1938

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland held in the year 1935, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 463 proposing an amendment to repeal Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," said section prohibiting the General Assembly from enacting a lottery, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1937, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 494 proposing to amend Section 23 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts", of the Constitution of this State, to provide an additional judge in the Second Circuit and to provide for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of this State for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1937, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 525 proposing an amendment to Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, authorizing the General Assembly to impose taxes on incomes and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 463—1935

AN ACT to propose an amendment to repeal Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," said section prohibiting the General Assembly from authorizing a lottery; 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That Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," be and it is hereby repealed; and the General Assembly from authorizing lottery grants be and it is hereby repealed if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the next general election to be held throughout the State of Maryland, be submitted to the General Assembly of Maryland and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, as follows:

Sec. 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 the same is hereby proposed to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland, for their adoption or rejection, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive and ought to be abolished; that paupers ought not to be taxed for the maintenance of the Government; that the General Assembly may, from time to time, impose a fair, equitable assessment of land and classification of property, upon the assessed value thereof, for State purposes, and may impose a tax upon incomes; and all taxes throughout provided for levying and collecting for the support of the general State Government, and by the authority thereof, and for the purpose of its exclusive corporate purposes, shall be uniform throughout the State of Maryland, and within the limits of the subdivisions of Improvements on land and personal property, upon which the taxes shall be levied, may have directed to be subjected to the uniform rate; provided, that the property and justly to be imposed, or laid upon the property of the inhabitants of the State, and the benefit of the community. Taxes may be imposed on incomes, which may be classified, and graded, and provided for the exemption of a reasonable amount of income from taxation, and may be provided such taxes may be in lieu of taxes on any other kind of property, tangible or intangible. The General Assembly may determine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing amendment to the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the election to be held in the State of Maryland on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1938, 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 20TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

HARRY W. NICE
By the Governor:
E. RAY JONES
Secretary of State.

1938

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND STATE-WIDE REFERENDUMS

WHEREAS, at the January 1937 session of the General Assembly of Maryland, an Act was passed known as Chapter 91, fixing the time within which marriage license may be issued; and

WHEREAS, at the January 1937 session of the General Assembly of Maryland, an Act was passed known as Chapter 205, for the purpose of licensing dealers which licenses shall be issued to individual dealers, providing for a State Board of Dental Examiners, providing for the giving of examinations and licenses by said Board; providing for the issuance of new licenses in place of those that are lost or destroyed; providing for fees upon taking of examinations; providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses; prohibiting advertising by dentists; providing appeals from the ruling of the Board; defining dentistry; creating certain exceptions to the Act; providing for penalties, and providing for the general purpose of the Act; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 91

AN ACT to repeal Section 13 of Article 62 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Marriages," to fix the time within which marriage license may be issued.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 13 of Article 62 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Marriages," be and it is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

13. Before the Clerk of any of the County Courts shall issue a marriage license, he shall examine one of the contracting parties to the marriage, under oath, who shall appear personally before the Clerk and make application for the same, and the Clerk shall ascertain: first, the full name of the parties; second, their ages; third, their residence; fourth, their color; fifth, whether married or single; sixth, whether related or not, if so, in which degree of relationship; seventh, if ever divorced, which facts upon the payment of one dollar ($1.00) or a certain fee, shall be set out in proper form to be signed by the applicant, making the application, and no license to marry shall be delivered by the Clerk until after the expiration of Forty-eight (48) hours from the time application is made therefor; provided, however, that if the Clerk of any County in the county in which the application is made or, if made in Baltimore City, any judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for good and sufficient cause shown, may, by an order in writing signed by him, authorize the Clerk to deliver such license before the expiration of said time; and it shall be unlawful for the clerks of any of the courts aforesaid to make public the fact of an application for a marriage license until such license shall have been issued.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1937.

Approved: May 7, 1937.

