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WOOD'S

Seed Catalog

for 1917, tells about the best

Farm and Garden Seeds

and gives special information as to the best crops to grow, both for profit and home use.

The large increase in our business which we have again experienced during the past year is the best of evidence as to the high quality of

WOOD'S SEEDS.

Write for catalog and prices of

Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats or any Farm Seeds required.

Catalog mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.

M. A. TOULSON

Fresh Ground Sage
Black Pepper
Cayenne Pepper
Salt Petre

Toulson's Drug Store
Chestertown, Md.

Stam Drug Co.

Prescriptionists

PURVEYORS of the BEST that Drug Stores Carry.

Call, Phone or Write

and note the QUALITY OF SERVICE we give in each transaction.

STAM DRUG CO.
Chestertown, - Maryland

A. W. CARMINE
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Phone 67—J

OWING to the unsettled condition of markets today we have been fortunate enough to lay in a supply unsurpassed in the county. To be convinced call in and look us over.

Watch This Space
FOR SOME
NEW YEAR BARGAINS

Corsets Corsets

Don't overlook the fact that there's nothing nicer nor more useful than a good, nice-fitting Corset for a gift, and we make a specialty of the Bon Ton and Royal Worcester line, and remember every pair guaranteed.

Soliciting a trial to convince you I am yours for business.

A. W. CARMINE
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
PHONE 67—J.

FOR SALE.

ONE MAJESTIC RANGE COOK STOVE. Reason for selling, I use gas stove the year round.

D. B. FORD
Chestertown, Md

TO BUILD SHIPS AT COST PRICE

Bethlehem Steel Will Make Offer to Uncle Sam.

BIDS ON 16 INCH NAVY SHELLS

No Chance For Profit In Them Under Present Tests, Grace Says—Possible Explanation of the Prices Made by an English Firm Which Bids Under All American Manufacturers.

Speaking recently before the Terrapin Club of Philadelphia, Eugene G. Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, said in part:

In a peculiar sense Bethlehem Steel serves the American people.

For example, though we have been able to obtain in Europe almost any price, we have adhered, in our charges to the United States Government, to the basis of prices established before the war began.

We agreed—if the Government would abandon its plans for a Federal plant—to make armor for our Navy *at any price the Government itself might consider fair.*

Our ordnance plants are at the disposal of the nation at a fair operating cost, plus a small margin, thus saving the Government investment and depreciation.

One of the special needs of the new navy is sixteen-inch guns—guns sixty feet long and capable of hurtling a 2000 pound shell with such power and accuracy as to hit a 50 *foot square* target fifteen miles away.

We have undertaken voluntarily to construct, at a cost of $4,500,000, a plant fitted to build sixteen-inch guns.

Under no conceivable circumstances can orders which we may receive for this plant pay even a fair return on the investment.

Considerable comment has been made upon the fact that a British manufacturer recently bid less than American manufacturers for sixteen and fourteen-inch shells for the navy.

I am unable to state the basis upon which the English bid was made. It should be remembered, however, that this bid was for a specific shell, samples of which are being sent over for test—a test not yet made.

Two years ago we took an order for 2400 fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells at a contract price of $768,000, to be delivered within a certain time or we had to pay a large penalty.

The only specifications for making these shells are that they shall be of a certain size and must pierce armor-plate at a certain velocity on impact. It is impossible to foretell the exact conditions of the tests.

We had made large quantities of shells in the past which had been accepted. But in placing this particular order the Department altered the angle at which the tested shells must pierce armor-plate. The result, however, has been absolute inability on our part to produce in any quantity, shells which will meet these novel tests. In fact, we know of no process of projectile-making through which it is possible to produce in quantities shells which will conform to the requirements.

The result is that up to now on that contract of $768,000, we have put into actual operating expense $447,881., and have been penalized for non-delivery $495.744., a total of $943.625., with no receipts whatever.

Such was the experience in the light of which we were called upon recently to bid for sixteen-inch shells.

We bid on these shells at approximately the same rate per pound as that of a fourteen-inch shell contract of one year ago upon which the Government awarded contracts.

We have not the slightest idea what profit there will be in the making of these shells. We do not know that there will be any. There is no certainty that it would be possible for us to deliver a shell to meet the test.

For officers in the Navy to assume that any bid made under such conditions is "exorbitant" is utterly unfair.

