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," and 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; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1937, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 424 proposing to amend Section 21 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 Article 3, Section 36 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department", sub-title "Prohibiting Lotteries", 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 resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department", sub-title "Prohibiting Lotteries", be and it is hereby proposed to amend Section 36 of said Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, to wit:

Section 36. Strike out Section 36 of said Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, to wit:

"Section 36. The keeping of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive and shall not be imposed; that property ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government; that the Legislature shall, by uniform rules, provide for ascertaining the property to be assessed and taxed according to the value of improvements on land and personal property, as it may deem expedient; that the property that may be taxed to be levied by the State for the support of the Government shall be apportioned by counties and by the City of Baltimore in such manner as shall make the taxes uniform throughout the State and within the taxing districts and uniform within the class or sub-class of property taxed, and provide for ascertaining the property which the respective taxing powers of the State and of the City of Baltimore may levy; not more than one-half of the State tax shall be imposed, or laid directly upon the property of the Government and benefit of the community. Taxes may be imposed upon property and upon classified, graduated and progressive and progressive or graduated taxes upon incomes from intangible property may be imposed and taxes on gifts or inheritances may be imposed, as property as the General Assembly may determine."

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid amendment to the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, adopted by the Legislature of Maryland in the year 1938, be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in manner and form as prescribed by Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland; and the ballots or voting machines to be used at the election when said amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, shall have thereon, in addition to the words "For Constitutional Amendment", such other appropriate words as may be now provided by law, and immediately preceding the same, the following words: "Shall the Act of the General Assembly proposed amendment, as directed by Chapter 525, Laws of Maryland, 1937, and further proceedings had in accordance therewith be ratified and adopted?"

Approved: May 18, 1937.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, in pursuance of the directions contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby make and issue this proclamation declaring a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 463 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1935, and said Chapters 424 and 525 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1937, be published in at least two newspapers in each of the counties of the State, in 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 8th day of 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 30TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-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 306, for the purpose of licensing dentists which licenses shall be issued to individual dentists; provide 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 other matters incidental to the general purpose of the Act; and

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, Act Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, of Article 22 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1930 Supplement, Flack's Edition, title "Dentistry", be, and the same are hereby, repealed and re-enacted with the following amendments, to wit:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in this State unless such person shall have received a license from the State of Maryland, unless such person shall be exempt from the provisions of the State Board of Dental Examiners of the State of Maryland as hereinafter provided, and unless such person shall have paid the fee for the license provided for in Section 11 of this Act.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, of Article 22 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1930 Supplement, Flack's Edition, title "Dentistry", be, and the same are hereby, repealed and re-enacted with the following amendments, to wit:

Sec. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry in the State of Maryland, unless such person shall have received a license from the State Board of Dental Examiners of the State of Maryland as hereinafter provided, and unless such person shall have paid the fee for the license provided for in Section 11 of this Act.

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 5 of Article 22 of the Code of Public General Laws of Maryland, 1930 Supplement, Flack's Edition, title "Dentistry", be, and the same are hereby, repealed and re-enacted with the following amendments, to wit:

Sec. 5. (a) Any person of good moral character and good health, over the age of 21 years, who shall have graduated and obtained the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery, or Doctor of Medicine, or other equivalent degree by any College of Dentistry or Medicine duly incorporated and authorized to confer such degree by the laws of the United States, or any State, District or Territory of the United States, or the laws of any province of the Dominion of Canada and recognized by the Board as requiring adequate pre-professional courses of study and as maintaining an acceptable course of dental instruction, may make application in writing to said Board to be examined by it with reference to his or her qualifications to practice dentistry, and upon his or her passing an examination satisfactory to said Board, he or she shall be entitled to receive from the said Board a license to practice dentistry, which license shall be issued to any applicant who shall prove to be registered in a book kept for that purpose, and shall issue to such person a certificate of registration, setting forth the fact that such person is entitled to practice dentistry, signed by the officers of the Board, and sealed with its official seal, which certificate shall also state the name of the person to whom issued, and the date of such issuance.

(b) The Board may, in its discretion, register without examination, in whole or in part, and issue a certificate to any person who has been registered and practised to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery or equivalent degree by any university or college incorporated and authorized to grant such degree by the laws of the United States, or any of its territories, districts and possessions, or by the laws of any State of the United States, or by the laws of any province of the Dominion of Canada and who has been duly registered and licensed to practice dentistry by a Board of Dental Examiners created and existing under the laws of the United States, or any of its territories or possessions, or under the laws of any province of the Dominion of Canada, or who may have absolved any part of the requirements of examination under the authority of a recognized Board generally accepted as a reputable agent of the profession.

