1942

**PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND DIRECTING THE PUBLICATION OF BILLS PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.**

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1941, the following Acts were passed, providing for the submission of amendments to the Constitution of the State to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection, namely:

CHAPTER 337

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Amendments to the Constitution", relating to the advertisement or publication of amendments to the Constitution, 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 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Amendments to the Constitution", the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

1. The General Assembly may propose Amendments to this Constitution; provided that each Amendment shall be embraced in a separate Bill, embodying the Article or Section, as the same will stand when amended and passed by three-fifths of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, by yeas and nays, to be entered on the Journals with the proposed Amendment. The Bill or Bills proposing amendment or amendments shall be published by order of the Governor, in at least two newspapers, in each County, 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, once a week for three weeks immediately preceding the next ensuing general election, at which the proposed amendment or amendments shall be submitted, in a form to be prescribed by the General Assembly, to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection. Provided, however, the General Assembly may provide for publishing any proposed amendment or amendments in pamphlet form, and for making said pamphlets available to the registered voters of the State in addition to publication in the newspapers. The votes cast for and against said proposed amendment or amendments, severally, shall be returned to the Governor, in the manner prescribed in other cases, and if it shall appear to the Governor that a majority of the votes cast at said election on said amendment or amendments, severally, were cast in favor thereof, the Governor shall, by his proclamation, declare the said amendment or amendments having received said majority of votes, to have been adopted by the people of Maryland as part of the Constitution thereof, and thenceforth said amendment or amendments shall be part of the said Constitution. When two or more amendments shall be submitted in manner aforesaid, to the voters of this State at the same election, they shall be so submitted as that each amendment shall be voted on separately.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, 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 the General Assembly of Maryland in November, 1942, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 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 the said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.
Approved: April 23, 1941.

CHAPTER 494

AN ACT to amend Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department", subtitle "Part III—Circuit Courts", of the Constitution of this State, providing for the residential qualification and method of selection of Associate Judges in the Third Judicial Circuit 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, That (three-fifths of all members elected to each of the two houses concurring) the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 21 of Article 4, of the Constitution of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts", the same, if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided to become Section 21 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

21. For each of the said circuits, excepting the eighth, the second, the third, the sixth and the seventh there shall be a chief judge and two associate judges, to be styled judges of the Circuit Court, to be selected or appointed as herein provided, and for the second circuit, the third circuit, the sixth circuit, and the seventh circuit, there shall be a chief judge and three associate judges to be styled judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided. And no two of said associate judges, for any of the said circuits, except the third, sixth and seventh circuits shall, at the time of their election or appointment or during the terms for which they may have been elected or appointed, reside in the same county. If two or more persons shall be candidates for associate judge in the same county in any of the circuits, except the third, sixth and seventh circuits, that one only in said county shall be declared elected who has the highest number of votes in the circuit. In case any two candidates for associate judge in any of the circuits, except the third, sixth and seventh circuits, residing in the same county shall have an equal number of votes greater than any other candidates for associate judge in the circuit, it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for one associate judge; but the person residing in any other county of the circuit and who has the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. The said judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the counties composing their respective circuits, at such times as are now or may hereafter be prescribed to which jurors shall be summoned; and in those counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the times for holding any or all terms, until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of the jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at such intermediate terms. One judge in each of the above circuits, including the second, the third, sixth and seventh circuits, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, and the said judges or any of them may hold special terms of their courts, whenever in their discretion the business of the several counties renders such terms necessary.

In the Third Circuit, two of said Associate Judges shall at all times be bona fide residents of Baltimore County and one of said Associate Judges or the Chief Judge be a bona fide resident of Harford County, and said Judges shall have been such residents six months prior to their appointment or election.

The additional associate judge for the second circuit herein provided for shall be a resident of Cecil County, shall be appointed by the Governor after the expiration of six (6) months after the adoption of this amendment and shall serve until the first general election for members of the General Assembly that shall be held in said circuit subsequent to the adoption of this amendment, at which election his successor shall be elected by the qualified voters of Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties, constituting the second circuit. The judge so appointed shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the second circuit, and the judge so elected shall be subject to the same constitutional provision, hold his office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the second circuit.

The additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for and elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the 1938 election in accordance with the terms of the Constitutional Amendment heretofore submitted and adopted shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the sixth circuit and his successor shall be appointed and/or elected in accordance with the constitutional provisions relating to judges. The Chief Judge may be elected from either Frederick or Montgomery Counties, but when the Chief Judge is elected from Frederick County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said county and the two remaining associate judges shall be residents of Montgomery County and when the Chief Judge is elected from Montgomery County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said Montgomery County and the remaining two associate judges residents of Frederick County. In case any candidate or candidates for associate judge at any judicial election held in the third and sixth judicial circuits shall receive sufficient votes to cause such candidate or candidates to be declared elected, but the election of such candidate or candidates would cause more associate judges than herein permitted to reside in any county of said circuits, then and in that event only that candidate or those candidates, as the case may be, residing in said county in the order of the votes received shall be declared elected whose election would provide the permitted number of associate judges from said county and the candidate or candidates as the case may be, residing in the other county, and not similarly disqualified, who shall have the next highest number of votes in said election shall be declared elected. If by reason of such a condition or by reason of an equal vote for two or more candidates a sufficient number of associate judges duly qualified as to residence as above set out should not be elected at any election in said third and sixth judicial circuits, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for such unfilled office or offices.

The additional associate judge for the seventh circuit herein provided for shall be appointed by the Governor immediately after the adoption of this amendment and shall serve until the first general election for members of the General Assembly that shall be held in said circuit subsequent to the adoption of this amendment, at which election his successor shall be elected by the qualified voters of Prince George's, Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties. No member of the General Assembly of 1939, otherwise qualified, shall be ineligible for appointment or election as such associate judge by reason of his membership in the General Assembly. The judge so appointed shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the seventh circuit, and the judge so elected and his successors shall, subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold office for the same term of years, receive the same compensation, and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the seventh circuit. No two of the associate judges for the seventh circuit shall at the time of their election or appointment or during the term for which they may have been elected or appointed reside in the same county, except in Prince George's County, in which county two of said associate judges for the said circuit shall reside at the time of their appointment or election and during the term for which they may have been appointed or elected unless the chief judge of said circuit shall already reside in said county, in which event only one of said associate judges shall reside in Prince George's County and Prince George's County shall at all time have two resident Judges and no more, such Judges to be either the Chief Judge of the Seventh Circuit and one associate Judge or two associate Judges of said Circuit. In case any candidate or candidates for associate judge at any judicial election held in the seventh judicial circuit shall receive sufficient votes to cause such candidate or candidates to be elected, but the election of such candidate or candidates would cause more associate judges than herein permitted to reside in any county of said circuit, then and in that event only that candidate or those candidates, as the case may be, residing in said county in the order of the votes received shall be declared elected whose election would provide the permitted number of associate judges from said county and the candidate or candidates, as the case may be, residing in some other county, and not similarly disqualified, who shall have the next highest number of votes in said election shall be declared elected. If, by reason of such a condition or by reason of an equal vote for two or more candidates a sufficient number of associate judges duly qualified as to residence as above set out should not be elected at any election in said seventh judicial circuit, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for such unfilled office or offices.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State in the year 1942, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof for their adoption or rejection in pursuance of directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election, the vote on the said proposed amendment 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 prescribed 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 Article 14 of the Constitution.
Approved: April 23, 1941.

CHAPTER 509

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 45 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department", relating to the salary of Clerks of Courts and Registrars of Wills, 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 amendment be and it is hereby proposed to Section 45 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department", the same, if adopted by the legal and qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 45 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland:

45. The General Assembly shall provide a simple and uniform system of charges in the offices of Clerks of Courts and Registrars of Wills, in the Counties of this State and the City of Baltimore, and for the collection thereof; provided, the amount of compensation to any of the said officers in the various Counties and in the City of Baltimore shall be such as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing Section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State, shall, at the election to be held in November, 1942, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 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, upon each ballot there shall be 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 said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article 14.
Approved: May 2, 1941.