We bid on the new battle-cruisers sums which Navy department experts, after examination of our books, found would yield a profit of less than ten per cent. We agreed to assume risks for increased costs of materials and labor, that made it possible that these contracts might yield no profit whatever.

The costs run beyond the amount appropriated by Congress on the basis of the cost estimates made a year ago.

And because shipbuilders could not alter the inexorable cost facts and reduce bids to early estimates of the Navy Department, the prices are called "exorbitant."

It would be a real advantage to be relieved of this naval construction. The profit from it cannot possibly amount to much, and the responsibility is enormous.

We have determined to make this offer to the American Government.

"If you will build two of the battle-cruisers in Government navy yards, we will build the other two at the ascertained cost of building the ships in the Government yards, without additional expense or commissions of any kind. We will also contract to have our ships ready for service ahead of the Government ships."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DR D C. BLEVINS
—DENTIST—
OFFICE OVER BENEMAN'S STORE
MILLINGTON, MD.
Methods Modern, Reasonable Prices.

GET TOGETHER FOR PERMANENT PROSPERITY.

Every man and woman engaged in American factories, mills and mines, whether they know English or speak it, are naturalized or intend to become citizens, have a direct interest in maintaining industrial prosperity. When times are good, all workers should not only be thrifty in habit and lay up a little something for possible rainy days, but they should do all they can to keep the good times with us.

Simply because your language is different from that of the foreman, overseer, superintendent, manager or owner of the plant in which you earn a living, is no excuse for misunderstanding your own common interest in prosperity by hating your partner in your own industry or listening to and following the gospel of dissension and violence which selfish agitators so often preach.

Do not blindly follow the man who tells you how hard your lot is. Often he is doing so untruthfully and for the purpose of getting you to contribute membership money for his own support in idleness. Agitators get rich by preying on the men in American industry, whom they urge into unlawful or harmful acts by misrepresenting conditions or holding out foolish and false promises of better things if they follow their orders. You know conditions yourself, and you know or ought to know that the man or men whom the agitator who pictures your employer as an inhuman driving machine is actually a partner with you, interested in having the plant or industry successful.

The more successful your plant or industry becomes, the more room for you to grow with it there will be. It should be your feeling, then, that you will not do as little as you may find it convenient to do, but to do just as much as you possibly can do, and then reasonably expect to share in the rewards that always come to the efficient worker.

Do not be a clock watcher in the factory. Those who wait for hours to strike or whistles to blow and "soldier" at the bench, machine or in the office, never get ahead in the ranks of industry. They never get any more pay because they are not worth any more, and often are worth less than they get. Remember the old adage that a man who never does any more or as much as he gets paid for, never gets paid for any more than he does.—*Industrial Conservation, N. Y.*

PUTTING BUSINESS RIGHT WITH THE PUBLIC.

A few years ago some big industrial organizations and certain railroads employed business tactics which, according to the popular idea, would make the financial adventures of Pizarro, Morgan or Captain Kidd look as amateurish as the verbal exploits of Bobby Make-Believe.

All are more or less acquainted with the details. We will concede that there were some glaring abuses, but the public when it came to apply a remedy ignored the fact that these were peculiar to comparatively few institutions and instead of tackling the trouble where it lay furiously assailed everything classifiable as business—the trust magnate, the independent manufacturer ready and anxious to obey the law, the small retailer, a law abiding and useful citizen—the innocent and the guilty suffering alike. Seemingly the law was invoked not to regulate, but to persecute.

There could be but one result. Business was demoralized, and the whole country has felt the evil effects. Now the public is beginning to realize its error and in a rather grudging way is making some concessions.

Business is being permitted to speak for itself, and a movement has been instituted by the leading business men of the country under the title of the National Industrial Conservation Movement for the purpose of repairing the damage that has been done. Nothing revolutionary is contemplated. The plan is simply to educate the public by taking it into the business man's confidence. Meetings will be held in various trade and industrial centers. All classes of citizens will be invited. The purpose of these meetings is to give the public a new and correct viewpoint as to the effects of drastic legislation and restriction of business on the prosperity of the country. Every effort will be made to give the public a clear view of the problems and difficulties which beset business.

Special favors are not sought through these meetings, only fair play. It is believed that once the citizen grasps the situation his whole attitude toward business will change and that he will readily co-operate toward bringing about better conditions.

Commercial and other civic organizations and the local press are already showing great interest in this movement, and it is reasonable to believe that much good will come from it.—*Industrial Conservation, N. Y.*

Common Capitalists.

