1938

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

WHEREAS, at the January session of the General Assembly of Maryland, held in the year 1935, an Act was passed, to wit: Chapter 463 proposing an amendment to repeal Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," said section prohibiting the General Assembly from 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 494 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 repeal Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," said section prohibiting the General Assembly from authorizing a lottery, and providing for the submission of said amendment to the qualified voters of the State of Maryland for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (three-fifths of all the members of each of the two Houses concurring), That Section 36 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, title "Legislative Department," prohibiting the General Assembly from authorizing lottery grants be and it is hereby repealed if adopted by the legally qualified voters of the State, as herein provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing amendment to the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the next ensuing general election for members of the General Assembly of Maryland, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, 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 Constitutional Amendment" and "Against 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 proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article 14.
Approved: May 17, 1935.

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 this State for adoption or rejection.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland (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 the 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, 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 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 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 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 successor 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 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 1938, 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 18, 1937.

CHAPTER 525—1937

AN ACT to propose 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.

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 amendment be and the same is hereby proposed to Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights 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 Article 15 of the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland.

Art. 15. That the levying of taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive and ought to be prohibited; that paupers ought not to be assessed for the support of the Government; that the General Assembly shall, by uniform rules, provide for separate assessment of land and classification and sub-classification of improvements on land and personal property, as it may deem proper; and all taxes thereafter provided to be levied by the State for the support of the general State Government, and by the counties and by the City of Baltimore for their respective purposes, shall be uniform as to land within the taxing district, and uniform within the class or sub-class of improvements on land and personal property which the respective taxing powers may have directed to be subjected to the tax levy; yet fines, duties or taxes may properly and justly be imposed, or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community. Taxes may be imposed on incomes, which may be classified, graduated and progressive and the exemption of a reasonable amount of income from taxation may be provided and such taxes may be in lieu of taxes on any class or classes of real or personal property as the General Assembly may determine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforegoing amendment to the Declaration of Rights of the Constitution of the State of Maryland shall, at the election to be held in November, 1938, be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, in pursuance of the directions contained in Article 14 of the Constitution of the State of Maryland, and at the said general election the vote on the said proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be by ballot, upon each ballot there shall be printed the words: "For Constitutional Amendment" and "Against 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 proposed amendment, as directed by said Fourteenth Article of the Constitution, and further proceedings had in accordance with said Article 14.
Approved: May 18, 1937.

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 Chapter 463 of the Acts of the General Assembly of Maryland of 1935, and said Chapters 494 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 20TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT.

THE GREAT SEAL - OF - MARYLAND

HARRY W. NICE
By the Governor:

E. RAY JONES
Secretary of State.

1938

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND STATE-WIDE REFERENDUM

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

CHAPTER 91

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Section 5 of Article 62 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Marriages", to fix the time within which marriage license may be issued.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 5 of Article 62 of the Annotated Code of Maryland (1924 Edition), title "Marriages", be and it is hereby repealed and re-enacted with amendments to read as follows:

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

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect June 1, 1937.
Approved: March 22, 1937.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY W. NICE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, pursuant to the authority and direction contained in Section 5 (a) of Article 16 of the Constitution of Maryland, do hereby order and direct that this Proclamation containing a full, true and correct copy of Chapter 91 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 puolished in the German language, in such manner and for such time as is provided in Section 1 of Article 14 of the Constitution of Maryland. GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. DONE AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, THIS 20TH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHT.

THE GREAT SEAL - OF - MARYLAND

HARRY W. NICE
By the Governor:

E. RAY JONES
Secretary of State.

Tool of the Early Miners

The most important tool of the early miners was the hammerstone or maul. These mauls usually egg-shaped boulders, vary in weight up to over 40 pounds. Nearly all the mauls had a groove, undoubtedly meant for attachment or handles by means of thongs or crotches.

Red Sails in Sunset

Concarneau, one of Brittany's fishing ports, has an unofficial ceremony every spring which is probably the most colorful in Europe. It is the annual painting and dyeing of the sails on the fishing boats in bright hues of red and blue in preparation for the summer's work.

Coconuts Form Rafts

Tall coconut trees on the Philippine islands produce nuts which go into rafts. The rafts are poled down small streams and rivers until a dock is reached where a freight steamer is at anchor. Then the nuts are placed aboard and taken to other parts of the world.

Fly Speeds 800 Miles Hour

The fastest creature that lives is a small fly that looks like a honey bee. It is a scant half-inch long and is estimated by scientists to attain a speed of 800 miles an hour. It is the cephenemyia, a species of botfly.

