PROCLAMATION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the State, 1928

WHEREAS, at the January Session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1927, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 379 proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the compensation of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly of Maryland; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 379.

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 of not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of fifteen 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 day. When the General Assembly shall be convened 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.

Sec. 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 qualified 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 Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved: April 5, 1927.

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 Chapter 379 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1927, 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 6th day of November, 1928, at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution 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 Maryland

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 14th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE.

By the Governor:
DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3d,
Secretary of State.

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THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPIC

By the Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D. D.

September 30th—Goals for our Society. Gal. 5:22-26; 6:11.

At this time of the year when we are rallying our forces for a season of intense activity, it is well that we should set down for ourselves definite ends and purposes. The fault with so many of our Young People's Societies and other organizations in the congregation is that they drift along without any clear objective before them. They wander aimlessly and hopelessly and helplessly about. They aim at nothing and usually hit what they aim at. The reason for so much indifference and lack of interest in many of our Societies is the fact that they lack definite goals. Nothing worth while in life has ever been successfully accomplished without a goal. Jesus set His face steadfastly towards Jerusalem. Paul, the great Apostle, said, "This one thing I do: I press on toward the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." The Psalmist exclaimed, "I have set the Lord always before me." It is only when men know what they are about and when they strive to attain the object of their ambition that they make a success of life.

The importance of having a proper goal or goals can, therefore, scarcely be overestimated. Goals have value in giving proper direction and also in furnishing motives and incentives. But there is also such a thing as an undue emphasis on having a goal. Goals are a fine thing, but they are not everything. It is well to have a purpose, but there must also be purpose. The incentive does not always come from without. It must also rise from within. Many people set goals for themselves and then lack the energy and the perseverance to attain the same. Sometimes, also the needed preparation is lacking to enable folks to reach their goal. Preparation is a very relative word. It may mean much or it may mean very little. Sometimes we want to reach the goal and are not willing or ready to pay the price. Sometimes the goal is reached in a round-about way. Sometimes more is accomplished by what we may call indirection than by direction. The peril in our modern religious and educational life is that there is too much jaywalking—a cutting across lots. We wish to reach the goal believing that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points. That is the first theorem in geometry, but it is not always the wisest and best course to pursue in practical life. Sometimes the end is attained by a prolonged round-about course. Let me illustrate. A friend of mine wanted to grow some rosebushes in his garden. He secured a beautiful and perfectly formed rose and hung it on his rosebush. That was the goal, the ideal for his rosebush. But the bush did not produce roses. The fault lay not in the goal, but somewhere elsewhere. Another friend of mine wanted to grow roses in his garden. He went to a farmer and secured a load of fertilizer. He treated the soil and fertilized it and then the rosebush in due course of time was crowned with beautiful and perfect roses. We are disposed too much to reach the end quickly. It is a part of the spirit of the age in which we are living. We are swept along by the spirit of the mechanical, but as a matter of fact, religion and education are not machine activities. They are living, vital processes and they must grow out of a soil, a background which requires primary attention. The results often take care of themselves provided the antecedent preparation is sufficient.

Speaking about goals an authority on education has recently said, "If the goal be the ability to sing a hymn correctly we will probably not engage the pupil in the activity of reading 'Pilgrim's Progress' in order to accomplish this goal." The spirit of the remark implies that the assertion is so perfectly obvious that it can be dismissed with a mere gesture or sneer. But there is more to it than one would suppose. If one wants to sing a hymn "Correctly" he can do it better after having read "Pilgrim's Progress" than by trying to sing without the experience and conviction that come from wide contacts and study.

Now, all this bears on goals and their attainment. It is necessary to have goals, but goals are not everything. It is quite as important that we should have the energy and the will, the motive and the incentive that will enable us to press on towards the mark. Having said all this we may now set ourselves certain goals for our Society.

1. Evangelism. We use the term in its widest sense. It implies the building up of our membership. There are multitudes of young people who stand aloof from our Christian Endeavor Societies. Their services, their interest are not enrolled. Consequently we should set our faces towards increasing the membership. As a complement to this we should strive to increase the attendance. Some of our meetings are so slimly attended and certainly much of the enthusiasm is lost because so many members absent themselves from the meeting. The very purpose of the Christian Endeavor Society is lost when its members fail to attend the meetings and when they do not live up to the pledge which they have taken. The very pledge is the highest kind of a goal which any Christian Endeavorer may set for himself and if this goal is followed it will result in awakening new zeal and interest in every department of its activity.

