WOMAN'S COLUMN

NINETY POUNDS OF COURAGE

Lowell Thomas is always interesting especially when he talks of his travels and the places that he has visited. He tells of being in an Oriental Harbor where the ship on which he was sailing was about to embark. There was noise everywhere. And then he saw a sedan chair carried by natives come up to the landing and a tiny woman came on board so quietly that there was hardly a sound. As she came nearer, Lowell recognized her as the renowned Miss Emerson, the most travelled woman in this country, and the founder of the Women's Geographic Society of America.

Humorous, shrewd, quiet, always intelligent and always charming, she moves about the round world as most women move about their homes. She carries her life in her thin, flexible, steady hands as lightly as the housewife carries a duster, intent only upon her task. She is about five feet tall and weighs ninety pounds, and she has earned her own living since she was twenty. Too often, when we speak of America as a rich country, we are not speaikng of our real riches. Miss Emerson's inheritance and her contribution are less blatant and more valuable than money. Her name has come to her from America's poet and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson; she has his scholarly tastes and something of his philosophical spirit. On the other side of the family she is descended from Jonathan Edwards.

Her people have never striven for money. Barely enough has been plenty to them. They have always had books and music and travel. Once she told me that her first memory was of sitting on the deck of a steamer bound for Europe, playing with a little paper windmill. She was not two years old at the time. At twenty it seemed quite natural to her to leave Chicago for the Orient with a steamship ticket and stewards' tips in her purse.

Her father was professor of Greek and archaeology at Cornell. The family went with him to Greece and Turkey to make museum colections for Cornell, North-western, and the University of Chicago. In Ithaca a little girl grew up in the atmosphere of a home permeated with the culture of ancient Athens. At a convent in Paris she thought and spoke in French as naturally as any French child.

When she was fifteen her father was appointed curator of the Chicago Art Institute, and in the University of Chicago she specialized in Early, Middle, and Modern English. At twenty she graduated, and the world was before her. She went to Japan.

In 1912 few young ladies dreamed of tripping off lightly to the Orient, but members of Miss Emerson's family had lived in Japan. Japanese friends frequently visited her home, and she wanted to see their country.

Living there was not too expensive. For a year she lived in a Japanese paperwalled house. She wrote little articles for American newspapers and magazines. She tutored an admiral in English, and taught English in the Japanese railway school. Meanwhile she learned to speak Japanese, she made a serious study of Japanese drama and poetry, and she learned Japanese flower arrangement.

When the year ended she did not want to come home by a route once traveled. All of us will glibly say that the world is round, but Gertrude Emerson is one of the rare persons to whom that fact is a reality. Is it not absurd, on a globe, ever to turn back? By going forwrad one can always progress through new experience and knowledge to the place one has left behind.

She says, 'You see, I had already gone a third of the way around. I tried to think of all the practical reasons why I should travel the other two-thirds. I wrote eloquent letters to the family, but they disapproved of my attempting such a journey alone.'

She did not have money enough to take her across Asia and Europe. So she borrowed it and cabled her parents that she was coming home—via China, Africa, Europe, and the Atlantic.

And so this little woman five feet high and weighing only ninety pounds has gone over most of the known world exploring dangerous places. In the islands of Luzon she found ancient stone works among the northern mountain which were only surpassed by the pyramids and the Great Wall of China.

She traveled through Afghanistan on her way to India. When she reached Pachperawa the people were so poor and desolate that she had a house built there and lived with them for a year teaching them and learning their language as well.

The people became devoted to her inviting her to all their weddings and feasts.

And so everywhere she has been she has helped and elevated the people whom she met.

Lowell Thomas says he has met many famous women.

'But there is one woman among these who stands out a little above them all because of her combination of unusual qualities. An able executive, a gifted writer, a magnetic public speaker, a scholar, a dauntless traveler and explorer, a penetrating intelligence at work upon our problems of tomorrow, an interpreter of the East to us—who badly need such intrpreters—she is a woman whom we should not wait for our children to be proud of.

As an American proud of the outstanding achievements of American women, I give you—Gertrude Emerson.'

When one visits a Beauty parlor and see the instruments of torture which are used to give women a permanent, one thinks of the price one has to pay for beauty.

No where is it more sought after than among the semicivilized. One reads the following about the smallest of the South Sea Islands.

PAIN IS THE PRICE OF BEAUTY

Tattooing is performed by a specialist, a woman, with dye made from the ash of burnt nuts. The operating tool is a small stick to which is fastened, at right angles, a frigate-bird bone, sharpened into a number of needlelike prongs. After sketching on a design with a straw, the artist dips the points of her instrument into the dye, holds them firmly against her subject's skin, and drives them home with a smart stroke of a small hammer stick.

Repeatedly dipping the tool in the dye, the operafor goes over and over the design, wiping away the blood from time to time wit ha damp sponge. Naturally, the operation is painful, and the patient is held down by relatives to prevent his moving and so spoiling the pattern. Sometimes, if he persists in flinching, he will be bound tight to a post.