Arousing Your Curiosity

"Some folks," said Uncle Eben, "hab a mighty 'zasperatin' way of rousin' yoh curiosity. De mo' dey talks, de mo' you wishes you knowed what dey was talkin' about."

Many Bread, Meat, Sugar Taxes

The price of a loaf of bread includes the cost of making and selling the bread plus 53 different taxes. There are 38 hidden levies in meat prices and 45 included in the cost of sugar.

Lizard Called Monitor

A certain kind of lizard is called a monitor because of its habit of giving warning, by a whistling sound, of the approach of a crocodile.

'Simon Pure' Natives

In Mexico and Haiti candidates for the office of president must not only be native-born citizens themselves, but must also be sons of native-born fathers.

Early Painters' Work

Among the noteworthy Christmas legends with which Renaissance painters attempted to cope was the supernatural, dazzling light in the Bethlehem stable.

Meaning of Chinese Names

Hong Kong means the "fragrant port"; Shanghai, "above the sea"; Soochow, "a city awakening"; and Ningro, "a smooth wave."

WHAT to EAT and WHY

C. Houston Goudiss Discusses Vitamins And Vision; Explains How and Why You Should Feed Your Eyes

By C. HOUSTON GOUDISS

FOR a number of years, scientists have stressed the importance of a well-balanced diet as a means of maintaining health, promoting growth and preventing disease. Recently, an even more significant development has occurred. *It has been determined that a carefully chosen diet is absolutely necessary to preserve the general health and efficiency of every bodily function and that there is a close relationship between a good diet and good eyesight.*

Your Food and Your Eyes

Many people regard their eyesight as one of the five senses which operate in some mysterious manner of their own! If they suffer from indigestion, they recognize that it is quite apt to be due to something they ate. If they are troubled with stomach, liver or kidney complaints, they quickly appreciate that prolonged dietary indiscretions may be at the root of the trouble. **But it never occurs to them that what they eat may affect the eyes just as profoundly as it affects the internal organs.**

It is not uncommon, during an attack of biliousness, to suffer a disturbance of the vision. But that disturbance usually disappears with the disorder that caused it. **On the other hand, a deficient diet may produce eye troubles that have a far reaching effect upon health, efficiency, and even personal safety.**

Night Blindness Explained

For example, it has been established that there is a definite relation between your vision and the vitamins in your diet; between your ability to drive a car safely at night, and the amount of vitamin A-containing foods that you consume.

To understand this astonishing fact, it is necessary to know that vision under faint illumination is accomplished by means of chemical changes in the pigment at the back of the eye. This is known as the "visual purple" of the retina and one of its important components is carotene, which is the active form of vitamin A.

The visual purple might be compared to the film in a camera. When you are in a dim light and the eyes are suddenly exposed to bright light, the visual purple is greatly reduced or bleached. This change results in a stimulation of the optic nerve and enables you to see clearly.

When an adequate supply of vitamin A is present in the body, the visual purple is rapidly regenerated. But when the supply is **inadequate**, a much longer period elapses before the corrective chemical change takes place. During the intervening time, many people find it difficult to see.

That is the condition known as "night blindness." **And it accounts for the fact that a large proportion of serious motor accidents occur at night. Victims of this deficiency disease are first blinded by approaching headlights, then cannot quickly readjust themselves after the oncoming car has passed. Their ability to drive safely is subsequently impaired for they cannot clearly see the road ahead, and they may miss dangerous curves, pedestrians or other vehicles.**

A Common Complaint

Unfortunately, the prevalence of night blindness is not generally recognized, though it is held that urban dwellers are more conscious of it than those living in the rural areas. This is borne out by the fact that ocular disorders from vitamin deficiency are less common in urban than in rural areas.

Children Often Victims

Since the discovery of the close connection between vitamin A and the ability to see in dim light, scientists have tested large numbers of school children to determine whether vitamin A was present in their diet in adequate amounts. It was revealed that from 26 to 79 per cent of the children examined had incipient night blindness.

The same deplorable conditions were found among adults. Mild to moderate degrees of vitamin A deficiency were present in from 10 to over 50 per cent of each group tested.

Yet here is the remarkable thing—in nearly every case, a diet rich in vitamin A for a few weeks restored the vision to normal.

