. Reagle, of his class, prominently as a participant in the unfair methods. Speaking for himself, Waddell said that he had entered the steam building on three occasions for the purpose of securing advance markings, but that he never succeeded in accomplishing anything. He said that on two of these trips he was accompanied by Midshipman Nelson.

Waddell also gave the names of Ensigns Hough and Struble, two of the defendant parties and Midshipman W. M. Pechteler, Glick, Keller, Wead and Rutledge, as having made such trips on different occasions. Reagle, it would appear, is something of an amateur Raffles, as Waddell testified that he (Reagle) had a small search light and a pair of pinches, which he put to use in making visits to the buildings at night.

Waddell also related an instance that occurred in his "plebe" year, when Midshipman Wead and Rutledge were caught trying to get through the transom of the room to the head of the department of mathematics. He said they were caught by Professor Smith, head of the department. He said he did not know whether or not they ever were punished for this offense.

In the course of the examination of Waddell by the Judge Advocate, it appears that an attempt is being made to show that Midshipman Nelson and Midshipman Moss, the latter of whom is alleged to have received examination papers through the mail, worked as a combination in the unfair methods, but nothing has been developed along this line as yet.

When Midshipman Charles M. Reagle, second class, whom his fellows among the middies gave the sobriquet of "Jimmy Valentine," took the stand following Waddell, he was compelled to give a recital of his deprecations in surreptitiously entering the rooms of the departments after hours and procuring markings. The questioning along this line was done by President Russell, and Reagle admitted that he had a small pair of pliers designed for opening windows to effect an entrance to buildings.

Reagle related two occasions of illegal entrance to buildings, one to the department of electrical engineering and the other to the "steam" building, or department of marine engineering and naval construction. On both occasions he said he scribbled down his own marks and also those for several of his fellows. Pressed closely as to how he came in possession of the pinches, or pliers, Reagle said they were given to him by a Mr. Preas.

Preas, it developed, is an ex-Midshipman. Reagle said he never entered any department with the purpose of securing examination papers. He, like Waddell, stated that it had been a general practice among the midshipmen to secure marks in the manner described, and that it was not considered an offense.

Strong Evidence Against Nelson.

Evidence of a damaging nature, at least so far as one of the original seven defendants are concerned, evidence of which there was not the slightest intimation before the first board of investigation, was adduced yesterday afternoon at the session of the naval court of inquiry.

This evidence was produced by Lieut.-Commander Watt, the Judge Advocate, and tends to show that Ralph McK. Nelson, member of the class that was graduated from the Naval Academy two weeks ago, and an effort is also being made to show James E. Moss, member of the former third class, worked in combination in a system to secure examination questions in advance, and also markings on the examinations, and advance matter pertaining to other tests. The evidence threw a sensation into the proceedings of the court, for the inquiry has been dragging along from day to day with more of a repetition of statements by the large number of midshipmen who have been heard by the court of inquiry.

During the morning session yesterday there was a hint that something interesting might transpire before the day was over, it developed that the Judge Advocate had pursued a systematic canvass of a certain section of the regiment of midshipmen, now quartered on the ships of the summer cruise squadron, since the close of the court on Saturday. As a result some fifteen or twenty midshipmen were brought ashore about noon and were marched to the Officers' Mess Building, under the charge of a young ensign. There they were quietly interrogated and remained until the hour for the reconvening of the court after the luncheon recess drew nigh.

Then they were marshalled to Sampson Hall, in a room of which the court is holding its sittings. The long corridor of this building presented much the scene of a detention corridor for prisoners. Three of the midshipmen in the party, regarded as the most important witnesses for the Government, were kept under close guard, each being under the charge of an ensign, and they were not permitted to converse with anyone.

Lieut. Turner Starts Surprise.

Lieut. W. Turner, an assistant instructor in the Department of Electrical Engineering and Physics, gave the first evidence connecting any of the accused midshipmen with unfair methods in their scholastic work. Lieutenant Turner told of a conversation he had about a week ago with Midshipman John B. Hefferman, of the second class, when he said the midshipman told him that Midshipman Nelson was guilty of misdeemeanor by his act of constantly trailing underclassmen.