CHAPTER 205

AN ACT to repeal Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1925 Supplement, 1935 Edition, title "Dentistry", and to re-enact in place and in lieu thereof Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, to be known as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of said Article 56, title "Dentistry", and for the purpose of licensing dentists; which licenses shall be issued to individual dentists; providing for a State Board of Dental Examiners, its organization and duties; providing for the giving of examinations and licenses by said Board; providing for the issuance of new licenses in place of those that are lost or destroyed; providing for fees upon taking of examinations; providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses; prohibiting advertising by dentists; providing appeals from the ruling of the Board; defining dentistry; creating certain exceptions to the Act; providing for penalties, and providing for the general purpose of the Act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1925 Supplement, 1935 Edition, title "Dentistry", be and the same are hereby repealed; and that twenty-three new sections, to be known as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of said Article 56, title "Dentistry", be and the same are hereby enacted, and shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1937.

Approved: May 7, 1937.

CHAPTER 306

AN ACT to repeal Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1925 Supplement, 1935 Edition, title "Dentistry", and to re-enact in place and in lieu thereof Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, to be known as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of said Article 56, title "Dentistry", and for the purpose of licensing dentists; which licenses shall be issued to individual dentists; providing for a State Board of Dental Examiners, its organization and duties; providing for the giving of examinations and licenses by said Board; providing for the issuance of new licenses in place of those that are lost or destroyed; providing for fees upon taking of examinations; providing for the revocation and suspension of licenses; prohibiting advertising by dentists; providing appeals from the ruling of the Board; defining dentistry; creating certain exceptions to the Act; providing for penalties, and providing for the general purpose of the Act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, of Article 56 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1925 Supplement, 1935 Edition, title "Dentistry", be and the same are hereby repealed; and that twenty-three new sections, to be known as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of said Article 56, title "Dentistry", be and the same are hereby enacted, and shall read as follows:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1937.

Approved: May 7, 1937.

BOOK SHELF

John S. Mill, Child Prodigy, Tells of Life

By ELIZABETH C. JAMES

THOMAS EDISON'S definition of genius was: "Genius is another name for hard work." To which the public usually adds, "Plus his own superior intelligence." In the case of John Stuart Mill, there was hard work added to great natural ability. His father used remarkable methods in training the boy's unusual mind. Of these methods and much more, Mill wrote in his "Autobiography."

Elizabeth James

The writer stated that he did not remember when he began the study of languages, but at the age of three he was reading English and Greek. When John was eight years old he required to teach his brother of the morning to his younger brothers and sisters, a duty held to blame. In this manner John absorbed his knowledge in a degree of mastery. On long walks with his son, the father talked to John of learned matters, asking the boy's opinion at various points. At all times the material was over-the head of the child, causing him to stretch mentally to reach it.

Definite Study Plan.

The course of study was laid out for a period of years. One subject at a time was thoroughly covered. For example, the literature of the world was covered in succession, that of England coming first, with that of Greece, Rome, France and other nations coming in order.

"Illustrations" Of Life

Mill understates the amount of knowledge that he had at various ages in childhood and also understates the amount of study and reading that he had done. "Though the age of twelve, John began a thorough study of the scholastic logic, at the same time reading Aristotle's treatises in the original."

The last years of his life were spent in retirement in a little cottage where he has painted, books, friends, and long walks in the beauty of the countryside. His stepdaughter was his companion and solace after the death of his wife. Mill lived until 1873.

When his son was old enough to take driver's license the father explained to John that he knew much more than boys did not know because of his father's kindness in taking so much time to teach him. There, said Mill, never any doubt on John's part that he had done anything wrong.

When he first went away from home, he felt that many adults considered him somewhat impudent. He states that he did not understand that at the time but later he saw it was because of his outspoken comments on mature topics.

As a man, Mill took an active part in affairs of government, becoming a member of parliament. But this type of work did not appeal to him. He preferred economics and political phases of the world. Mill wrote and fought for the cause of freedom. In youth he ardently admired Lafayette, then an old man.

Mill's Quotations.

These quotations are from Mill's history of his life. Of school, he wrote: "A pupil from whom nothing is ever demanded which he can not do, never does all he can."

Of family life, "But the children of energetic parents frequently grow up energetic, because they learn as their parents."

On freedom of thought, "The forbearance which flows from a conscientious sense of the importance to mankind of the equal freedom of all opinions, is the only toleration which is commendable."

Mill reveals that he held his father in high esteem but had little affectionate love for him. Of his method of teaching Mill wrote, "A defect running through his modes of instruction was that of trusting too much to the intelligibleness of the abstract, when not embodied in the concrete."