(c) Students of dentistry at a recognized college of dentistry who have completed the regularly prescribed recognized instruction in dental science may be certified by the dean of the college at which they are in attendance as having satisfactorily completed such subjects included in the examination given by the Board, may on application be admitted to the Board of Dental Examiners upon such subjects and upon such examination shall be deemed to have absolved the requirements of the Board in such subjects.

(d) Upon application of the Board of Managers or executive head of any bona fide general hospital or State hospital or sanitorium in the State of Maryland, and upon the payment of the fee provided for in Section 11 of this Act, any individual of good moral character who shall furnish the Board with proof entitling such person to be examined for registration under subparagraph (a) of this section. Such limited registration shall be for a period of one year and the date of expiration shall be plainly stated on the face of the Certificate of registration. Such limited registration shall entitle the said applicant to practice dentistry only for the institution specified and on his certificate of registration and shall be valid only in such institution. Such certificate may be renewed by the Board at least ten days before the expiration of the same.

(e) Upon application of the Board of Managers or executive head of any bona fide general hospital or State hospital or sanitorium in the State of Maryland, and upon the payment of the fee provided for in Section 11 of this Act, any individual of good moral character who shall furnish the Board with proof entitling such person to be examined for registration under subparagraph (a) of this section. Such limited registration shall be for a period of one year and the date of expiration shall be plainly stated on the face of the Certificate of registration. Such limited registration shall entitle the said applicant to practice dentistry only for the institution specified and on his certificate of registration and shall be valid only in such institution. Such certificate may be renewed by the Board at least ten days before the expiration of the same.

(f) Upon the payment of the fee provided for in Section 11 of this Act, any dentist who shall have been licensed to practice dentistry in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia or Maryland, shall be entitled to a license to practice dentistry in the State of Maryland without examination, upon the production of a certificate of the Board of Dental Examiners of the State in which he or she shall have been licensed to practice dentistry, that such dentist has been licensed to practice dentistry in the State in which he or she shall have been licensed for a period of five years, and that such dentist has been a resident of the State in which he or she shall have been licensed to practice dentistry for a period of five years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid amendment to the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, adopted by the Legislature of Maryland in the year 1938, be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in manner and form as prescribed by Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland; and the ballots or voting machines to be used at the election when said amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, shall have thereon, in addition to the words "For Constitutional Amendment", such other appropriate words as may be now provided by law, and immediately preceding the same, the following words: "Shall the Act of the General Assembly proposed amendment, as directed by Chapter 424, Laws of Maryland, 1937, and further proceedings had in accordance therewith be ratified and adopted?"

Approved: May 18, 1937.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, in pursuance of the directions contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby make and issue this proclamation declaring a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 463 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1935, and said Chapters 424 and 525 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1937, 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 8th day of 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 30TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

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

CHAPTER 494—1937

AN ACT to amend Section 21 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 the State 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 Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts", be and it is hereby amended, that the Judicial Circuit Court Judges shall be and it hereby granted and adopted shall be and it hereby is proposed to be and shall be the same constitutional amendment, to wit:

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 to Article 4, Section 21 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, be and it hereby is proposed to be and shall be the same constitutional amendment, to wit:

Section 21. The Judicial Circuit Court Judges shall be and shall be the same constitutional provisions, hold the same compensation and have the same powers as shall be established for the Circuit Court Judges in the third circuit.

Sec. 2. Additional associate Judge for the second circuit court shall be appointed by a resident of Cecil County, shall be appointed by the Governor of this State for a period of six (6) months after this amendment shall be ratified 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 the successor shall be elected by the qualified voters of Cecil County, 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 successor so elected shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold the 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.

Sec. 3. Additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for not elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the 1938 election in accordance with the terms of the constitutional amendment adopted at the last general election 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 the successor shall be appointed and elected in accordance with the constitutional provisions relating to judges. The Chief Judge shall be appointed from either Frederick or Montgomery Counties, but when the Chief Judge is elected from Frederick County, one of the associate judges from the remaining part of said county and the two remaining counties shall be a resident 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 resident of Frederick County. In case any candidate or candidates for judges in the sixth circuit shall be defeated at the election held in said circuit, then the Governor shall appoint a person to fill the office so created, 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 the Governor shall appoint the additional judge or judges, 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 not similarly disqualified, who shall have the next highest number of votes in said election shall be declared elected, if, by reason of such condition or by reason of an equal number of votes, there shall not be sufficient number of associate judges duly qualified as to residence as above set out should not be elected at any election in said sixth judicial circuit, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for such unfilled office or offices.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland, be and it hereby is proposed to be and shall be the same constitutional amendment, to wit:

Section 21. The Judicial Circuit Court Judges shall be and shall be the same constitutional provisions, hold the same compensation and have the same powers as shall be established for the Circuit Court Judges in the third circuit.

