PROCLAMATION

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE, 1932.

Whereas, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year, 1931, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 479 proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article IV, of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," eliminating the provision empowering the General Assembly to continue in office Judges who have reached the age of 70 years, 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 479

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," eliminating the provision empowering the General Assembly to continue in office Judges who have reached the age of 70 years, 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 be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 3 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland;

3. The Judges of the said several Courts shall be elected in the Counties by the qualified voters in their respective Judicial Circuits as hereinafter provided and in the City of Baltimore, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, as now provided for in the Constitution. Each of the said Judges shall hold his office for the term of fifteen years from the time of his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified, or until he shall have attained the age of 70 years, whichever may first happen, and be re-eligible thereto until he shall have attained the age of 70 years, and not after. Provided, however, that any Judge whose term has been extended beyond the age of seventy years by the General Assembly prior to April 7, 1931, shall be permitted to continue in office in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly in each case. In case of the inability of any of said Judges to discharge his duties with efficiency, by reason of continued sickness, or of physical or mental infirmity, it shall be in the power of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the members of each House concurring, with the approval of the Governor, to retire said Judge from office.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said aforegoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be at the next general election for Members of the House of Representatives of Congress held in this State submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the direction contained in Article XIV of the Constitution of this State, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, and upon each ballot there shall be printed the words "For the Constitutional Amendment" and "Against the Constitutional Amendment," as now provided by law, and immediately after said election due returns shall be made to the Governor of the vote for and against said proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1st, 1931.

Approved April 17, 1931.

Now, therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of the State of Maryland, in pursuance of the direction contained in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of the text of said Chapter 479 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1931, 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, 1932, at which election the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted in form and manner prescribed by the General Assembly, to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection.

The Great Seal of Maryland:

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Maryland. Done at the City of Annapolis, this 18th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-two.

ALBERT C. RITCHIE.

By the Governor:
DAVID C. WINEBRENNER, 3d
Secretary of State
jy30-td

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DOROTHY DARNIT

By Charles McManus



Dog's Brain Not Unlike That of Average Child

The dog piles up his knowledge almost wholly by association of ideas, especially pleasurable associations; and this comes very near to a perception of cause and effect, Sir W. Beach Thomas writes, in the Atlantic Monthly.

He can learn up to about 100 words. He can acquire a strong artistic sense—that is, can tell fine shades of black and gray, and distinguish a very round ellipse from a circle. He can distinguish both separate notes and ranges of notes.

His brain matter behaves very much as a child's, especially in shutting off attention from things that bore him by their unintelligibility, and can so concentrate on things that interest him that all the rest of his mind, and indeed, his other senses, are shut down.

The study of the dog's actual brain has given concrete evidence of how like it is to the mind of the child. Though soon the human mind climbs to heights that tower over the dog's attainment, its loss is permanent if it misses the perceptions proper to its doglike infancy.

Eisteddfod Unique

Over a thousand years have elapsed since King Offa set up his famous dyke for the purpose of keeping the Welsh people in a state of rigid isolation. Offa's dyke still remains. Indeed, in some places it is still of considerable height. But the little race which has been so long confined within its shadows still cherishes its native tongue with an unabating devotion.

The eisteddfod—the oldest of its distictive institutions—still flourishes under the direction of its archdruid, and has no parallel in any other country on earth.—London Answers.

Jug-Like Hippopotamus

A huge earthenware jug, shaped like a hippopotamus, was recently discovered on the site of what was once the city of Nuzi in Mesopotamia, and is believed to be at least three thousand five hundred years old. Upon the spot where this relic was found there once existed a thriving community at a very early date. In fact the region has been called the "cradle of civilization." Within the area watered by the rivers, there were fertile farmlands which produced rich crops, and fertile meadows. There were cities, too, in which a thriving commerce was carried on.

AUTOMATIC POLISHING

"Mary, these banisters always seem dusty. I was at the Jones' today, and their's are as bright and smooth as glass."

"She has three small boys, ma'am."

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Picnics and Panics

By CORONA REMINGTON

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THE birds flew close to the ground or sat in little groups on the leafy limbs; they were silent and subdued. It was a heavy, sodden day, the kind when one looks out of the window constantly to see whether the rain has yet begun to fall.

