SUPERVISOR'S NOTICE --OF-- ELECTION

Under the provisions of Article 33, Public General Laws of Maryland, title, "Elections", the Supervisors of Elections for Kent County hereby give notice that an election will be held in the several Election Districts and Precincts of Kent County, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the evening, on

Tuesday, Nov. 5th

The places wherein such election upon the date aforementioned will be held in the respective Districts and Precincts, are as follows:

First District, First Precinct
Community Fire House, Millington

First District, Second Precinct
Prettyman Store Building Galena

Second District, First Precinct
Young's Store Room, Kennedyville

Second District Second Precinct
D. C. Kelley's Store, Kennedyville

Third District, First Precinct
Community Hall, Worton

Third District, Second Precinct
Fire House, Betterton

Fourth District, First Precinct A-J
New Fire House, Chestertown

Fourth District, First Precinct K-Z
Little Court House, Chestertown

Fourth District, Second Precinct A-J
Massey & Wilmer, Chestertown

Fourth District, Second Precinct K-Z
Jones & Satterfield Bldg., Ches'town

Fifth District, First Precinct, A-J
Church House, Rock Hall

Fifth District, First Precinct, K-Z
Fire House, Rock Hall

Fifth District, Second Precinct
Old School Building, Edesville

Sixth District, A to J
Walter Barnes Room, Fairlee

Sixth District K to Z
Joseph Leaverton Store Room

Seventh District
Mrs. Starr's Room, Pomona

Said Election to be held for the purpose of voting for the election of public officers as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

And also at the said Election and on the same ballot with the names of he candidates for office aforesaid, there will be submitted for adoption or rejection nine certain proposed Amendments of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, to read as follows:

CHAPTER 40
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amendment to Section 17 of Article IV of the State Constitution, title, "Judiciary Department", subtitle "Part 2—Court of Appeals", so as to provide that after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, the Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall be appointed and hold office at the pleasure of the said Court, sai dSection as amended to read as follows:

17. There shall be a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who after the expiration of the current term of the present incumbent, shall be papointed by and shall hold his office at the pleasure of said Court of Appeals.

CHAPTER 163
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR PEOPLE'S COURTS

This amendment provides for establishing People's Courts in this State by adding two new sections numbered 41A and 41B to Article IV of the Constitution. The first section (41A) establishes a People's Court for Baltimore City and regulates or provides for regulating all matters relating to the Court, the Judges of the Court and the Constablse and Clerks. The second section (41B) authorizes the General Assembly to establish a People's Court in any other county, incorporated city or town of this State and to provide for all matters relating to said Court and Judges, Constables, Clerks and Employees of said Court.

CHAPTER 771
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amendment to add one new section to Article III of the State Constitution, to be numbered 35A and to follow immediately after Section 35, providing that nothing in the said Constitution shall exempt the salary or compensation of any judge or public officer from the imposition of a nondiscriminatory tax upon income, said Section as amended ot read as follows:

35A. Nothing in this Constitution shall exempt the salary or compensation of any judge or other public officer from the imposition by the General Assembly of a non-discriminatory tax upon income.

CHAPTER 371
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amendment to Sec. 21 of Article IV of the State Constitution, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title, "Part III Circuit Courts" providing that in the Third Circuit, two of the Associate Judges shall at all times be bona fide residents of Baltimore County, and one of said Associate Judges or the Chief Judge be a bona fide resident of Harford County, and that said Judges shall have been such residents six months prior to their appointment or election, said Section as amended to read as follows:

21. For each of the said circuits, excepting the eighth, the second, 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 selected or appointed as herein provided, and for the second circuit, the third circuit and 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 one 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 judges shall hold not less than two terms of the Circuit Court in each of the counties composing their respective circuits, at such times as are now or may hereafter be prescribed to which jurors shall be summoned; and in those counties where only two such terms are held, two other and intermediate terms, to which jurors shall not be summoned; they may alter or fix the times for holding any or all terms, until otherwise prescribed, and shall adopt rules to the end that all business not requiring the interposition of the jury shall be, as far as practicable, disposed of at said intermediate terms. One judge in each of the above circuits, including the second, the third and the 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.