The tattooing is performed in periods of two days, so that every third day is a 'holiday.' Sometimes, nasty sores develop, which may leave permanent scars. I know of at least four cases of blood poisoning, one of which was fatal.

NOW AND THEN

THE DAY

By Grace Noll Crowell

'The day will bring some lovely thing,'
I say it over each new dawn:
'Some gay, adventurous thing to hold
Against my heart when it is gone,'
And so I rise—and go to meet
The day with wings upon my feet.
I come upon it unaware—
Some sudden beauty without name:
A snatch of song—a breath of pine—
A poem lit with golden flame;
High, tangled bird notes—keenly thinned—
Like flying color on the wind.
No day has ever failed me quite:
Before the grayest day is done
I find some misty purple bloom,
Or a late line of crimson sun.
Each night I pause—remembering—
Some gay, adventurous, lovely thing.

Sometime ago a bird attacked a black snake while seven people looked on.

Finally one of the men killed the snake, but the angry bird swooped down and tried to finish the job.

The birds have been so tame this year, that they hardly move when any one passes near them. Perhaps they have learned that men as a rule, are their good friends, that they delight to hear them sing, and take pleasure in their beauty.

A cow, Mazuma by name, became very sick, and she was operated upon. Among the articles found in her stomach, was a ten cent piece. No wonder that the poor cow found the weight of money hard to carry.

Roosevelt, coming home from his yachting tour adorned with side whiskers, has rather disappointed his opponents, the Republicans who have been telling of his recent ill temper.

Instead he is bringing back to Washington his usual smile which even disarms his enemies.

A filling station is a wonderful place for tourists. It is there that one not only gets his oil and gas, but information about all the places thereabouts. Not long ago, an admirer of Poe's writings, stopped in Baltimore and inquired of a policeman where he should go to find Poe's grave. 'Poe who is Poe?' asked the policeman. 'Why, Poe was a great poet who died here about a hundred years ago' answered the tourist.

'O well to find out about that sort of thing, you had better go over to the filling station,' said the Cop as he sauntered away on his beat.

The following little poem cut from the Women's World Magazine was so descriptive of a real home that we are copying it here.

A HOME

A home is where
A heart can stay
When hand and foot
Are far away.
A home is where
A child can play.

A home is where
A fire bright
Reminds the traveler
In the night
That somewhere there are
Rest and light.

A home is where
Old age, content,
Remembers what
A life has meant.
A home is riches
Never spent.

—Roxie Stone.



The Morning After Taking Carter's Little Liver Pills

AT THE MOVIES NEXT WEEK



Maureen O'Sullivan and Frank Lawton in "The Devil Doll"

One out of every forty-five persons in the United States has a criminal record, according to a statement recently made by national statisticians. What happens to each of these 'one out of 45' when he is paroled from prison? Where does he go? What does he do?

A sensational and entertaining answer is given to this question in 'Parole!' the Universal picture which comes to the New Lyceum Theatre on Monday and Tuesday, August 3 and 4.

Revealing the inner workings of the moern parole systems, the subject today of countrywide controversy, the picture shows how paroles are obtained and what happens to convicts thus freed, once they go forth to begin life outside again.

'Parole!' depicts the injustice, heartbreak and temptation encountered by a young man bearing the stigma of an ex-convict. It notes, too, some of the red tape of the parole system and the skullduggeries worked by confirmed criminals and grafting politicians.

The picture also presents the romance between the two leading characters played by Ann Preston and Henry Hunter, recruits from radio who for the past four years have been heard together on national radio chains in scores of dramatic plays.

Other important parts in the picture are portrayed by Alan Dinehart, Alan Baxter, Alan Hale, Grant Mitchell, Berton Churchill and Noah Beery, Jr. The director is Louis Friedlander.

'The Devil Doll,' new M-G-M thriller, coming on Wednesday and Thursday, August 5 and 6, to the New Lyceum Theatre.

The picture is based on the startling, fantastic novel, 'Burn, Witch, Burn,' by A. Merritt, distinguished author of mystery stories, from a screen play by Richard Schayer and Garrett Fort.

Directed by Tod Browning, sometimes referred otas 'the Edgar Allan Poe of the Screen,' for his creation of 'Dracula' and the late Lon Chaney mysteries, this Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production starts Lionel Barrymore, with a notable cast of suporting players.

Among them are Maureen O'Sullivan, last seen with Barrymore in 'The Voice of Bugle Ann'; Frank Lawton, who portrayed David Copperfield in hanhood; Robert Grieg, gargantuan comedian who is cast for the first time as a villain; Gace Fod, the Oklahoma dancing teacher who became a screen 'find'; Lucy Beaumont, Arthur Hohl, Fred Warren and other accomplished players.

The story tells of a scientist, gone mad in his efforts to discover a means of shrinking the atom. He conceives the theory tht if all living creatures might be reduced to one-sixth of their natural size the world food supply would be adequate for all. His fantastic dream brings into existence a weird laboratory where animals and human beings are reduced according to his formula. But, in the process, their brains are destroyed, leaving them treacherous morons.

A banker, convicted unjustly of a crime, escapes from prison and acquires the mad scientist's uncanny secret. Returning to Paris, the banker employs his knowledge to murder the schemers who had him unjustly imprisoned.