Sec. 5. Additional associate Judge for the second circuit court shall be appointed by a resident of Cecil County, shall be appointed by the Governor of this State for a period of six (6) months after this amendment shall be ratified 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 the successor shall be elected by the qualified voters of Cecil County, 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 successor so elected shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold the 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.

Sec. 6. Additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for not elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the 1938 election in accordance with the terms of the constitutional amendment adopted at the last general election 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 the successor shall be appointed and elected in accordance with the constitutional provisions relating to judges. The Chief Judge shall be appointed from either Frederick or Montgomery County and when the Chief Judge is elected from Frederick County one of the associate judges from the remaining part of said county and the two remaining counties shall be a resident 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 resident of Frederick County.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the aforesaid amendment to the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, adopted by the Legislature of Maryland in the year 1938, be submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in manner and form as prescribed by Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland; and the ballots or voting machines to be used at the election when said amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, shall have thereon, in addition to the words "For Constitutional Amendment", such other appropriate words as may be now provided by law, and immediately preceding the same, the following words: "Shall the Act of the General Assembly proposed amendment, as directed by Chapter 494, Laws of Maryland, 1937, and further proceedings had in accordance therewith be ratified and adopted?"

Approved: May 18, 1937.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, in pursuance of the directions contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby make and issue this proclamation declaring a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 494 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1937, 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 8th day of 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 30TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

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

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

AGENTS

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MARYLAND'S FINEST BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS for sale. Eight popular breeds and crosses. Started chicks and pullets also. Write today for price weekly. **WILFORD HATCHERY, Milford Road or Liberty Rd. Pikesville, P. O. Brooklyn Rd. Pikesville 10-2.**

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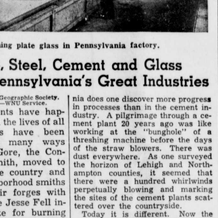

By Ruth Wyeth Spears

SO MANY readers have expressed interest in rag rugs that I know many of you will want to copy this one. I discovered it in a village on Buzzards bay where, a century ago, whaling ships put out to sea. In the book offered below there is a knitted rag rug included in the first dozen, that give you flattering bust fullness and the very, very small waistlines that were in vogue. Then, five steps, too, in the new chart. For immediate orders make it up in dotted Swiss or voile.

No. 1561 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material; 1⅝ yards contrasting.

Success in Sewing. In sewing, the success in any other field, depends upon how you approach the task in hand. To help you turn out clothes of professional looking in every detail, we have a book which plainly sets forth the simple rules of home dressmaking. The beginner will find every one of the details of the braided strip in just enough to keep the seams perfectly flat, and to give the scalloped effect shown. As you work around, the scallops gradually straighten out and the rug becomes more oval in shape.

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Do you feel so nervous you want to scream? Are you cross and irritable? Do you sound like dynamite?

If your nerves are on edge and you feel you need a good nervous system tonic, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made especially for women.

For over 60 years this woman has told women other love to go "smiling" through the critical days. Why not you? It helps nature build up more physical resistance and thus helps calm quivering nerves and lessen discomfort from annoying symptoms. Give an accompany female functional disorders.

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HELP KIDNEYS
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Your kidneys help to keep you well by constantly flowing water and waste from the blood. If your kidneys are functionally disordered and fail to remove excess impurities, there may be nagging pain in the small of the back, and body-wide distress.

Burning, scanty or too frequent urination may be the first known sign of kidney or bladder disturbance.

Then, if you suffer nagging backache, persistent headaches, rheumatic pains, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel weak, nervous, all played out.

In such cases it is better to rely on a doctor's skill. Doan's Pills, recommended by users the world over.