Lieutenant Turner also said that Ensign Ivan Graham had given him similar information. Lieutenant Turner appeared as a witness voluntarily, stating, among other things, that in view of the reports that had thus been made to him he did not want to see "the good name of the Naval Academy dragged in the dirt," and, consequently, felt impelled to make a report of the matter. Questioned by Ensign Burhen, a defendant, as to the honor existing among midshipmen, Lieutenant Turner stated that an honor system existed during his time at the Academy, but that now he questioned it. Ensign Burhen also asked him whether he considered it the duty of a midshipman who, with others, had studied what they considered "good dope" and later found a good part of it to be the actual examination, to report the matter. To this Lieutenant Turner replied "not if the 'dope' was thoroughly legitimate."

What Hefferman Knew.

Midshipman Hefferman was the next called and he testified that he understood that illegal information had gotten out, and that he always had the impression of some one getting the examinations. He mentioned the name of Nelson, and was asked whether he ever heard reports that Nelson had keys to any of the department rooms, admitting that he had, and also said he had heard that Nelson had such false keys made.

Hefferman then mentioned the name of Nelson and Midshipman C. M. Reagle, whom he heard had worked together any number of times in the securing of information through illegitimate means. Asked for other names connected with such schemes, he connected that of Midshipman Wade of the second class, through conversations he had had with him.

Whether Nelson had engaged in any thing of the sort late-by, he could not say, but witness said he had heard that Nelson had "retired from the business," and left it to Reagle. In course of cross-examination of Hefferman, evidence bearing upon the alleged feud that existed between the class that graduated and the present classes, was brought out. He was compelled to admit the ill-feeling existing between himself and Nelson, and later told of a class meeting that was held when the question of the class, refraining from contributing to the purchase of copies of the "Lucky Bag," the official annual publication, issued by the graduates, was discussed. He said, however, that this had been considered from the standpoint of economy. As far as Nelson's attitude toward him was concerned, witness said that did not bother him.

Ensign Graham Gained Facts.

Even stronger evidence was that drawn from Ensign Ivan M. Graham, one of the recent graduates and classmate, though not a close personal friend of Midshipman Nelson. Graham is now assigned to duty aboard the flagship Missouri, of the summer squadron. He said he heard a good deal on last Tuesday about the advance information on the examina-

tions. He said that the matter had been discussed by the ward-room officers of the Missouri and by the midshipmen, especially since the beginning of the present inquiry and the reflections that have been cast upon the entire student body.

It was at night, following one of these conferences with the officers, Ensign Graham said, that he was on the bridge of the Missouri and was led to approach Midshipman Waddell on the subject, asking Waddell "what he thought of the mess going on ashore?" To this Ensign Graham stated Waddell promptly replied "I think it is funny they haven't got more on Nelson." Then witness said he continued the conversation and Waddell told him a good deal.

Ensign Graham said Waddell told that he (Waddell) told him of Nelson's "pulling off" lots of things during the last year, and expressed surprise that they haven't been stopped. He then recited how Nelson told him how to get in the window of the steam building and get marks of examinations; that he did so himself and, on one occasion met Nelson there; that Nelson drew out two sheets of paper and also got advance marks of an examination, together with the slips of paper containing subjects to be given for a day's work. After telling him all of this, Ensign Graham said Waddell asked him to keep the conversation confidential, but Ensign Graham said he informed him that confidence would not obtain in so important a matter as that.

Ensign Graham said he gave the matter further consideration and he later conferred with Ensign Adams, the class president, with regard to asking the guilty parties to resign; that Adams had taken up this phase of the matter and the accused men refused. Ensign Graham said Waddell expressed fear to come ashore and testify before the court because he knew Nelson would "get him" adding that it would mean a case of your word against mine, and that as he knew Nelson would "get him" and that he could not go against him as "Nelson has some things on me."

Ensign Graham said that he then told Waddell that the matter is one that ought to be cleaned up; that he then related the story to Lieutenant Turner, and if necessary he would go on the stand himself.

Mentions Another Ensign.

Ensign Graham was then asked to give any other names which he might have heard as connected with the acts alleged to have been committed by Nelson. He hesitated, and then implicated another of his classmates, Ensign E. B. Hough, previously made one of the defendant parties. Later he mentioned three more of his classmates, Overesch, King and Barnett. Ensign Graham said he had also been told that the names of Nelson and Moss were linked together in the illicit transactions. This was told him by Waddell, he said.

Witness said Waddell also told him that Moss had nearly a whole examination in calculus, on one occasion, which he said was received through the mail. Ensign Graham admitted that he and practically all other midshipmen of the first and second classes had advance tips on the examination in modern languages, much of which was contained in the "dope" given out by Professor Oysachs in the section room.