CHAPTER 824

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, adding thereto a new section, to be known as Section 39A, to be under new sub-title "Part IV-A—Juvenile Courts", and to follow immediately after Section 39 of said Article, providing for the establishment of Juvenile Courts; 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 new section, to be known as Section 39A, to be under new sub-title "Part IV-A—Juvenile Courts", and to follow immediately after Section 39 of said Article, be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the same, if adopted by the legal and qualified voters of the State as herein provided, to become a part of said Article IV of said Constitution and to be numbered and sub-titled as aforesaid:

PART IV-A—JUVENILE COURTS

39A. A Juvenile Court is hereby created for Baltimore City, and the General Assembly by law may establish a Juvenile Court for any other incorporated city or town or any county of the State. The court hereby created, and any other court established hereunder by law, shall be a court of record, and shall have exclusive jurisdiction within such city, town or county over all criminal offenses other than those punishable by death or life imprisonment committed by any person under eighteen years of age, and such additional jurisdiction as may be from time to time prescribed by the General Assembly by law. The General Assembly by law shall prescribe, and from time to time may alter.

1. The number, qualifications, tenure and method of selection of the judge or judges of such courts, and their powers, duties and compensation, but the salary or compensation of any judge of any such court shall not be reduced during his continuance in office;

2. The right of appeal from such court;

3. The number, qualifications, tenure, methods of selection, duties and compensation of all clerks, bailiffs, probation officers or other employees of such courts; and

4. Any other matters relating to such courts.

In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of this Section and any of the other provisions of this Constitution, the provisions of this Section shall prevail, and such other provisions shall be repealed or abrogated to the extent of such inconsistency, except Section 35-A of Article III. Until the General Assembly has established a Juvenile Court for any incorporated city or town or any county of the State, jurisdiction over juvenile causes shall be exercised in the same manner and to the same extent as authorized by the Constitution and laws of this State, in effect prior to the adoption of this Section.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the aforegoing section hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the election to be held in November, 1942, 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 following synopsis of said amendment captioned as follows:

"CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR JUVENILE COURTS"

Below said synopsis shall be printed the words "For Juvenile Courts Amendment" and "Against Juvenile Courts 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 Article XIV of the Constitution and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article XIV.
Approved: May 6, 1941.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HERBERT R. O'CONOR, 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 337, 494, 509, 607, 695, 716 and 824 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1941, 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 3rd day of November, 1942, at which election the said proposed amendments 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.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, DONE AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS THIS 15TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

*By the Governor:*
HERBERT R. O'CONOR

THOMAS ELMO JONES
*Secretary of State.*

# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Reviewed by*
**CARTER FIELD**

*Thomas Dewey's Political Decision and His Chances . . . Axis Peoples' Enthusiasm Said to Be Waning . . .*

Bell Syndicate—WNU Features.

WASHINGTON. — Americans are talking a lot about the privations they will have to endure if the war continues for years, as seems most likely. "Privation" is too strong a word, yet an accurate one, for it means to be deprived of things, and we are certainly going to be deprived of many things, the liberal use of automobiles being the most glaring at the moment.

Not only that, the style of living of most of the middle and upper middle classes is going to take a tumble, due to taxation.

But consider what the average German or Japanese thinks about as he or she faces the next few years of war, especially the Germans, for many of them have enjoyed and all of them have heard about a very full life indeed, so far as food, drink and comforts are concerned.

**Thinking About What??**

What do those normally heavy eating and warmth-loving Germans think about? We know that in no winter of the war so far has there been sufficient heat to make the civilians of Germany really comfortable. Austria and the other conquered territories have suffered more, but the Germans have been plenty cold.

To the extent they have sacrificed warm clothing and blankets on the pleas of their leaders they will be colder this coming winter. And, being cold themselves, they will be more concerned about what the bitter Russian cold is doing to their boys in the army. (This on the assumption that Russia continues to fight.)

Entering the realm of wishful thinking, let us assume that the Russians are able to prevent the Germans from winning any spectacular victories.

This seems possible, if not probable, as we study the reports of American airplanes grounded in Turkey. Incidentally a lot of U. S. planes and skillful crews interned in Turkey might prove quite discouraging to any Nazi plan for shortcutting to the Caucasus through that country.

With American air power important over the Black sea area it seems likely that even the capture of Sevastopol may not prove the open door to the oil fields that it once seemed to the German high command. The prospect is not apt to make the average life-loving German, with his belt tightened and his body cold next winter, too enthusiastic about the success of Der Fuehrer.