"What's the use of going on?" she asked her mother mournfully. "Anybody can see it's going to rain tomorrow, and who wants to go to a picnic in the rain?"

Mrs. Oliver went on pulling out pinfeathers from the frier she was dressing, also for the picnic. "You can't tell yet, Lucy. Tomorrow ain't here yet and, anyhow, I reckon we'll want this stuff for Sunday dinner, even if you don't get to take some to the picnic."

"I won't want any of it," answered Lucy in a muffed voice.

"Now, child, you mustn't take on that way."

"But, mother, it isn't just an ordinary picnic that's making me so upset. You know Arthur and I have had a scrap, and his asking me to go with him tomorrow made me think he was willing to make up, and I know if I could have him all day to myself I could bring him around. I've been nearly crazy this last month."

"What time's he coming?"

"He said in his letter he'd drive over about ten."

"It'll turn out all right in the end. Don't worry, child. Land sakes! How do you reckon you'll ever get through life a-fretting and worryin' the way you do about every little thing?"

"But it isn't a little thing," Lucy protested miserably.

The rest of the day was filled with preparations for the picnic and Saturday afternoon tasks, and it was late that night when at last the family could go to bed. Everybody was soon asleep except Lucy, who lay wide awake on her back staring into the darkness and listening to the softly falling rain; the drip, drip, drip of the eaves gave her no chance to forget, and the next morning was one solid gray mass of murky clouds and fog.

Lucy tried to keep the tears back when she went down.

"My, my, child! You'd think this was the end of the world. Go put on your good frock and your best smile and look your prettiest when he comes. You can entertain him in the parlor and ask him to dinner. It'll turn out all right. You see if it don't."

The girl finally took her mother's advice and became quite thrilled as the time for her lover's arrival approached. The time came, however, but no Arthur Watson; eleven and twelve passed in the same way. At one Lucy rushed to her room and locked herself in, refusing her dinner.

Late in the afternoon Mrs. Oliver ventured upstairs. "Honey, maybe he expected you to answer his letter," she suggested through the door.

"No, he didn't," came back in reply, "because he said if I didn't write he'd take it to mean I was willing to go."

It was the next day that Mr. Oliver decided to take matters in his own hands. He never believed in interfering between young folks, but nobody could play fast and loose with his girl.

When Oliver walked into the office where Watson was one of the many cogs in a big wheel, he was immediately offended by the young man's urbane manner. It was highly unbecoming to one with a guilty conscience.

"Want to speak to you," said Oliver gruffly.

"Sure thing," Watson replied, putting down his pen.

"I just want to say one thing. You can't break dates with my gal."

"Break dates? What're you talking about? I haven't broken any dates with Lucy."

"Maybe you didn't write to her and ask her to that picnic over to Hampden yesterday," broke in Oliver.

"Why, I wrote to her, but haven't mailed the letter yet. The picnic's next Sunday. See, the letter's right here in my pocket. Watson dived into his coat pocket, then his face became blank and a sheepish expression spread over it. He put his hand to his head in an effort to think.

"I—I must have mailed it with some other letters," he explained weakly. "I wrote it ahead because I—I was sort of anxious, and planned to keep it until about tomorrow. Do you think she'll forgive me?"

"She's pretty mad," grinned Oliver, once more in good humor. "I reckon you better come over tonight and try to make up with her."

"You bet I will, and I'll fill the car with American beauties, too. But it's just my luck," groaned Watson in a panic. "and I was planning to—to—" He flushed and stopped short.

It was a very cool young girl who received Watson that evening—cool outwardly, but all a flutter within. She had decided to make him suffer for the suffering he had caused her, but it was only a moment until she was weeping on his shoulder.

"Oh, Arthur, you hurt me so," she sobbed.

"But, honey, don't you know I wouldn't have done it for anything on earth? I've been nearly crazy since I found it out."

Soothing words, the healing power of tears, his caressing arm around her. Peace—joy.

And yesterday was so black.

"Kit" Carson More Than Average Hardy Pioneer

Christopher ("Kit") Carson was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on the day before Christmas in 1809. While he was a baby the family moved to Howard county, Missouri, and he became inured from his cradle days to the pioneer perils and privations. He grew up as a hunter and trapper, and at the age of twenty-four was appointed hunter to Bent's fort, where he remained for eight years and was then engaged as a guide by Fremont in his expedition across the plains and over the mountains.