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

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

The additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for and elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the 1938 election in accordance with the terms of the Constitutional Amendment heretofore submitted and adopted shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the sixth circuit and his successors shall be appointed and/or elected in accordance with the constitutional provisions relating to judges. The Chief Judge may be elected from either Frederick or Montgomery Counties, but when the Chief Judge is elected from Frederick County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said county and the two remaining associate judges shall be residents of Montgomery County and when the Chief Judge is elected from Montgomery County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said Montgomery County and the remaining two associate judges residents of Frederick County. In case any candidate or candidates for associate judge at any judicial election held in the third and sixth judicial circuits shall receive sufficient votes to cause such candidate or candidates to be declared elected, but the election of such candidate or candidates would cause more associate judges than herein permitted to reside in any county of said 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 third and sixth judicial circuits, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for such unfilled office or offices.

CHAPTER 200
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amendment to Section 21 of Article IV of the State Constitution, title "Judiciary Department", sub-title, "Part III Circuit Courts", providing for an additional Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland, comprising Prince George's Charles, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties, the said Section as amended to read as follows:

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

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

The additional judge for the sixth circuit herein provided for and elected by the qualified voters of Frederick and Montgomery Counties at the 1938 election in accordance with the terms of the Constitutional Amendment heretofore submitted and adopted shall be subject to the same constitutional provisions, receive the same compensation and have the same powers as are herein provided for the other associate judges in the sixth circuit and his successors shall be appointed and/or elected in accordance with the constitutional provisions relating to judges. The Chief Judge may be elected from either Frederick or Montgomery Counties, but when the Chief Judge is elected from Frederick County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said county and the two remaining associate judges shall be residents of Montgomery County and when the Chief Judge is elected from Montgomery County one of the associate judges shall be a resident of said Montgomery County and the remaining two associate judges residents of Frederick County. In case any candidate or candidates for associate judge at any judicial election held in the third and sixth judicial circuits shall receive sufficient votes to cause such candidate or candidates to be declared elected, but the election of such candidate or candidates would cause more associate judges than herein permitted to reside in any county of said 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 third and sixth judicial circuits, then it shall be the duty of the Governor to order a new election for such unfilled office or offices.

CHAPTER 247
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Amendment to section 15 of Article III of the State Constitution, title "Legsilative Department", providing the payment of $750 per annum to members of the General Assembly, with a deduction of $10 per diem for each day of unexcused absence; and for the payment of $250 in addition to the above sum to the presiding officer of each House, with no payment other than the above sums to the members or presiding officers, except mileage, for services during any Special Session, said Section as amended to read as follows:

15. The General Assembly may continue its session so long as in its judgment the public interest may require, for a period not longer than ninety days; and each member thereof shall receive a compensation of seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750) per annum, payable quarterly with a deduction of ten dollars per diem for each day of unexcused absence from any session; and he shall also receive such mileage as may be allowed by law, not exceeding twenty cents per mile, and the presiding officer of each Huose shall receive an additional compensation of two hundred and fifty (250) dollars per annum. When the General Assembly shall be convened by Proclamation of the Governor, the session shall not continue longer than thirty days, but no additional compensation other than mileage and other allowances prvoided by law shall be paid members of the General Assembly for Special Sessions.

CHAPTER 732
REFERENDUM

An Act to repeal and re-enact, with amendments, Sections 1, 2, 5 and 6 of Article 101 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1935 Supplement), title "Workmen's Compensation", sub-title "State Industrial Accident Commission."

CHAPTER 353
REFERENDUM

An Act to repeal Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Article 19A of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1935 Supplement), title "Conservation of Natural Resources"; to repeal Sections 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 of Article 72 of the Annoated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Oysters", sub-title "State Fishery Force"; to repeal Sections 80, 81, 84 and 87 of said Article 72, title "Oysters", subtitle "General Measures and Inspectors"; to repeal Sections 99, 115, 155 and 155A of said Article 72, title "Oysters", sub-title "Oyster Culture"; to repeal Section 46 of Article 19 of said Code, title "State Auditor"; to repeal Chapter 165 of the Acts of 1906; to add a new sub-title and sixteen new sections to Article 19A of said Code, title "Conservation of Natural Resources", said new subtitle to be known as "Commission of Fisheries", and said new sections to be known as Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 12A, 12B, 12C and 12D, providing for the creation of a commission of fisheries and prescribing its powers and duties; to repeal and re-enact, with amendments, Sections 9 and 11 of Article 72 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1935 Supplement), title "Oysters", sub-title "Culling"; to add two new sections to Article 72 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1935 Supplement), title "Oysters", subtitle "General Measurers and Inspectors", said new sections to be known sa Sections 81 and 84, providing for the inspection of oysters and the collection of the tax thereon; to repeal and re-enact with amendments, Section 129 of Article 72 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1935 Supplement), title "Oysters", sub-title "Oyster Culture".