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**Difficulties Removed From Dewey's Path**

The decision of Thomas E. Dewey to serve out his four years as governor of New York, if elected, carries more significance than most observers have read into it. As a simple promise to the voters of New York that, if he should be elected, he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1944 is of course the most obvious angle.

Such a promise removes considerable difficulty from Dewey's path to success at the polls this November. Incidentally it takes quite a load off the rest of the Republican ticket, for it is one thing to run behind and with a popular figure of demonstrated political appeal, and another thing when one's opponents accuse the head of the ticket of not being really interested in the job he is presently seeking, but is planning to use it merely as a stepping stone.

Thus the Dewey announcement might easily mean the difference between Dewey winning the governorship and losing it. It might also just as easily mean the success or defeat of one or more of his running mates.

Shrewd old political observers read a deeper meaning into the announcement. Obviously, they point out, the promise of Dewey means that he will not be an important figure among the 1944 GOP presidential aspirants, win or lose.

If he wins, there is his promise. If he loses, he will come pretty close to being a dead cock in the political pit in 1944 anyhow.

But they figure that if Dewey is half as smart as they think he is, he actually is sacrificing nothing by making this promise. Their theory is that no matter how strong Dewey might be by 1944, it would be almost unthinkable that he should have a real chance at the presidency.

In 1944, they reason, the war will either still be going on or it will be just over. It cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be as far in the past when that election comes as was the First World war when Warren G. Harding crushed James M. Cox, who was burdened with all the feeling against Woodrow Wilson and a stiff isolationist sentiment.

**Everyone a Soldier**

The working men and women of America will march to their places on the war production line from many rallying points. Seven to eight million it is estimated, will come from peacetime industries, 400,000 to 600,000 from the farms, 400,000 from doctors', dentists' and lawyers' offices, 1,500,000 from the ranks of the unemployed and 2,000,000 from the home—housewives, youths and retired workers. Every one of them a soldier of production.

**Early College Custom**

At Harvard and other early American colleges it was once the duty of the president to inspect the manners of the students and to give some exposition of the Bible at morning and evening services. The president was required to join in the reading from Hebrew into Greek from the Old Testament in the morning. He also was supposed to read out of English into Greek from the New Testament in the evening.

**Fishermen's Camps**

There are now 40 comfortable camps in the Laurentides park, north of Quebec City, province of Quebec, which are available for visiting fishermen. These camps will remain open despite the war, but the Gaspe park will not be available to the general public before the close of hostilities.

**Proper Alignment**

To keep precious rubber from rapidly wearing off the front tires on automobiles and trucks, the wheels must be kept in proper alignment. The wise motorist has the wheel alignment checked twice a year. A tire a half inch out of line will be dragged 87 feet every mile.

**Still Living**

William Henry Harrison Baker, rejected by doctors in the Union army in 1861 as too frail for service, celebrated his 90th birthday at Hyannis. He is in fine health and confident that he will be around to observe his 100th anniversary.


THINGS *for You* TO MAKE

FOUR pillow slip motifs—each new and delightfully different—come on one transfer, Z9454. The three sleepy bunnies are perfect for a child's room; two hearts entwined might grace a gift set, and the others—a nosegay border and cross stitch baskets—are suitable for giving or home use.

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Raw, smarting surface relieved amazingly by the soothing medication of
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How to stump your friends: Ask them what is the first bugle call of the day in the Army. It's ten to one they'll say "Reveille." They'll be wrong. It's "First Call." Most of your friends know, though, that the cigarette that gets first call with Army men is Camel. And Camel is the favorite with men in all branches of the service — Navy, Marines, Coast Guard, too. (Based on actual sales records from service men's stores.) And a carton of Camels is their favorite gift. Local dealers are featuring Camel cartons for service men now.—Adv.

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**Many Trades**

A man of many trades begs his bread on Sunday.—Scotch Proverb.


TO RELIEVE MISERY OF COLDS quickly use
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Sentinels of Health

Don't Neglect Them!

Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—*life itself*—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure.

When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out.

Frequent, scanty or burning passages are sometimes further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance.

The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use *Doan's Pills*. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on *Doan's*. Sold at all drug stores.

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