2. Education. Every society should set for its goal the up-building of its members in thhe knowledge of the elements of our religion. What a woeful ignorance exists among so many of our people with reference to the facts and factors of Christianity! They know so little about the Bible which is supposed to be their daily companion, so little about present day movements of Christianity, so little about the missionary work at home and abroad, so little about great opportunities and responsibilities which are confronting the Church today! How little some young people know about their own Church, about its organization, its program, its resources, the place which it occuplies in America! Nothing can be more dull and more uninteresting than for young people with keen and vigorous intellects, with high hopes and glorious resolves to come together and have no intelligent purpose and no basis or knewledge out of which a purpose worth while may be built. But nothing can be more heartening and cheering and more worth while than when young people who have informed themselves, who have quaffed from the springs of knowledge, with wide, intellectual contacts, some together and match their ability along lines of high endeavor and lofty thinking.

3. Community Service. Another goal for a Society may be to render service to the community in which it finds itself. Of course, no Society exists for itself. It is not an end in itself. It is an instrument, a means to an end. Its mission is service—service to the Church, service to the community. The community may be small or large. It may mean a city square, a countryside area, a county, a state, a nation. Young people should know the community in which they live. Few people do so. The ignorance of conditions in the community is lamentable on the part of many people. Here is a large field of service requiring much preparation, much study and patience and perseverance, all of which is eminently worth while.

4. Citizenship. Another goal for the Society is that of training an intelligent and loyal citizenship in the State. Our young people will be the future leaders in the State as well as in the Church. The future of the nation depends upon them as does also the future of the Church. The country is in need of a high type of citizenship. We are suffering today from the bad citizenship of some good people. Citizenship involves so much. It involves obedience to law, loyalty to the ideals of the nation, an expression of conviction through the vote and the voice, the holding of office with conscientious and bodily fear, of making America a real Christian nation instead of a by-word and a mockery among the nations of the earth.

These are a few of the goals which our Society may place before itself. Others likewise may suggest themselves. Do not be without great goals, but do not miss the inner and outer preparation which is required to attain the same.

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FARM POULTRY

COCCIDIOSIS CAN BE CONTROLLED

Drugs, no matter how impressive their labels, are of no value in controlling coccidiosis, chick disease that is fully as bad as it sounds.

The poultrymen who regularly every spring lose chicks from this disease might better put their faith in inexpensive sanitation methods and the feeding of milk to control coccidiosis, according to extension poultry specialists at the Ohio State university.

Scientists at the University of California tried these medicines to control coccidiosis: Hydrochloric acid, catechy, a mixture of bichloride of mercury and sulpho-carbolates, potassium dichromate, powdered ipecac and bismuth subnitrate. None of the drugs was effective.

"The disease can be controlled," the Ohio specialists say, "by sanitation and by liberal feeding of milk. The milk helps by producing acidity in the ceca and by stimulating rapid growth. The mash recommended by the University of California is this: Forty pounds of dry skim milk, 10 pounds of wheat bran, 30 pounds of yellow corn meal, 20 pounds of ground oats or barley.

"Start feeding this mash as soon as the presence of the disease is determined. Keep the mash constantly before the chicks in hoppers. The essential thing is to get sufficient milk into the chick and to keep the house and surroundings absolutely clean.

"Sick chicks should immediately be separated from healthy ones. Burn the dead ones."

More Than One Culling Is Essential in Year

Culling hens is the process of removing from the flock the undesirable, the object being to increase the average egg production of the flock and to retain for breeding purposes those hens which possess superior qualities. While the term culling is usually applied to hens during their laying period, successful poultrymen are constantly employing a system of culling, including the eggs selected for incubation, the young stock at broiler size, the pullets just before they go into their winter laying quarters, and the males used as breeders. The greatest emphasis in the past has been placed on the laying flock on the basis that the best producers in the past will naturally be the best producers in the future.

The first requirement for successful culling is the treatment of the flock prior to the culling process. Obviously good hens will appear as culls if they have not received proper rations or care. The most expert will be helpless in determining the relative value of various hens unless the hens have been fed satisfactory laying rations in adequate amounts.

Egg-Laying Difficulty Is Very Easily Cured

It often happens that a hen has difficulty in laying an egg—probably a particularly large double-yolked one. Such a bird is easily detected. Not only is she to be seen visiting the nest again and again without effect, but she is visibly ill at ease, crouching about with tail down and a generally woe-begone appearance. The quickest way to relieve her is to give her two teaspoonfuls of castor oil (by means of a clean fountain-pen filler), and immediately after to pour into the vent two teaspoonfuls of olive oil. This will inevitably result in the egg being passed within an hour or so.