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WNU—4 34—38

ADVERTISING
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THE Lee HOUSE
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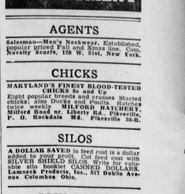
Smart Dresses for Now and Later On



HERE are two perfectly charming dresses for today, that will fill a definite place in your life if you make them up immediately in pretty cotton or linen. And they are so perfectly in key with fuchsias that you can almost tell by all means repeat them later in fall and winter materials. You'll be surprised, when we study the detailed sew chart included in each pattern, how quickly and easily you can finish them.

Tailored Dress of Pique.

If your daytime wardrobe needs replenishing for the remaining weeks of summer, make this nice tailored dress of pique or gingham, and see how refreshed and comfortable you'll feel. Later on, wear it for fall in challis, jersey, or flat crepe. The short sleeves, easy waistline and action pleats in the skirt make this dress very easy to work in—and the deeply notched collar and patch pockets give it finish enough so that it is appropriate for street wear, too.

Tiny-Waisted Afternoon Dress.

Here's the type of dress that all important fashion sources show for fall! The shaped, rather high square neckline, the short sleeves, puffed at the top, the pattern that give you flattering bust fullness and the very, very small waistlines are all new notes. Just five steps, too, in the new chart. For immediate orders make it up in dotted Swiss or voile.

No. 1561 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 39-inch material; ⅝ yard contrasting.

No. 1562 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material; 1⅝ yards contrasting.

Sewing Chart Included.

Prepaid Postage.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

No One Knows Fate of This Brave Lover

By ELIZABETH C. JAMES

"THE LADY OR THE TIGER," by Frank R. Stockton, is the story of olden days, when a semi-barbaric king in a far land held absolute power over his subjects. This monarch had devised a system of justice that pleased him mightily. Instead of all the bother of trials that the modern world struggles under, he had an arena where all trials took place.

The defendant was put into the arena facing two doors. At a signal he opened one of the doors. Each door led into a chamber, heavily padded with skins and furs so that no sound issued forth. Behind one door was a ferocious tiger; behind the other was a beautiful maiden. If he did not find the door with the tiger, instantly he was devoured by the tiger. If he found the door with the lady, he married her. Innocent and his reward was immediate. He was married to the fair lady instantly, for the king had a minister and chorus all ready for the wedding ceremony. If the defendant already had a wife and family, that made no difference in the proceedings, for the king was too fond of this method of justice to change it for individual cases.

AN EDITOR-AUTHOR

Frank R. Stockton was attracted by stories of adventure. Pirates appeared in some of his longer stories, and the action of "The Lady or the Tiger" speaks for itself.

He was born in Philadelphia in 1834. His writing career included work as editor and original writer. As assistant editor he worked on the staffs of St. Nicholas Magazine, the Century, and Hearth and Home. His own writings were devoted to amuse the public, not to expose any cause; one was influenced by sensational trails in style. He died in 1902.

Stockton was famous in his day as a humorist. His sense of fun is evidenced in "The Ting-a-ling Stories" and "Rudder Grange." His nimble, off-like fancies. Never did he exceed the natural humor of "Rudder Grange" in the number of short sketches on rural life first published in Scribner's Monthly. He was a keen observer of the feminine temperament, derived from his wife.

Of course, the populace loved this monstrous case of justice. Nothing to court in the utmost excitement, because the jury never knew which way to witness fierce death or overwhelming happiness.

Love Brought Her Trial.*

Now this king had a daughter who was the apple of her father's eye. She had been kept in the by the youths of the court. One of them was especially persistent in his attentions and this commoner had a love affair. All went along well until the king found out of it. Then the youth was brought to trial, to determine whether he was guilty or not in daring to love a princess of royal blood.

The day came. The tiers of seats were filled to the top row of the arena. The king sat in state at the royal love affair and every one had come to see the trial.

Presently the youth marched into the arena and the youth walked into the vast circle. He was a handsome lad, for he was indeed a handsome young man and worthy of a princess. He bowed to the princess, by toward the royal box, caught the eye of the princess and knew in the depths of an eye that she knew which door led to the tiger and which to the lady. He had spent many hours with the lady, he knew the princess and knew his reward was immediate. He was married to the fair lady instantly, for the king had a minister and chorus all ready for the wedding ceremony. If the defendant already had a wife and family, that made no difference in the proceedings, for the king was too fond of this method of justice to change it for individual cases.

Opened?

With no faltering, the youth walked toward the right door and opened it. The decision of the princess was given to her lover swiftly and with no hesitation.

But it had not been reached so easily. Night after night she had wrestled during the night and had shrieks when the tiger hurled himself through the air upon his victim. But night after night she had been agonized with jealousy and despair when she thought of her lover wed to another woman. Anger and rage would descend to tear her very soul.