By Order of Board,

HOWARD S. LEAVERTON, Pres.

ROBERT R. WALBERT,

HENRY RASIN,

Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

Frisby Neal Wilson, Clerk.

CONCEALED WEAPONS ON ELECTION DAY

The following Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session of 1874 and approved April 6, 1874, is published for the information of the public:

AN ACT

To prevent carrying of guns, pistols, dirks, dirk-knives, razors, billies, or bludgeons by any person in Kent, Queen Annes or Montgomery counties on the day of election in said counties:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this Act it shall not be lawful for any person in Kent, Queen Annes and Montgomery counties to carry on the day of election, secretly or otherwise, any gun, pistol, dirk, dirk-knife, razor, violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof before any justice of the Peace, in either of said counties, shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty dollars, and on refusal to pay said fine shall be committed by Justice of the Peace to the jail of the county until the same is paid.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That the fines collected under this Act shall be paid by the officers collecting the same to the School Commissioners of the county where offense shall have been commited for school purposes.

SEC. 8. And be it enacted, That any constable of either of said counties or the sheriff thereof, who shall refuse to arrest any person violating any provision of this Act, upon information of said offense, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit Court of the county shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars and forthwith be discharged from office.

ROBERT E. LEE, Sheriff.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS

The attention of all persons is particularly called to the following sections of 36 Code of Public Laws of Maryland:

Section 45. No person shall make any bet or wager on the result of any election to take plac in this State.

Sec.48. Any person offending against the last preceding section shall be liable to indictment by the Circuit Court. If the offense be committed in any county, or in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be paid to the State for School Fund.

Sec. 48. Any deposit of money in any part of the State as a wager or bet upon elections in this State or elsewhere shall be forfeited and paid over to the County Commissioners of the county where deposited for the use of the county, and if deposited in the city of Baltimore, to the Mayor and City Council.

ROBERT E. LEE, Sheriff.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person, who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit, or bludgeon, and any person elect from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs or expense of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, organization, or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telephoning, telegrams, stationery, printing, express sage or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own; and every treasurer or political agent, who shall knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primary outs, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishments or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes be reduced other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions or his employes. Every person, who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part the expenses of giving or providing provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any or the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practices as aforesaid shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for a period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

ROBERT E. LEE, Sheriff.

GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be is enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before of the State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense; one-half the fine is paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into any place of registration or of election any distilled or spiritous liquors, wine ale or beer, or, shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such be fined not less than ten dollars nor liquors, shall upon conviction thereof more than $100

ROBERT E. LEE, Sheriff.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S INSTRUCTION TO VOTERS

Pursuant to legislative mandate in Article 33, Sections 132 and 133 of the Code of Public General Laws, I herewith offer the following instructions and suggestions to aid vot ers in casting the ballot:

1. Upon entering the room give your registered name and address to the judge. After your name and number have been written in ink upon the ballot, and a judge's name or ini tials placed upon the back, you will be handed your ballot.

2. You then r etire to one of the booths or compartments and mark your ballot with an indelible pencil. Be sure to use an indelible pencil because any other kind of pencil, or a pen, will make your ballot illegal. An indelible pencil is usually provided in the booths. Make a cross-mark (X) after the name of every person for whom you wish to vote; and in case of a question submi tted to a vote of the people, mark (X) likewise in the appropriate square after the answer you desire to give. You should be careful to make no mark on the ballot other than the cross-marks. Be sure to make your cross-marks entirely within the squares.

3. After marking your ballot, fold it as it was when you received it; then hand it to the judge at the ballot box. You then must leave the polling room and may not go behind the guard-rail again during the day.