Every man or woman who possesses a dollar or owns a set of tools is a capitalist. People generally make the mistake of thinking that the only form of capital in existence is the national currency—the dollar, franc, ruble, mark, lire or pound sterling. Yet everybody knows that many a successful business man's only original capital was brains knowledge, ability, determination or ingenuity. It would be well for more people to recognize this truism before abetting, either by action or attitude, ceaseless efforts on the part of some political or other self seekers, to hobble business men and industrial development. Such is the spirit of industrial patriotism which is needed in America.—*Industrial Conservation, New York.*

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

MODERN HOUSES FOR SALE

Two newly built modern houses for sale on Queen street, Chestertown. Electric light, heated throughout, bath room and all modern improvements. Each house has five nice bed rooms, with clothes closets, etc. Will make elegant homes or good investment. Open now for inspection.

Apply to
FRANK E. DUYER,
Chestertown, Md

SHOPS AND PLANTS FAVOR INDUSTRIAL BETTERMENT WORK

Actively Aid Welfare Plans of Every Description For Employees.

PHILANTHROPY NOT INTENT.

Comfort and Contentment of the Workers Considered Paramount.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been expended during the past decade by American manufacturers for those forms of industrial betterment, in behalf of employees, that are generally classed as philanthropic or beyond the mere requirements of laws and contracts.

Decent manufacturers—and they are in the vast majority—as are the decent people of other classes—are opposed to grinding child labor, and they strive to pay a living wage to all of their employees. They go much farther than that, as a study of American industry will show. They devote time, money and effort to provide every possible supplementary means for promoting the convenience, the comfort, the health, contentment and happiness of their workers and of the families of employees. Very few manufacturers consider such work or expenditure to be philanthropy, but, rather, a necessary feature of their business. While their motives may be as altruistic as those of the average of mankind, they find that it is good, from the business point of view, to promote as far as possible the welfare of their employees. Industrial betterment pays.

Industrial betterment means an attempt to provide the best kind of working and living conditions, and it implies the co-operative responsibility of the wage earner and the employer in bringing those conditions about and in improving them from time to time. It is not a dole to be handed to the wage earner, but is a token of that spirit of mutuality which, under right conditions, should permeafe industry.

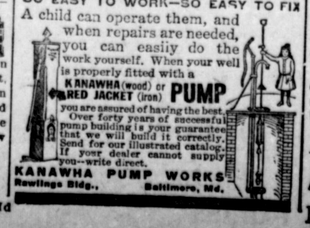
A thorough description of industrial betterment activities in the United States would require more space than is contained in the most voluminous encyclopaedias to be found in the libraries. Indeed, volumes might be written about the welfare work of a single corporation alone—the National Cash Register Company, for instance, or the International Harvester Company, the United States Steel Corporation, Cheney Brothers, the Curtis Publishing Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Eastman Kodak Company, any one of the leading railroad companies, the principal banks, Wanamaker's, or any of a host of other concerns which has developed activities of the sort. There is hardly a concern in the country doing business on a fairly extensive scale that has not initiated some form of industrial betterment for its employees. The honors do not go to the larger companies exclusively either, for many of the smaller business units have developed this side of their activities to a remarkable extent. Naturally it is easier for the larger corporations to put highly trained specialists in charge of the various branches of industrial betterment work.

The fundamentals of industrial betterment are observed in furnishing pleasant, sanitary, safe working conditions. Educational and entertainment features, facilities for study and recreation, special opportunities for the exercise of thrift and provisions tending to remove the dread of and to mitigate the sufferings occasioned by sickness, disability or invalidity are matters which next receive attention. Well lighted, well ventilated and otherwise pleasant and safe working places, restaurants, reading rooms and libraries, rest rooms, emergency kits and hospitals, club rooms, assembly rooms, gymnasiums, lockers and bathing facilities, recreation grounds, bonus and profit sharing plans, special housing accommodations, facilities for the purchase of homes on easy payments, discounts in the purchase of goods, industrial and other educational classes, lectures for entertainment or instruction, moving pictures, excursions, field days, medical attendance, safety committees for accident and fire prevention, sickness, disability and invalidity funds, insurance or benefit associations and pensions are some of the customary features of industrial betterment work, the variety of which has no limit.

Tens of thousands of lives are saved each year and hundreds of thousands of lesser accidents are prevented annually through the accident prevention campaign and feature of industrial betterment.