VISITING FRIENDS HERE.

Mr. Mason E. Mitchell A Much Traveled Man—Recently Returned From Samoa.

Mason E. Mitchell, of Arkansas, is visiting friends in the city. Mr. Mitchell has recently returned from American Samoa where he spent sixteen months as Superintendent of Schools of American Samoa, in addition to his duties at the Naval Station, Tutuila.

Mr. Mitchell first came to Annapolis twenty years ago as a youth to enter the Naval Academy and has many friends here who are welcoming him back to Annapolis. He has recently taken an examination for promotion in Washington and his many friends here expect him to soon be commissioned as a chief clerk of the Navy Department.

Don't fail to see "Old Dutch," with the famous Lew Fields—Colonial, Wednesday. adv. 2t, j22

FIRST MOONLIGHT! Wednesday, June 30th

YOUNG PEOPLE'S EXCURSION Twilight and Moonlight.

Will leave Annapolis at 7.30 p. m., returning at 11 p. m. Music for dancing; refreshments on boat.

Round Trip, 25 Cents. TOLCHESTER CO.

-22 28-29-30

"THE PRINCE GEORGE"

Cor. Maryland Avenue and Prince George St.

Most Comfortable Rooms.

TABLE BOARD \$7.00 Per Week. j8,t,s

TERRIFIC HAIL STORM PASSES OVER THIS CITY

Hail Stones As Large As Hen's Eggs—Weigh 2 1-2 Ounces.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

Seidewitz's Hot Houses Demolished—Glass Broken Everywhere, 3 Hail Stones Weigh a Pound.

Hail as large as hen's eggs, hard stones measuring four to six inches in circumference, and weighing 1 1-2 ounces, pelted this city at half-past two o'clock this afternoon in the worst storm that ever passed over this city.

A dark cloud hovered over the city shortly after 2 o'clock, and before one had time to realize what had happened, the city was cannonaded with hard balls of ice, six of which weighed a pound.

Mr. George Shearman, corner of Cathedral and South streets, picked up one of the medium size hail stones and weighed it. It weighed 2 1-2 ounces. Between six and seven of these stones weighed a pound.

Roofs of houses had holes made in them by the force and size of the hailstones. Every glass in Seidewitz's greenhouse was broken, and every glass at Kaiser's, West Annapolis, was smashed. Thousands of dollars worth of damage was done by the hail storm. Kaiser, the florist, estimates his as at least \$500 and Seidewitz from between \$300 to \$500.

People ran out of houses only to run back from fear and fright. The roofs and streets looked as if they were covered with moth balls and hen eggs.

The storm lasted just three minutes and no such hail storm ever visited Annapolis before.

At the stores of H. B. Myers & Co., seventeen lights were broken; Eagles' Home, S. Adams Express Building, 5.

One hailstone measured by Mr. W. Meade Holladay measured 9 1-2 inches in circumference. The hailstones cut through Chaney's lively stable roof.

A driver for Chaney, who was out in the storm had both arms cut as though he had been slashed with a knife.

The stones, in some instances, were pointed all over, and looked like cauliflower.

The storm was not local, but passed over the suburbs. Hail stones measuring 9 1-2 inches in circumference fell at Germantown, and residents there thought the end of the world had come.

In less than a half hour after the storm passed over the sun shone. The sight on Spa creek was beautiful, almost sublime. Three of the hailstones at Boucher's weighed 1 1-2 lbs. As the hail fell into Spa creek, the water splashed up as though there was a canonade from aeroplanes.

Mr. Somerville Sullivan picked up a peach basket of hailstones and put them in the ice box. He will be supplied with ice for at least a few days.

The full extent of the storm's ravages cannot be learned at this time.

Ministering Children's League.

Miss Kate Randall wishes all members of the Ministering Children's League to come to her house at 4 o'clock tomorrow, Wednesday afternoon to consult about the Children's Festival.

Colonial, Tuesday "Buckshot John," gripping photo-drama. adv. 2t, j21

To be Married.

The following marriage license has been issued from the Clerk's Office at the Court House:

Henry Harrington—Amos R. Henry, 26; Eleanor E. Harrington, 29; both of Annapolis. Applicant, R. P. Harrington.

"Old Dutch," a great World Film production, Colonial, Wednesday. adv. 2t, j22

FOR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Carvel Hall, Prince George Street. Apply Maryland Avenue Pharmacy. j17w