So the princess had endured great agony of mind and spirit, so that the author, Stockton, author of this story, finishes his narrative thus: "The question of the tiger and lady not to be lightly considered, and it is not for me to presume to set up myself as the one person able to answer it. So I leave it with all of you: Which came out of the door—the tiger or the lady or the tiger?"

And he leaves the reader in this suspended excitement!

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service

The Fauces

The opening at the back of the mouth leading to the throat cavity or pharynx, which is called the fauces, is bounded above by the soft palate and uvula, below by the root of the tongue, and on the sides by muscular ridges called the pillars of the fauces.

Women Barred From Mount Athos

Women have been barred for centuries from Mount Athos, a shrine on one of the Greek islands in the Aegean sea.

COAL, STEEL and GLASS

Polishing plate glass in Pennsylvania factory.

Coal, Coke, Steel, Cement and Glass Are Pennsylvania's Great Industries

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GREAT events have happened and the lives of all Americans have been transformed in many ways since Obediah Gore, the Connecticut blacksmith, moved to the Wilkes-Barre country and taught the neighborhood smiths how to fire their forges with anthracite; since Jesse Fell invented the grate for burning hard coal in homes; since Philip Ginter stubbed his toe on a piece of hard coal and threw by laid the foundations of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation system of coal mines and coal roads.

Even in the depths of the depression in 1931 Pennsylvania was producing 60,000,000 tons of anthracite and 97,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, or approximately a third of the nation's entire coal output. When you consider how much the country owes to its vast supplies of sunshine stored up in the earth through millions of years, you realize how great is the debt to Pennsylvania, for in service to humanity coal far outshines the magic wonders of Aladdin's legendary lamp.

As one travels through the coal fields, there are many sights reminiscent of a century of mining. One sees in the anthracite fields every type of coal breaker, from the old dry breaker with its dust everywhere and much of the coal wasted, to the latest Rheolaveur breaker where water is used from beginning to end, and where even the dust is saved.

Tremendous Coke Production.

Pennsylvania is the nation's foremost producer of coke.

For generations the beehive coke oven had its day. It was a wasteful day, for it not only wasted the oven fitted its time. It was not until 1931 that a process was perfected by which the waste gases given off during the process could be obtained in a form in which they could be used, to be able to capture enough ammonia and its compounds, light oil and its derivatives, and tar, coke, and other products to bring the total value of by-products up to $3.86 per ton, all of which were lost in the old-time beehive oven.

Twenty-one days or so elapsed before the World war when one rode through the coke ovens of the coke districts. Today those old ovens stand row after row, some almost completely in ruins but others looking as if they might be fired again tomorrow.

Coke Production the United States Steel company has built a tremendous by-product coking center whose capacity is greater than the entire beehive ovens abandoned in Fayette, Westmoreland, and other northwestern Pennsylvania counties together. When one rides down through the Monongahela valley, one sees stations and notes the thousands of diminutive beehive ovens that line now ablaze from the Pullman window at night, he feels that what the industry has achieved in efficiency it has lost in picturesqueness.

Pig Iron and Steel.

Pennsylvania's role in the iron and steel industry is as remarkable as her position in the coal and coke industry of the nation. In 1931 the Keystone state produced only 1 per cent of the nation's iron ore, but it turned out 28 per cent of its pig iron and 24 per cent of its steel.

With every 1,000 tons of pig iron requiring in its making about 1,800 tons of ore, 700 tons of limestone, 1,000 tons of coke, and 4,000 tons of air driven by powerful fans, one may easily imagine that its production is the Keystone state's heavy industry.

There was in the days of peak production no more inspiring night sight than the view from a high hill of Pittsburgh, looking down into the Ohio and up the Monongahela and the Allegheny rivers, beholding Titan at his work, transforming ore into pig iron.

The era of the Bessemer process in converting pig iron into steel is largely gone in the Keystone state. No longer do these huge metallic eggshells send their streams of fiery sparks heavenward. The ancestral "spitting" of the spectacular converter during certain periods of the blowing of air through its molten contents has given place to the open hearth.

New Ways of Making Cement.

Here enormous jets of gas flame are played over the molten pig metal, producing iron oxide which combines with added iron ore to form a basic slag—the "skimmings" of the fiery caldron.