A Significant Experiment

An even more striking example of the power of food to affect the eyesight is to be found in the report of an experiment in which breeding sows were given food in abundance but lacking vitamin A for 160 days before and for 30 days after breeding. **In three litters of 35 pigs, all were blind. In another litter of 14 pigs, all were sightless. But under normal feeding, the same animals produced litters of pigs with normal eyes and vision. This experiment justifies the conclusion of one of our most noted food scientists, that the deficiency of essential food elements may so alter vital processes that even pre-natal changes may occur.**

Cause of Other Eye Disorders

Night blindness is not the only eye disease caused by an improper diet. Xerophthalmia or conjunctivitis, characterized by excessive dryness of the eyeball, has long been known to be caused by a vitamin A deficiency. It is also well known that a liberal amount of this vitamin will prevent that serious disease and will even effect a cure where destruction of the cornea has not progressed too far.

This suggests the tremendous importance of including in the diet foods rich in vitamin A—cod- and other fish-liver oils; milk and other dairy products; green leafy and yellow vegetables; and egg yolk.

Experiments with rats, whose dietary requirements are similar to those of man, show a close connection between cataract and a deficiency of another vitamin—vitamin G. This is found most abundantly in meat, milk, eggs, fruit and vegetables.

Were she concerned about protecting the blessing of good eyesight alone, that would be sufficient reason why every homemaker should plan meals that are rich in vitamins. But it is not only the eyes which are dependent upon vitamins, for they have many other functions to perform.

An improper diet may cause people to drive automobiles blindly at night so that they are dangerous not only to themselves and their passengers, but to everyone on the streets and roads. A deficient diet will also send them through life with half-efficient bodies, half-efficient brains, half-efficient senses.

That is why I urge you to learn everything you can about food, so that in planning meals you will not only feed your eyes, your husband's eyes and your children's eyes, but will take advantage of the wonderful discoveries of nutritional science to make every member of the family so efficient that they will enjoy the best of health each day of their lives.

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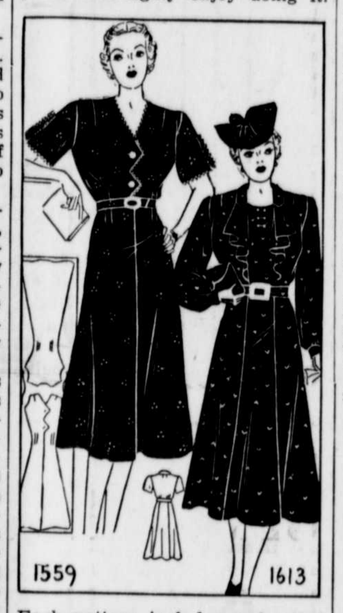
How You Can Look Slimmer

IF YOU take a woman's size, you'll certainly enjoy having both of these smart, new, slenderizing styles. They're extremely becoming, and made up in materials and colors of your own choosing, they will be the joy of your life, one for house work, and the other for afternoon and dinner engagements. Both of these dresses are so very simple to make that you'll thoroughly enjoy doing it.



Each pattern includes a detailed sew chart for the guidance of beginners.

The House Dress.

Notice how very practical and comfortable this dress is, with every detail you want for working freedom and slim lines. Darts make the waistline slim and neat, but not tight. The armholes are ample, the sleeves very short, and slashed for greater freedom. The skirt has sufficient, unhampering fullness at the hem. It's a diagram design, that you can finish in a few hours. For this, choose percale, calico, or gingham.

The Afternoon Dress.

Just wait to see how nice and slim your hips look, in this cleverly designed dress, with just a little fullness above the waist to emphasize the slick, smooth cut below. This design gives you the fashionable bodice detailing, in soft, lengthening jabot drapes that have a dressy, but not a fussy, look. Bishop sleeves are another new and very becoming style, most flattering to large women. This dress will be lovely in velvet, crepe satin, thin wool or silk crepe.

The Patterns.

1559 is designed for sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 35 inch material. 2½ yards of ricrac braid.

1613 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. With long sleeves, size 38 requires 5 yards of 39 inch material; with short sleeves, 4¾ yards. Collar and jabot in contrast would take ¾ yard.

Fall and Winter Fashion Book.

The new 32-page Fall and Winter Pattern Book which shows photographs of the dresses being worn is now out. (One pattern and the Fall and Winter Pattern Book—25 cents.) You can order the book separately for 15 cents.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each.

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Greater Modesty

Modesty forbids what the law does not.—Seneca.

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Not Humanity

Without a friend, what were humanity?—Byron.

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