In 1847 Carson was sent to Washington with dispatches and received an appointment as lieutenant of United States rifles. In 1853 he drove 6,500 sheep over the mountains to California, and on his return to Toas was appointed Indian agent in New Mexico. He was the means of bringing about a number of important treaties between the government and the Indians. During the Civil war he was breveted a brigadier general, and rendered good service to the government in the Indian territory. He died at Fort Lyon, Colo., May 23, 1868.

Justice Influenced by Medicine Man's Opinion

Trial by ordeal, with a cup of poison to determine the guilt or innocence of a person accused of theft, witchcraft or other crime, is still prevalent among certain African tribes. In the hall of African ethnology at Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, are exhibited examples of the poison cup and the poisons used in such trials as practiced by the Ovimbundu people of West Africa.

It is said that the medicine man secretly makes up his own mind in advance of the trial as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and thus controls the result, mixing his concoction of poisonous herbs to produce the effect he desires to justify a certain verdict either way. If the accused suffers from the poison he is adjudged guilty and is either allowed to die of the poison itself or is beaten to death, according to Willfrid D. Hambly, assistant curator of African ethnology.

If he is innocent this fact is established by his stomach's rejection of the poison, and this may be brought about by the medicine man according to the mixture he administers. This is but one of a number of similar ordeals used in the dispensing of what the African tribesmen must accept as justice.

"Message Must Get Through!" It Did

Locating a tourist "somewhere in the west" with only the person's name and the number of the automobile tags is considerable of an undertaking, but Marie Hayes, a night supervisor in the long distance office of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Washington, recently gave a good example of what company officials call "the spirit of service."

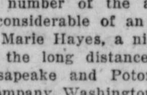
Miss Hayes received a call from a Washington telephone subscriber telling of the death of her mother and asking if it would be possible to try and locate a sister touring somewhere in the west, so that she could be informed of her mother's death.

With so little information as to the sister's immediate whereabouts it seemed almost a hopeless task, but Miss Hayes, having been through the school of experience, asked a few questions, learned that the party wanted was driving a car with New York license plates, and might be somewhere east of the Rockies.

Calling New York license plate authorities, Miss Hayes quickly learned the number of the tags, then called through to police headquarters in a city in the section of the west where it was thought the sister might be found. The police put out a radio call and in less than half an hour the two sisters were talking—one at her home in Washington and the other in a small town in Wyoming.

Miss Hayes with this connection established — continued to answer other calls coming in on her switchboard. To her it was simply a part of her job to see that the "message got through."

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Wifie's Good Reason for Rejecting Hubby's Offer

It seems that a Kansas City man and his wife were on a motor car trip, and the weather was hot and the trip was difficult and ill-temper ran high on both the front and back seats. The car approached a stream over which there was a ferry, reached only after going down a steep, rough grade such as one finds frequently in the Arkansas Ozarks.

"Oh, must we go down that hill and take that ferry?" grumbled the wife, mopping her perspiring face.

"Listen, dearie," suggested the husband, "if you say the word, I'll walk right down that hill, jump into that river and drown, and refrain from annoying you any more."

"That's all right for you," commented the wife calmly, "but what good will it do me? I've still got to get the car down the hill and across that ferry."—Kansas City Star.

Getting and Giving

Getting may be the most important thing in life, according to your ideas. Others, however, measure your stature by what you give, not by what you grab. No man is a success who enriches only himself. You succeed only as your success enriches the entire community.—Grit.

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NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS

In the District Court of The United States For the District of Maryland.

In the Matter of Isaac Hollins individually and trading as Millington Department Store, Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on September 1st, 1932, the said Millington Department Store of Kent county, Maryland was duly adjudged Bankrupt, and the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the law office of S. Scott Beck, Esq., in Chestertown, Maryland, on the 27th day of October, 1932 at 1.00 o'clock p. m., at which time the creditors of said bankrupt may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee or Trustees, examine said bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the said meeting.

EDWARD T. MILLER, Referee,
Easton, Marpland.

N. B. Creditors should at once prove their claims before a Notary Public and file same with the Referee or have them ready to file at the first meeting of Creditors.

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