Like Old Roosts

Pullets learn to like their roosts in the colony houses and fruit trees. After they have been housed for several weeks the weather may be warm and sunshiny, and there is a great temptation to turn out the flock for a few more days of exercise on the range. If this is done, and the pullets have any way of returning to their old roosts, they are apt to leave the laying house some evening, and it is a most discouraging job picking them from the trees.

Corn Is Important

Good yellow corn is very important in mash and scratch feed. Difficulties experienced with coarsely cracked grains have caused some people to not use it as much as would otherwise be the case. When corn is cracked, it should be sifted and the finer parts put into the mash. The remainder should then be used as scratch grain. If fine parts of cracked grain are not fed in the mash, it will not be eaten and will mold on the floors and other damp places.

Sun Saps Pep

Exposure to the sun turns white plumage yellow, bleaches yellow and buff plumage, robs black feathers of their luster and turns them brown. The sun which puts life into chickens, if given in continuous doses saps their pep and stunts their growth. Ducks suffer even more. Poults wilt. Whether it be a shelter of branches or burlap, or the living shade of bushes and trees, give the poultry a hiding place from the hot sun during the summer season.

Flyer Kills Eagle Two Miles in Sky

Banning, Calif.—Friends of Lieut. Warren Maxwell of March field told here of his thrilling battle with a lone eagle almost two miles up in the air above San Jacinto. Maxwell managed to bring his ship down with the bird entwined in his propeller and motor, although it was an emergency landing.

According to the story told by his friends, he was piloting a P T-3 training ship over Mount San Jacinto and the San Gorgonio pass region in search of emergency landing fields.

At an altitude of 11,937 feet, he said, he suddenly noticed an eagle flying directly into his course of flight. He tipped the plane at the greatest angle possible. The eagle was drawn in by the tremedous suction of the propeller and lodged on the motor of the plane while the pilot maneuvered it into a long glide to earth.

"I'M A SAP," SAYS NABBED ELOPER

Romance of Church Singers Comes to Grief.

Philadelphia.—"Watson said I was a sap. I am a sap."

Thus ended the romance of Mrs. Edythe Whitney Watson and Reginald W. Erskine, who sang together in the Church of the Ascension choir at Rockville Centre, L. I., and eloped. They were found here by police and are to be arraigned, Erskine for violation of the Mann act, and Mrs. Watson as a material witness.

It was Erskine who admitted being the "sap." According to newspaper accounts of the elopement, Mrs. Watson's husband, Stanley, sped them on their way by inviting the "poor sap" to come inside and wait for his inamorata and by telling Erskine that "what this woman is doing to me now, after 15 years of married life, she'll do to you, but it won't take 15 years."

Mrs. Watson left behind three children. Her husband since has sued for divorce. Erskine, a bond salesman, deserted a wife who said he had left her penniless.

According to the police, Mrs. Watson, who was found behind a candy counter in a 5 and 10-cent store, took her arrest with head held high. She insisted she came alone and paid her own fare to this city, which would be sufficient to clear Erskine of the Mann act charge. She told how much they loved each other, intimated that excused everything, and said she thought matters would straighten themselves out.

Top Is Stolen From Cop's Car Near Station

Washington.—Auto thieves are growing bolder every day, in the opinion of Motorcycle Patrolman E. D. Gemeny, who parked his car almost in front of station No. 2 the other night and returned after his late trick of duty to find that some dauntless persons had carefully and completely removed the top and made away with it.

Policeman Gemeny drove to the station to report for duty from his home in Virginia, parking his car at midnight just fifty feet from the station. The next morning he was driving home hoping that it would not rain before he got there.

Brother officers said that Gemeny had bought the car not very long ago second hand and that it was not a very expensive machine. The policeman regarded the affair as a joke, they said, but next morning he was out looking for another top.

Hungry Gulls Feast on Herring Loaded Scows

Port Angeles, Wash.—A great flock or seagulls attacked a tow of three scows of fresh herring with such vim and vigor that the loads of fish were lowered three inches per day before port was reached.

The tug Olympic was towing the loaded scows from the Gulf of Georgia to reduction plants of Vancouver Island. Every man was needed to attend the tug because of rough weather and the discharge of firearms at the marauding gulls did little good.

Seven herring make a meal for a gull, but their rapid digestive machinery calls for a dinner every two hours. They seemed to eat until they could not fly and then added insult to injury by roosting and riding on the scows until they became hungry again.

Mother Nearly Drowns as Child Is Born in Stream

Budapest, Hungary. — When its mother fell into the stream by accident, a baby was born in the Danube river, near here. The woman was picking up firewood along the banks and plunged headlong into the waters.

Fishermen rushed to her rescue, and when they reached her she was more dead than alive but held the new-born baby in her arms. The child lived only a few minutes, and the mother was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

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