The Eastman Kodak Company in five years reduced the accidents in its plants by over 75 per cent per annum through a progressive safety campaign. The Pennsylvania Railroad in ten months decreased the serious injuries of its 33,242 shop employees over 63 per cent by the installation of safety devices and by the constant instruction of the workmen in exercising due caution. As a result of its safety campaign the United States Steel Corporation reduced serious and fatal accidents in its various plants by 46 per cent since 1906. Each year 2,300 of the men employed by the corporation escape who would have been injured under the previous conditions.

YOU should have a Kanawha or a Red Jacket Pump because they are SO EASY TO WORK—SO EASY TO FIX. A child can operate them, and when repairs are needed, you can easily do the work yourself. When your well is properly fitted with a KANAWHA (wood) or RED JACKET (iron) PUMP you are assured of having the best. Over forty years of successful pump building is your guarantee that we will build it correctly. Send for our illustrated catalog. If your dealer cannot supply you—write direct.



KANAWHA PUMP WORKS
Rawlings Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these colums.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."—MRS. ALLIA B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

Tolchester Company

WINTER SCHEDULE

In effect after Dec. 23rd, 1916.

SASSAFRAS RIVER and TOLCHESTER LINE,

(Weather and Ice Permitting)

Every Thursday steamer will leave Fredericktown at 12 noon, Betterton at 1 p. m., Worton Manor 1.45 p. m., Tolchester 3 p. m., arriving in Baltimore about 5 p. m.

Will leave Baltimore Thursday at 7.00 a. m., for Betterton and Sassafras River Landings stopping at Tolchester on the return trip.

Tolchester Schedule—Saturdays January 6th and 20th, 1917, February 3rd and 17th, 1917, and March 3rd, leave Baltimore at 7 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.; leave Tolchester at 9 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

THE TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Pier 16 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

sep2-tf

Md., Del. & Va. Railway

CHESTER RIVER LINE,

SCHEDULE

In Effect Monday, December 25, 1916

Steamer will leave Baltimore Pier 9, Light St. wharf Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 11.00 p. m., weather and tide permitting for the following points

Rock Hall Queenstown, Bogles, Cliffs, *Ashland, Quaker Neck Sooker's, *Riverside, Rolph's, *Piney Grove, arrive Chestertown about 5.30 p. m.

*Stops on signal.

Returning, steamer leaves Chestertown for Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.00 a. m. weather and tide permitting, stopping at the above landings arriving in Baltimore about 2.00 p. m.

Steamer operating to points above Chestertown, namely, Deep Landing and Crumpton, will be withdrawn on and after December 22nd, 1916 last trip from Baltimore December 20th, 1916, last trip to Baltimore December 21st, 1916.

This Time Table Shows the times at which steamers may be expected to arrive at and depart from these several wharves, but their arrival or departure at the times stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for any delay or any consequences arising therefrom.

WILLARD THOMPSON,
General Manager

T Murdoch,
General Passenger Agent.

W. H. BROWN, Agent Baltimore

SPECIAL

For December January and February

Head and Foot Stones, $3 up
Monuments, from $10 up
LETTERED FREE

I being the only practical stone cutter in Kent county that can letter monuments in the cemetery, I am filled with orders of this kind. It makes no difference how fine a job you have got, I can duplicate the work, as I have pneumatic tools to do it with; but hereafter I will only take work of this kind from my own customers.

Don't make a mistake, but place your order with a practical dealer.

J. W. KIRBY
The Only Practical Stone Cutter and Dealer in Kent County,
CHESTERTOWN, - MARYLAND
Cor. Cross St. and Maple Ave. dec9-1m.

DR. CHAS. RICHARD TWILLEY

A Graduate of the Baltimore (Md.) College of Dental Surgery.

Having enlarged and otherwise added to the convenience of my office on Main street, I am prepared to perform operations in advanced Dentistry in the most approved style

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

Advertise in the "KENT NEWS."

The City Store--The Hub

Big January Clearance Sale

STARTS TO-DAY and will last for two weeks only.

This is the big event for which SHREWD buyers have eagerly awaited.

This Big Sale should be of great interest to those that are in need of good wearing apparel for cold weather.

Big Reductions
ON ALL
Suits, Overcoats
Shoes, Rubbers
Furnishings

for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.

Be sure to take advantage of our low prices for everything will be worth almost double by spring time.

Nothing reserved--everything on sale.

The Hub Stores
MILLINGTON, MARYLAND