Nowhere in industrial Pennsylvania does one discover more progress in processes than in the cement industry. A pilgrimage through a cement plant 20 years ago was like working at the "bunghole" of a threshing machine before the days of the straw blowers. There was dust everywhere. As one surveyed the horizon of Lehigh and Northampton counties, it seemed that there were a hundred whirlwinds perpetually blowing and marking the sites of the cement plants scattered over the countryside.

Today it is different. Now the rock is crushed under streams of water and the final powdering of the stone produces a sludge of about the consistency of mush. This is introduced into the big rotary kilns —some of them as much as 150 feet long and 15 feet in diameter.

Here it meets a stream of powdered coal under a flame that gives a temperature of from 2,500 to 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The coal has been so finely ground that 95 per cent of it will pass through a screen that has 10,000 meshes to the square inch. When the powdered coal, the sludge, the fiery heat, and a regulated amount of air meet, glass-hard clinkers are formed.

These clinkers in turn are the intermediate materials between cement rock and the finished product. They are mixed with heavy steel oval-shaped globules and conveyed into rotary grinders. Round and round these big machines turn hour after hour until all the clinkers have been ground almost to impalpable dust, in which form it is Portland cement.

Among all of Pennsylvania's dramatic industries there is none possessing greater fascination than plate-glass making. Such opaque substances as salt cake, pure limestone, and quartz sand go into a furnace in 2,500-pound batches, become liquid, and then pass out as a continuous sheet of plate glass that is cut, ground, and polished until it is as transparent as thin air.

In a Plate Glass Plant.

Up the Allegheny river from Pittsburgh stands the little village of Creighton, the home of one of the largest plate-glass plant in the world. The company owns at its back door the coal and limestone quarries its fuel, for coal is used in preference to gas in making a plant is always located near its fuel supply rather than close to its raw material.

Here are huge bins for storing salt cake, soda ash, glass sand, limestone, and other ingredients.

Back of the giant furnace that holds 1,200 tons of molten glass. With a colored glass shield before your eyes you look into the furnace. Here are little hills and tiny mountains, survivals of the last 3,500-pound mouthful of material dumped in. There you see a miniature lake of incandescent molten mixture.

Over all roars a tremendously hot flame of 2,700 degrees Fahrenheit that melts sand and limestone and salt cake about as fast as a July sun would melt snow.

Twenty-one days of warming are required to bring the temperature of the furnace to operating requirements. The marvel is that its linings can be made heat-resistant enough to withstand temperatures that convert sand and limestone into liquid and yet have that punishment for months on end.

At the rear of the furnace is a tip-up pot of which the molten glass flows. Glowing hot, of doughy consistency, it passes under tremendous rollers, which convert it into a ribbon about 7 feet wide. Along this it travels through an annealing lehr for 400 feet. By now it is cool enough for the cutters who trim off the edges, cut it into lengths, and mark the defective spots.

Then a sort of mechanical spider with vacuum-cup feet swoops down on each piece, lifts it high overhead, and deposits it in a plaster-of-paris film on the six-ton cast-iron table. It is to be its bed while passing under the grinding machines, where sand and emery smooth it down. From these grinders the plate passes under the felt-footed polishers where enough rouge to color the lips and cheeks of an army of women is used to produce that perfection of smoothness which permits perfect vision through your motor window.

After the glass has traveled 125 feet in the fiery furnace, 400 feet on the cooling lehrs, 400 feet under the polishers, it is ready for its trip through the Duplate works where two pieces are cemented together with a DuPont product and become a safety glass.

The final word in safety glass is that tempered kind that is now being put in some banks and many armored trucks.

The artisans take five layers of glass, the first layer thin, the second one a little thicker, the third or middle one half an inch thick, and the fourth and fifth corresponding in thickness to the second and first, respectively. These they carefully cement together with a DuPont product.

WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Explains the Causes of Food Allergy

Well-Known Food Authority Names the Foods That Cause Trouble

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A NEW phrase has crept into daily usage in recent years, has in fact become so common that comedians use it in jest and draw laughs from their audiences when they cry, "I'm allergic!" But the words have deep significance for perhaps 30 to 60 per cent of the population who have cause to agree with the old saying, that "one man's meat is another man's poison."

They are victims of the curious phenomenon known as food allergy and have an abnormal reaction to the proteins in certain foods and other substances. As a result, foods which are beneficial in themselves and which usually have no untoward effect on the normal balanced diet, cause a variety of unpleasant effects.

These may range from hives or a skin rash to a sneezing attack or from migraine headache or an attack of hay fever or asthma; or he may have a tendency to what appears to be bron