Barrymore portrays the wronged banker who slinks into Paris armed with his dreadful secret. He disguises himself as an old woman and pretends to operate a shabby doll shop.

The first of his enemies to become a victim is tranfsormed into a tiny human 'doll' who is used as a tool to paralyze another and eventually force a confession from the third.

As the result of a mishap in his plans to kill the third conspirator, the ex-banker arouses the Paris Surete. Disguising himself, he conceals his identity from a daughter who has grown up to despite him as a criminal. In the end he sacrifices his life that his name, now cleared, may remain so for the girl, her husband and their children.

KNOWS HER MAN

He: 'What's the idea of dating this letter the fourteenth, when it's only the tenth?'

She: 'I'm going to ask you to post it for me, my dear.'



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GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION PROPOSING AMENDMENTS

1936

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 426 proposing an amendment to Section 21 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," subtitle "Part III-Circuit Courts" providing for an additional Judge in the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, 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 1935, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 584 proposing an amendment to Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," providing for the appointment of persons by the Governor to fill vacancies in the House of Delegates or in the Senate of the General Assembly of Maryland and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State for adoption or rejection; and

WHEREAS, at the Extraordinary session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1936, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 151 proposing an amendment to Section 39 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," so as to strike out the provision therein to the effect that the General Assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; 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 426

AN ACT to amend Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part III-Circuit Courts" of the Constitution of this State, 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 the members elected to each of the two houses concurring, that the following section be and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part III-Circuit Courts" of the Constitution of this State, and if adopted by the legal and qualified voters thereof as herein provided, it shall supersede and stand in the place and stead of Section 21 of said Article 4.

21. For each of the said circuits, excepting the eighth and the third and the sixth, there shall be a chief judge and two associate judges, to be styled judges of the Circuit Court, to be elected or appointed as herein provided, and for the third circuit and for the sixth 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 and sixth circuits 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. If two or more persons shall be candidates for associate judge in the same county in any of the circuits, except the third and sixth 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 and sixth 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 associate 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 time 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 said intermediate terms. One judge in each of the above circuits, including the third and sixth 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. The additional associate judge for the third circuit herein provided for (shall be elected by the qualified voters of Baltimore and Harford Counties, at the first election that shall be held in said counties subsequent to the adoption of this amendment, and the judge so elected) shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, hold his office for the same terms of years, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the third circuit.

The additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for shall be elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the first election that shall be held in said counties subsequent to the adoption of this amendment and none shall be appointed before that time. The judge so elected 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. 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 sixth judicial circuit 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 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 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 sixth 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 1936, 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: May 17, 1935.

CHAPTER 584

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," providing for the appointment of persons by the Governor to fill vacancies in the House of Delegates or in the Senate of the General Assembly of Maryland and providing 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 of the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That the following amendment is hereby proposed to Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," the same, if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State as herein provided, to become Section 13 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Section 13. In case of death, disqualification, resignation, refusal to act, expulsion, or removal from the county or city for which he shall have been elected, of any person who shall have been chosen as a Delegate or Senator, or in case of a tie between two or more such qualified persons, the Governor shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy from a person whose name shall be submitted to him in writing by the State Central Committee of the political party with which the Delegate or Senator, so vacating, had been affiliated in the County or District from which he or she was elected, provided that the appointee shall be of the same political party as the person whose office is to be filled; and it shall be the duty of the Governor to make said appointment within fifteen days after the submission thereof to him. In the event there is no State Central Committee in the County or District from which said vacancy is to be filled, the Governor shall within fifteen days after the occurrence of such vacancy appoint a person who is otherwise properly qualified to hold the office of delegate or senator in such District or County. In every case when any person is so appointed by the Governor, his appointment shall be deemed to be for the unexpired term of the person whose office has become vacant.

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 directions contained in Article 14 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 Article Fourteen of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved: May 17, 1935.

CHAPTER 151

AN ACT to propose an Amendment to Section 39 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," so as to strike out the provision therein to the effect that the General Assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise; 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 of the members of each of the two Houses concurring), that the following amendment is hereby proposed to Section 39 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 39 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Sec. 39. The books, papers and accounts of all banks shall be open to inspection under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said foregoing section, hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, shall be, at the next general election to be held in this State in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-six, submitted to the legal and qualified voters thereof, for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of directions 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 following synopsis of said amendment under the caption of "Constitutional Amendment" amending Section 39 of Article III, title "Legislative Department," of the Constitution of Maryland.

This amendment provides for striking out the provision that the General Assembly shall grant no charter for banking purposes, nor renew any banking corporation now in existence, except upon the condition that the stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in such banking institution, for all its debts and liabilities upon note, bill or otherwise;

For the Constitutional Amendment	
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 XIV of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article XIV of the Constitution.

Approved: April 29, 1936.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, 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 426 and 584 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1935, and Chapter 151 of the Acts of the Extraordinary Session of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1936, 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, 1936, 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 NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THRITY-SIX.

THE GREAT SEAL OF MARYLAND

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

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