Mill wrote prodigiously, his work being published in the best periodicals of England, including the Edinburgh Review, Fraser's, the Examiner, Westminster Review, and the London Review. His books cover a variety of subjects, including liberty, the equality of freedom for women, utility of religion, and government.

His life was from 1806 to 1873, and he dominated the thought of England during the third quarter of the Nineteenth century.

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CHILD PRODIGY

John Stuart Mill was born in 1806 in London. His father, a writer of note in his own generation, was his teacher until he entered the university. As a boy he was known as a child prodigy. Great writer of his day, Mill wrote in his "Autobiography."

The Encyclopaedia Britannica says that Mill understates the amount of knowledge that he had at various ages in childhood and also understates the amount of study and reading that he had done. "Though the age of twelve, John began a thorough study of the scholastic logic, at the same time reading Aristotle's treatises in the original."

The last years of his life were spent in retirement in a little cottage where he has painted, books, friends, and long walks in the beauty of the countryside. His stepdaughter was his companion and solace after the death of his wife. Mill lived until 1873.

Men of the Mounted

by Captain G. Elliott-Nightingale
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THEY DON'T "ALWAYS" GET THEIR MAN

CONTRARY to general opinion, the Men of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police do not always get their man. Sometimes their assignments order them to go out and get a baby, for more than one northern settler was brought into the world by a Royal Mounted Policeman. Doctors and nurses were as scarce in the writer's early days in the northland, and both settlers and police were often called upon to deliver a baby, or amputate a badly shattered arm or leg. Furthermore, many a Man of the Mounted has been a lifelong friend of some Indian he had separated from an axe-ing tooth, or for whom he had performed some worthwhile medical or first-aid service.

Sometimes, too, the lads who wear the scarlet tunic are called upon to conduct funeral services, and even to assist at weddings and christenings. Yes, the Mounties do all this and more, and in three newspapers published in the City of Baltimore, one of which shall be published in the German language, in such manner as shall be determined by the Board of Dental Examiners, in the opinion of the Board, to be most likely to give notice of said application to the public, setting forth the name and residence of the applicant, the circumstances under which such loss or destruction occurred, and the reasons for such satisfactory application and affidavit, shall be published in the Board's annual dentistry proceedings, for which there shall be paid a fee of two dollars.

7. A fee of twenty dollars shall be paid to the secretary of the Board, at the time of application by each applicant for examination, or registration, or both, as aforesaid, or one dollar shall apply or same provided that payment of said fee of twenty dollars shall be a prerequisite to eligibility for examination upon certain subjects as hereinafter provided, and the said twenty-dollar-or-one-dollar fee for the examination upon the remainder of the prescribed subjects, or part of same, shall be refunded under any circumstances.

8. The fees collected by the Board shall be used to defray the cost of executing and administering the provisions of this Act, including a salary to the secretary as fixed by the Board, not to exceed the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1200.00) a year, provided that payment of said fee of twenty dollars shall be a prerequisite to eligibility for examination upon certain subjects as hereinafter provided, and the said twenty-dollar-or-one-dollar fee for the examination upon the remainder of the prescribed subjects, or part of same, shall be refunded under any circumstances.

9. The fees collected by the Board shall be used to defray the cost of executing and administering the provisions of this Act, including a salary to the secretary as fixed by the Board, not to exceed the sum of Twelve Hundred Dollars ($1200.00) a year, provided that payment of said fee of twenty dollars shall be a prerequisite to eligibility for examination upon certain subjects as hereinafter provided, and the said twenty-dollar-or-one-dollar fee for the examination upon the remainder of the prescribed subjects, or part of same, shall be refunded under any circumstances.

10. All licenses issued by the Board shall be issued to individual persons, and it shall be unlawful for any person to practice in this State under any name except that which is specified in his license, or under any name or designation not specified in his license; provided, however, that any dentist or dentistry may be carried on in this State under any name except that which is specified in the license of the person engaging therein, if such partnership, parlor, or any entity or association of any kind or character, shall be unlawful for any individual or group of individuals to practice dentistry in this State as a corporation or unlawful association, or association or association or association