4. You must not take any ballot outside the guard-rail. If you spoil a ballot you must deliver the spoiled ballot to the judge in charge of the ballots and receive another from him. If you spoil three ballots, you lost your vote.

5. A voter who is physically disabled from marking his or her ballot must make affidavit to that effect, if he or she desires assistance. The two polling clerks, after such affidavit has been made, can accompany him orher into one of the compartments and there mark hsi or her ballot as he or she instructs them, marking only the names of the candidates whom he or she shall name. The clerks are not allowed to read the ballot to the voter.

6. Violations of the election laws, such as placing distinguishing marks upon a ballot, making the voter to ments, etc., subject the voter to penal ties provided by law.

7. The above instructions in reference to obtaining and marking the ballot do not apply, of course, where voting machines are provided. In such a ca se you will be fully instructed by proper persons on duty as to the manner in which you are to cast your ballot.

The privilege of casting the ballot is one of the most sacred and time-honored rights reserved to the people under our form of Government. Guard this right carefully and exercise it correctly and efficiently in accordance with the law and with these instructions.

WILLIAM C. WALSH.
Attorney General of Maryland.

Oddities Dumped In U. S. Mailboxes; Carriers Nervous

Lizard, Lunches and Tools Among Queer Things Turned Up.

MILWAUKEE. — Letter carriers have found it best to expect the worst when they open the corner mailbox preparatory to collecting letters and parcels.

As Postmaster John A. Fleissner will verify, the items absent-mindedly dropped into the green boxes daily in Milwaukee read like the inventory for a well-stocked pawnshop—and at that you'd probably find it difficult to procure a lizard or a stale loaf of bread under the sign of the three balls.

The lizard Fleissner lists as the oddest object recovered from a mailbox, with a diamond drill worth about $85 rated most valuable.

One day recently a collector discovered two reserved tickets for "Gone With the Wind."

He turned them over to the inquiry section of the post office and the theater was notified. Shortly a man called the box office and was told where to find his lost tickets.

"I guess I must have dropped them in the box when I mailed some letters," he explained.

Compacts and Purses.

According to Fleissner, unthinking citizens are particularly prone to drop such articles as gloves, key rings, compacts, purses and small packages containing new purchases into the mailboxes. It's also surprising, he says, how many persons must go hungry at noon—for lunches are quite common among the stray objects that are tossed carelessly into the boxes.

The postmaster thinks that hurrying stenographers, eager to get home after work, are responsible for many of the odd items.

Streetcar passes often find their way into the mailboxes. However, they are returned only if the owner can give the neighborhood in which he "mailed" the pass. That rule was adopted one week when three passes were found and 10 persons appeared and claimed to have lost them.

Fleissner estimates that between 150 and 200 objects that were never meant to be mailed are collected in Milwaukee monthly.

Word of Warning.

As a word of warning to those who find themselves among the absent-minded, Fleissner points out that the lost articles cannot be returned by the collector who opens the box, but must be retrieved by the owner from the post office department assigned to handle such items.

About 75 per cent of the stray articles are called for and the rest are sent to the dead parcel-post branch at St. Paul, Minn., where they periodically are auctioned.

The previously mentioned loaf of bread technically shouldn't be included under stray items, as it really was intended for the mails. However, the post office was unable to deliver it because it was inadequately addressed.

Then one day an excited woman called and said her sister had never received a loaf of bread mailed to her. Did the post office find the bread?

She was assured that the bread was safe, but a bit stale by now.

"The bread isn't important," the woman explained, "but there's $2 in it. I cut a hole in the loaf and put the money in to surprise my sister. Please hold it until she calls for it."

Soil Loss Toll

Soil erosion in 50 years has done about $20,000,000,000 damage to land in the United States.

1940
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 1939, the following Acts were passed, providing for the submission of said amendments to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection;

Chapter 40—proposing an amendment to Section 17 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part 2—Court of Appeals," providing for appointment by the Court of Appeals of the Clerk of said Court;

Chapter 163—proposing an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered 41-A and 41-B under a new subtitle "Part V-A—People's Courts," and to follow immediately after Section 41 of said Article, providing for the establishment of People's Courts;

Chapter 200—proposing to amend Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts," of the Constitution of this State, providing for an additional Judge in the Seventh Judicial Circuit of Maryland;

Chapter 247—proposing an amendment to Section 15 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," regulating the period that the General Assembly may continue its session and the compensation of the members thereof;

Chapter 371—proposing to amend Section 21 of Article 4, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part III—Circuit Courts," of the Constitution of this State, providing for the residential qualification and method of selection of Associate Judges in the Third Judicial Circuit;

Chapter 381—proposing an amendment to Section 1, Article II, title "Executive Department," of the State Constitution, to provide that a Governor shall not be eligible to succeed himself for the term directly following that for which he was elected;

Chapter 771—proposing an amendment to Article III of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, adding thereto one new section, to be numbered 35A and to follow immediately after Section 35 of said Article, providing that nothing in the Constitution shall exempt the salary or compensation of any judge or other public officer from the imposition of a nondiscriminatory tax upon income; in words and figures as follows:

CHAPTER 40

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Section 17 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part 2—Court of Appeals," providing for appointment by the Court of Appeals of the Clerk of said Court, 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 and the same is hereby proposed as an amendment to Section 17 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Judiciary Department," sub-title "Part 2—Court of Appeals," the same if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided, to become Section 17 of Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

17. There shall be a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, who, after the expiration of the current term of the present incumbent, shall be appointed by and shall hold his office at the pleasure of said Court of Appeals.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said 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 1940, 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 Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article Fourteen.

Approved: March 19, 1939.

CHAPTER 163

AN ACT to propose an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, adding thereto two new sections, to be numbered 41-A and 41-B under a new sub-title "Part V-A—People's Courts," and to follow immediately after Section 41 of said Article, providing for the establishment of People's Courts; 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 following two new sections, to be numbered 41-A and 41-B under the new sub-title "Part V-A—People's Courts," and to follow immediately after Section 41 of said Article, be and the same are hereby proposed as an amendment to Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, the same, if adopted by the legal and qualified voters of the State as herein provided, to become a part of said Article IV of said Constitution and to be numbered and sub-titled as aforesaid:

PART V-A—PEOPLE'S COURTS.

41-A. There is hereby created a People's Court of Baltimore City. Said Court shall consist originally of a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges; the number of such Judges may thereafter be increased or decreased by the General Assembly by law but no such decrease shall affect the term of any Judge then in office or his right to stand for election for further terms as hereinafter provided. The Judges of said Court shall have the qualifications prescribed by Section 2 of this Article and shall have practiced law in the City of Baltimore for a total period of at least five years; shall hold office subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of this Article with regard to retirement and removal from office; and shall receive from the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore City such compensation as shall be fixed by law by the General Assembly, which shall not be diminished during continuance in office.

The Governor shall appoint to said Court, to take office on the first Monday of May, 1941, one Associate Judge for a term expiring December 31, 1942; one Associate Judge for a term expiring December 31, 1944, and a Chief Judge for a term expiring December 31, 1946; and, upon the creation of any additional office on said Court by increase in the number of Judges pursuant to this Section, shall appoint an Associate Judge for such term, not exceeding eight years and expiring on the thirty-first day of December immediately following a Congressional election, as the law creating such office shall prescribe. If any vacancy occurs during any such original term, the Governor shall appoint a successor to serve for the remainder of such term. After the expiration of said original terms, the terms of office of said Court shall be for eight years from the expiration of the preceding term, and shall be filled as follows:

(1) Any incumbent Judge of said Court shall be eligible, at the Congressional election immediately preceding the expiration of his period of appointment or term, for election or re-election to succeed himself (a) for a full term of eight years, except as provided in (b) hereof; or (b) for the unexpired remainder of the current eight year term, if his appointment will expire before the end of such term. No person other than an incumbent Judge shall be eligible for election to said Court.

(2) Whenever a vacancy shall occur on said Court from any cause the Governor shall appoint to said Court a Judge who shall hold office under such appointment until the thirty-first day of December immediately following the first Congressional election occurring six months or more after the date of his appointment. No Judge of said Court, who has stood for election to succeed himself and not been elected, shall thereafter be appointed to said Court, and no Judge of said Court, who has failed to stand for election when eligible, shall be appointed to succeed himself.

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